ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, September 2, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of 10 words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' memorable insertions may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to The Times Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ANDERSON.—On Aug. 31, 1930, at 4, West-hill House, Epsom, to OLAVE, the wife of STUART ANDERSON—a son.

ARKELL.—On Aug. 31, 1930, at a nursing home in Swindon, to OLIVE ARSCOTT, wife of T. NOËL ARKELL, Westhill, Highworth—a daughter.

BARNES.—On Aug. 29, 1930, at Westholm, 74, Mayfield-road, Sanderstead, to MARJORIE, wife of A. E. BARNES—a son.

BOURNE.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, 1930, at 10, Cole Park-road, Twickenham, to JEAN (*née* Homfray), wife of JOHN F. BOURNE—a daughter.

BURTON.—On Aug. 29, 1930, at Stonypatch, Chobham, Surrey, to MILLIE (*née* Edgecombe), wife of ARTHUR BURTON—a daughter.

COLLINS.—On Aug. 29, 1930, to ONA (*née* Williamson), wife of HERBERT E. COLLINS, of Cronch End, London—a son.

KINLOCH.—On Aug. 27, 1930, at 7, Gracie-square, New York City, to Mr. and Mrs. KINLOCH, of Gilmerton—a daughter.

MACLURE.—On Aug. 31, 1930, at Wykeham House, Hatch, Basingstoke, to ELISPETH (Lisa) King Clark), the wife of CAPTAIN J. W. S. MACLURE, 60th Rifles—a daughter.

McVITTIE.—On Aug. 31, 1930, at the Q.V.N.I., Wolverhampton, to Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT V. McVITTIE, of St. Edward's School, Hampstairs, the gift of a daughter.

PAGE.—On Aug. 31, 1930, to SHEILA, wife of DONALD TEMPLE PAGE, of Coombe, Bury, Ewell, Surrey—a daughter.

PEARSON.—On Aug. 29, 1930, at 33, Coniston-road, Bromley, Kent, to PHYLLIS, wife of A. R. PEARSON—a son.

PRESTON JONES.—On Friday, Aug. 29, 1930, at Bangalore, India, to Kenrick, wife of CAPTAIN G. F. PRESTON JONES, I.A.S.C.—a son.

PYMAN.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Parracombe, Burghley-road, Wimbledon Common, S.W., to DORIS, wife of W. HAIGH PYMAN—a daughter.

WEBB.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Hindugalla, Peradeniya, Ceylon, to JOYCE, wife of ARTHUR WEBB, of Hope Estate, Ibrahimpur—a son.

WILSON.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at The End House Lady Margaret-road, Cambridge, to IDA, wife of CAPT. E. G. M. WILSON, M.C., late R.E.—a son.

MARRIAGES

BANHAM : CAUTHERLEY.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Royston Parish Church, CECIL FRANCIS WILLIAM BANHAM, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. J. Banham, of Royston, to BARBARA CUSLIFFE (BETTY), youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CAUTHERLEY, of Royston.

CALLENDAR : PENTREATH.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at St. John's Church, St. Leonards-on-Sea, by the Rev. Canon E. T. G. Hunter, M.A., GUY STEWART, second son of the late PROFESSOR CALLENDAR, C.B.E., F.R.S., and Mrs. Callendar, of Ealing, to PHYLLIS BURDOW, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. HARRY PENTREATH, of St. Leonards-on-Sea.

COATES : ABRAHAM.—On Aug. 27, 1930, at Bangor, Co. Down, JOSEPH COATES, F.G.S., eldest son of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. Coates, of Eyton House, Eyton, Leominster, to WINIFRED CONSTANCE PATRICIA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. T. ABRAHAM, of Coolmore, Bangor, Ireland.

CODD : DULLEY.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Ringwould Parish Church, by the Rev. J. Horsley, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Bixland, ROLAND BRUCE, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. CODD, of Stoke Hill, Guildford, to MIRIAM, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. PAUL DULLEY, of Kingsdown, Deal.

CROWE : PALMER.—On Aug. 29, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, JOHN PATRICK CROWE, Royal Artillery, younger son of the late Dr. Daniel Crowe, of Chipping Norton, to ELSIE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, of Lindfield, Sussex, to MARJORIE JARVIS (Jo), younger daughter of Mr. R. E. PALMER, O.B.E., and Mrs. Palmer, of 37, Sheffield-terrace, London, W.8.

DAVIES : SMALLEY.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Chester Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Wynne Willson, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Tatham, RICHARD CHARLES, second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. DAVIES, of Great Bookham, Surrey, to CONSTANCE EVELYN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. SMALLEY, of Chester.

DIXON : HUCKS.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at All Souls' Langham-place, London, ARTHUR HALSTEAD, second son of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY DIXON, of Bristol, to KITTY, eldest daughter of Mr. WILLIAM HUCKS, of Regent's Park, London.

EASTWOOD : TREVOR.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Chislehurst, by the Very Rev. Monsignor F. H. Northcote, CHARLES JOSEPH EASTWOOD, son of Mr. Charles Eastwood, J.P., and the late Mrs. Eastwood, of Moss House, Leyland, Lancashire, to RUTH MARGARET, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES W. A. TREVOR, of Homecroft, Poets Cnr, Kent.

GARDINER : RICHARDS.—On Sept. 1, 1930, at St. Mary, Whitechapel, by the Rev. John A. Mayo, GILBERT CLAYTON, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. GARDINER, of Whitefield, Princes Risborough, to ELIZABETH MARY, only child of the late Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED H. RICHARDS, of Tan-y-Bryn, Bangor, N. Wales.

GARNIER : STENHOUSE.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at St. Michael's, St. Albans, by the Bishop of St. Albans, THOMAS HERBOT GARNIER, Vicar of Tring, son of the late Canon Thomas Garnier, Hon. Canon of Peterborough, to HELEN, daughter of the late JOHN STENHOUSE and Mrs. Stenhouse, of Harviston, Tring.

HOLMES : BECKTON.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, GILBERT DALY HOLMES, Royal Artillery, son of Colonel D. Holmes, of Peter's Orchard, Bath, to PHYLLIS MARY, youngest daughter of the late REV. RICHTON and Mrs. Beckton, of Belvedere, Frinton-on-Sea.

HUNTER : DUDLEY.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at St. Michael's, Cricklewood, CYRIL A. HUNTER, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. HUNTER, of Shortlands, to YVONNE DONOVAN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. BERNARD DUDLEY, Cricklewood.

HYLAND : OWENS.—On Aug. 28, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Bedford, by the Rev. J. Black Hyland, assisted by the Rev. R. Evans, CECIL HYLAND, son of the Rev. J. Black Hyland and Mrs. Hyland, of Combe Florey, to MABEL GWENDOLINE, daughter of LIEUT.-COLONEL D. J. OWENS and Mrs. Owens, of Bedford.

LONGESHORE : WALTHEW.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Rosely-hill Unitarian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gow, BERTRAND REAVELEY JOHNSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Johnson, Netherfield, Turner-drive, Golders Green, to GERTRUDE JOAN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD H. WALTHEW, 12, Mayfield-gardens, Hendon.

KEAN : MORRIS.—On Sept. 1, 1930, very quietly in London, OSCAR KEAN, Barrister-at-law, to MOLLIE MORRIS.

KEARNS : COUSINS.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Christ Church, Purley, by the Rev. F. Bullock, M.A., B.D., VERNARD GEORGE, son of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY KEARNS, of Hillcrest-road, Purley, to MOLLY YVONNE, daughter of Mrs. COUSINS, of Russell Hill, Purley, and the late H. G. Cousins, of the Stock Exchange.

MACGREGOR : BUSH.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Bexhill, DONALD MACGREGOR, M.C., A.R.I.B.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Macgregor, of Gayrock Hill, Dunfermline, to PHYLLIS MADELEINE BYLIE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. REGINALD E. J. BUSH, of Bristol.

SIMSONS : HAYTER.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. H. Longuet-Higgins, M.C. (cousin of the bride), CHARLES EVELYN GODWIN, son of EVELYN SIMSONS, F.R.I.B.A., and Gertrude Simsons, of Wylder Close, Hampstead, to ANGELA MARY KATHARINE, only daughter of the late A. G. K. HAYTER, F.S.A., and of Mrs. Hayter, 39, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead.

SUTCLIFFE : FENDICK.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Clapham-road, S.W., by the Rev. J. Cameron Lees, D.D., ARTHUR SUTCLIFFE, only son of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES SUTCLIFFE, of 41, Rodenhurst-road, Clapham Park (and grandson of the late William Chambers, Artist), to HILDA FOLKES, youngest daughter of the late ROBERT J. FENDICK, of Edinburgh, and of Mrs. Fendick, 104, Rodenhurst-road, Clapham Park, London, S.W.4.

WESTLAND : NICHOLSON.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, W.C., LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. C. H. WESTLAND, Royal Engineers, to AGNES MARY HOWARD NICHOLSON, only child of 38, Harriet-mews, Lowndes-square, S.W.1.

WINGATE GRAY : BIRCH.—On Aug. 27, 1930, at Maubisse, ALEXANDER GEORGE, younger son of COLONEL and the late MRS. WINGATE GRAY, of Nursuw, Hadding-ton, to LILIAS CLARENCE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. BIRCH, of Exeter, Kent.

WRIGHT : SHELDON.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Cheltenham, LT.-COL. ROBERT F. WRIGHT, C.I.E., I.M.S., to RUBY E. SHELDON, daughter of Dr. S. T. Pruen, Cheltenham.

SILVER WEDDING

COLLINGRIDGE : COLLINGRIDGE.—On Sept. 2, 1905, by the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal, GEORGE ROOKE, son of the late William Hill Collingridge, Ingleborough, Enfield, and ANNIE MILICENT, daughter of the late LEONARD COLLINGRIDGE, Kenmore, Shepherd's-hill, Highgate. Present residence: 25, Cantield-gardens, N.W.6.

GOLDEN WEDDING

PAGE : GRANTHAM.—On Sept. 2, 1880, at St. Leonard's Church, Hythe, Kent, by the Rev. G. Venables, Vicar of Great Yarmouth, ERNEST PAGE, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to ETHEL GRACE, third daughter of COLONEL CHARLES CALDWELL GRANTHAM, late 6th and 89th Regts. Present address: 104, Elm Park-gardens, Chelsea. Bencher of Inner Temple and late Recorder of Carlisle.

DEATHS

AMES.—On Aug. 25, 1930, at Tykes Barn, Trowbridge, near Bath, of heart failure, ROBIN HENRY AMES, Lieut.-Commander, R.N. (retired), second son of Louis Eric Ames, of Ghyllhaugh, Longhorsley, Northumberland. R.I.P.

BARRATT.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Southport, EMILY, widow of CHARLES S. BARRATT, of Thoresby, Cheltenham.

BAUGHAN.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Jubbulpore Military Hospital, NIGEL, the dearly loved second son of Mr. and Mrs. BAUGHAN, aged 27.

BELLAIRS.—On Aug. 28, 1930, suddenly, at Bransgore, Christchurch, ERNEST HAMON, son of the late REV. CANON WALFORD BELLAIRS, of Apsley Paddox, Oxford, aged 77.

BEVERLEY.—On Aug. 31, 1930, at The Gables, Overstrand, Norfolk, MICHAEL BEVERLEY, M.D., J.P., late of Whitehall-gardens, S.W., aged 74. Service will be held at Norwich Cathedral, 12.45 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

BISLAND.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, 1930, at Tunbridge Wells, MARY L., daughter of the late THOMAS S. BISLAND, of Louisiana, U.S.A. Funeral private.

BROCKLESBY.—On Aug. 31, 1930, HORACE BROCKLESBY, aged 64. Cremation at Golders Green, 11 o'clock Friday. No flowers, by his request.

BROWN.—On Aug. 29, 1930, at Roslyn, Rotherfield, Sussex, HERBERT CHARLES BROWN, formerly of Langham, near Colchester, aged 80.

BURTON.—On Aug. 31, 1930, at Milford-on-Sea, BLANCHE CAROLINE, widow of COLONEL W. H. BURTON, R.E., and daughter of the late Lt.-Gen. C. C. Hay.

BUSH.—On Aug. 29, 1930, suddenly, at Plymouth, PRUDENCE CHENEY, wife of LIEUT.-COMDR. A. PAUL BUSH, D.S.O., Royal Navy, and elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bolton. Quietly laid to rest Sept. 1.

CARSON.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, 1930, HERBERT W. CARSON, F.R.C.S., of 111, Harley-street, W.1., in his 60th year. Memorial service will be held at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, W.1, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11 a.m. Do not send flowers, but any donation to The Prince of Wales's General Hospital, Tottenham, will be gratefully acknowledged.

CASLON.—On Saturday, Aug. 30, 1930, after a short illness, ALBERT HARDING CASLON, of The Caslon Letter Foundry, Chiswell-street, E.C.

CHANDLEY.—On Aug. 30, 1930, suddenly, at White Houses, Keston Park, Kent, SILVANUS BERTRAM CHANDLEY. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), 3.30, at Keston Church.

CHARSLEY.—On June 28, 1930, at Melbourne, Chesham, Surrey, to WILLIE (*née* Edgecombe), wife of ARTHUR BURTON—a daughter.

COLLINS.—On Aug. 29, 1930, to ONA (*née* Williamson), wife of HERBERT E. COLLINS, of Cronch End, London—a son.

DURST.—On Sept. 1, 1930, AGNES ELLA DURST, of Froyle Cottage, near Alton, Hants, formerly of Gloucester, the dearly beloved wife of HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, in her 72nd year. Family service at St. Philip's Church, in the Highlands. Memorial service at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, at a later day.

OUTRAM.—On Sept. 1, 1930, at a nursing home in Reading, DORREN IONA OUTRAM, of Donal Lodge, Woolhampton, aged Reading, aged 24 years.

PARKES.—On Aug. 30, 1930, peacefully, at Seldon, Surrey, SUSANNAH PAMELA AMELIA, daughter of the late JOHN JOSEPH PARKES, engineer, of London-street, Paddington, aged 80 years. Funeral from her sister's house, No. 39, St. Charles-square, Kensington, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3.15 p.m. Interment at Paddington Cemetery, Willesden-lane. "Until the Day break and the shadows flee away."

PEARSON.—At Lowdham, ALFRED HETLEY PEARSON, in his 79th year. Funeral took place at Attenborough on Monday, Sept. 1.

PEART.—On Aug. 30, 1930, LAURA JANE, wife of the late HENRY JOSEPH PEART, of 20, Inglis-road, Ealing, W.5, aged 81. Funeral at South Ealing Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at noon.

PLAISTOWE.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at 46, Cholmley-gardens, Hampstead, JOHN PLAISTOWE, aged 79.

RELF.—On Aug. 21, 1930, at Dunridge, Plymouth, GEORGE R. RELF, eldest son of the late R. T. Relf, of Plymouth, aged 71.

ROBINSON.—On Aug. 29, 1930, at Denham, Chorley Wood, WELLESLEY HARRY, the loved husband of MURIEL ALEXA ROBINSON and eldest son of Major-Gen. Wellesley G. W. Robinson, C.B. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), at noon, at Thames Ditton Parish Church. Flowers direct.

ROSS.—On Sept. 1, 1930, at The Ferns, Corby, near Grantham, The Rev. FREDERICK JOHN ROSS, formerly of The Rectory, Staunton-in-the-Vale, Nottingham. Funeral at Staunton to-morrow (Wednesday), at 1 p.m.

SAYER.—On Aug. 30, 1930, passed peacefully to rest, after short illness, at Templeton, Streatham Common, S.W., the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. J. Hulme, ROBERT ALFRED SAYER, aged 79. Funeral at Hither Green Cemetery on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 3 p.m.

SMART.—On Sept. 1, 1930, at nursing home in London, JOHN LAMONT SMART, of James Smart, Ltd., 22, Walbrook, London, E.C., and Bournes Aires, aged 67. Funeral on Thursday, Richmond Cemetery, at noon.

SPOONER.—On Friday, Aug. 29, 1930, at 1, Canterbury-road, Oxford, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD SPOONER, D.D., sometime Warden of New College, Oxford, aged 86 years. Funeral at Grasmere to-morrow (Wednesday), 3 o'clock. The first part of the service will be in New College Chapel to-day (Tuesday), at 3.30, but a memorial service will be held in the Chapel early in October, of which notice will be given later. Please, no flowers.

TAYLOR.—On Aug. 31, 1930, at Richmond, WILLIAM G. TAYLOR, late of Ealing, in his 87th year. Funeral at Highgate Cemetery on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 2.30 p.m.

THOMAS.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at Valparaiso, DAVID WILLIAM, youngest son of the late DR. and MRS. THOMAS, of Valparaiso, Chile.

TREHERNE.—On Aug. 29, 1930, at Westcliff-on-Sea, passed away suddenly, SARAH ANN TREDWEN, widow of MR. E. B. Tredwen.

TREHERNE.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, 1930, at Westhaupe, Dorchester, MARY ELIZABETH HUGHES TREHERNE, aged 102 years.

DEATHS (continued)

WATSON.—On Aug. 30, 1930, very suddenly, at 37, Cambridge-street, S.W.1, GEORGINA BARBARA, wife of LIEUT.-COLONEL HAROLD F. WATSON, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Banket, S. Rhodesia. Service at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, S.W.1, at 10.30 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday). Interment Streatham Park Cemetery. (Egyptian and S. Rhodesian papers, please copy.)

WEST.—On Aug. 29, 1930, at 11, Clitheroe-road, S.W.9, Miss LOUISE WEST, aged 71 years.

WINTLE.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at 33, The Avenue, Eastbourne, YVYYAN D'OLY WINTLE (late of Lloyds), aged 78. No flowers.

WOODALL.—On Aug. 25, 1930, at 34, Wesley-hill, Selly Oak, Birmingham, CAROLINE, wife of the late WILLIAM WOODALL, in her 89th year.

WRIGHT.—On Aug. 29, 1930, at 32, Ayresome-terrace, Leeds, FREDERICK WRIGHT, formerly of Birmingham, aged 77.

WRIGLEY.—On Aug. 31, 1930, at 53, Hansmansions, S.W., MARY WRIGLEY, widow of Edwin Grundy Wrigley, formerly of Bury, Lancs, aged 93. Funeral at East Sheen Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, by special request.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

HASTINGS.—Major PERCY HASTINGS, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt., died of wounds at Bethancourt, France, Sept. 2, 1914.

HOGG.—In loving memory of LT.-COL. IAN GRAHAM HOGG, D.S.O., O./C. 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, who died at Haramont, Sept. 2, 1914, of wounds received the previous day in action.—D. M. H.

NAIRN.—In proud memory of IAN, Captain, Fife and Forfar Yeomanry, only son of JOHN and GERTRUDE NAIRN, killed in action near Moislains, Sept. 2, 1918, aged 25 years.

NAIRN.—In proud and loving memory of my only brother, IAN C. NAIRN, M.C., Captain, Fife and Forfar Yeomanry, who fell in action at Moislains, near Péronne, Sept. 2, 1918.

SHARP.—In ever-loving memory of my darling husband, REGINALD ARCHIBALD SHARP, 2nd Lt., R.G.A., killed in action in France, Sept. 2, 1918.

SUTTON.—In ever-loving memory of HARRY RICHARD SUTTON, K.R.R.C., who died of wounds at Heilly, France, Sept. 2, 1918.

ALDRIDGE.—Killed while flying, on Sunday, Sept. 2, 1928, GEORGE HERBERT ALDRIDGE, A.A.F., F.A.S.I., beloved second son of LT.-COLONEL and MRS. LLOYD, of Rooksbury Mill, Andover, Hants. In constant memory.

BALLY.—In ever-loving memory of LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY GEORGE BALLY, C.B.E., Xth Jats, Indian Army, who passed away on Sept. 2, 1922.

CAPPER.—Sept. 2, 1927.—In loving memory of the dearest friend in the world—my Dad.—FRANCIS.

FORSYTH.—In remembrance of MARION AMELIA FORSYTH, who died Sept. 3, 1928.

RUSSELL.—In most loving and ever present memory of FRANCIS HENRY RUSSELL, of Gezira, Cairo; Long Cross, Surrey, Sept. 2, 1924.

SONNENSCHEIN, E. A., D.Litt., Sept. 2, 1929. Emeritus Professor of Birmingham University, Plautine Scholar and Originator of the Parallel method of Grammar in Great Britain, Joint Founder of the Classical Association, Originator directly and indirectly of the constitutions of the Birmingham and later modern local universities.

"Speed—fight on, fare ever
There as here!"

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DISTEMPER CASES RECEIVED under veterinary supervision. Expert staff of day and night nurses in attendance.—10, Montpelier-place, S.W. Tele. Sloane 3110.

IMPROVE YOUR DOG'S HEALTH and appearance 50 per cent. by having him trimmed, stripped, and bathed. Moderate inclusive charge.—Bell Mead Kennels, Ltd., Haslemere. Tele. 152.

YOU CAN WASH YOUR DOG in three minutes with LIQUID SOPEX. It costs 1s. 8d. a bottle at Stores, Chemists' Shops, and the place where you buy Spiller's Dog Foods.—Cooper, McDougall and Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted.

YOUR REST PAL'S best PAL.—SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE DOG FOODS. 20,000 Dealers sell these.

WANTED

AIREDALE DOG, about 18 months; must be first-class guard and have good pedigree.—Mrs. Butcher, 59, Kennington Oval, London, S.E.11. Reliance 2375.

FARM

LAVENDER and HERB FARM.—Roots of culinary, medicinal and sweet-scented Herbs for Sale; lavender pot pourri and dried herbs. Pamphlet taken. Cottage hostel.—B.Sc., The Herb Farm, Seal, Sevenoaks.

POULTRY-LAYING MEAL, 8s. cwt. delivered; corn, 9s. 6d.; Duckmeal (20 per cent. meat), 10s.; Turkeys, Geese, 10s., &c.—Goodings, Mfrs., Ipswich. (Est. 1858.)

RIDING AND SHOOTING
3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond. Experienced masters. Trained hacks for sale or hire. Quiet ponies for children.—Cadogan Riding School (indoor jumping), 119, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Tele., Sloane 8101. Richmond Park Branch, Putney 4488.—W. J. Smith, Ltd.

LOOK and feel fit.—Riding, Jumping (Indoor and Exert Instruction, National School of Equitation Ltd., Olivia House, S.W.15. Putney 2777.

ROGUE'S ROOST, DARTMOOR, POUNDSGATE, S. DEVON.—HUNTING and RIDING. Charming house run as Guest House. Really good hacks and hunters; excellent centre; two packs foxhounds; telephone; garage; rough shooting, fishing; pupils taken course stable management, riding, jumping; terms from 3gns.; social references.—Owen Penner.

THE BUSINESS of HARRISON and HUSSEY, Gun and Rifle Makers, has been TAKEN OVER by STEPHEN GRANT and JOSEPH LANG, Ltd., 169, Bury-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Regent 0454.

HOSPITAL NURSES
4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF FOR TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron, Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333.

The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, so the richest pay, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

BELGRAVIA (CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE).—Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental. Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour. NURSING HOME (with THEATRE). Telephone: Sloane 7131 (2 lines). Telegrams:—Central Office: 39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W. Peths, Sloane, London.

THURLOE TRAINED NURSES' CO-OPERATION LIMITED. Resident or Visiting Nurses and Masseuses supplied. Telephone, Kensington 8317 or Haslemere 567. Telegrams, Nurhasseus, South Kens'n. Registered Office, 4, Thurloe-place-road, S.W.7.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., for PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application either personally at 12 o'clock to the Resident Medical Officer, or by letter to the Steward. St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. Telephone, Hop 1637.

PERSONAL

B.—Faithful to our trust. Never absent from my thoughts. All love.—A.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

KENYA, RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Farming as a career. Settlers and Pupils with necessary capital can be given introductions to farmers in E. Africa.

LAUSANNE.—"LA CONDÉMINE," a Finishing School (established 1898) for 20 Girls. Modern languages (with special emphasis on French), arts, domestic science; summer and winter sports. Splendid situation, overlooking Lake Geneva. Modern improvements. Terms reasonable.—Mesdames Tobler (from Paris), Principals, Pensionnat "La Condémine," Chamblandes-Lausanne.

TO GARDEN LOVERS.—Charming COTTAGE (two reception, five bed, bath, electric light, hot water), amid lovellest surroundings on DARTMOOR; completely sheltered, facing south; exceptionally beautiful rock and water gardens, herbaceous borders, &c.; filled with rare and exotic plants. Rent £50; lease 14 years; price £350.—Lady Savill, Manaton, S. Devon.

48, CATHERINE-STREET, S.W.1.—Small FIRST-FLOOR SUITE, charmingly Furnished; bed room, bath room, lavatory, also private sitting room after six; suit gentleman out during day; 4 guineas weekly, including breakfast and attendance.

HYDE PARK MANSIONS.—Sunny FLAT, beautifully redecorated; parquet floors; two reception, four bed rooms, usual offices; £300 improvements, &c.; rent £240.—Write Box 6910. The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

THANKOFFERINGS.—If you have had a good DAY, please spare a little for my SLUM CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY HOME. Hundreds still waiting, many delicate. £1 a fortnight.—Rev. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E. (LONDON'S WORST SLUM AREA).

ARE YOU TOO STOUT? Wonderful method of reduction; no drugs, massage, dieting, or appliance. Hours 10-5.—Mrs. Squire, 87, Victoria-street, London. Victoria 4048.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.—The results of the July examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board will be published in THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT of September 4. Obtainable at the leading newsagents and railway bookstalls, price 3d., or by post from the Publisher for 4d. per copy.

COUNTRY LIFE.—Charming TUDOR MANSION, exquisitely furnished; in estate of over 300 acres; riding; full en pension terms, including valeting, golf (own course), tennis, from 6gns.; really excellent cooking.—Brandon, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, SOUTH COAST; unsurpassed reputation for health and feeding. The boys receive every care and attention in work, manners, and formation of manly characters. The individuality of the boy is not crushed. 12 acres grounds and playing fields, swimming, riding, carpenter's shop, splendid dormitories. Vacancy next term.—Write Box F.1611, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, having large house, nice grounds, excellent nurseries, healthy district, would take NURSE and one or two small CHILDREN, parents abroad or absent; excellent references given and exchanged.—Write Box 02829, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG BACHELOR may have artistically arranged GROUND-FLOOR ROOM and complete freedom in bachelor flat; Kensington; 2½ gns. per week.—Frobisher 1509 before 10.45 or after 6 p.m.

THE LADY C. and others highly RECOMMEND

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O.-Orient. and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER.
Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.
For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices as below.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
‡Viceroy of India	20,000	Oldham	—	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
‡Nalhalla	11,000	Rolls	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Ramak	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
‡Rampura	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan	17,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
*Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
‡Viceroy of India	20,000	Oldham	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Cawnpore	16,000	Chartres	Nov. 28	Dec. 5

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.				
‡Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Chilka	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan	17,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Chitral	15,000	Stagers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡Mahsheva	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
" One class " Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Bungalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Sept. 12	—
*Nankin	7,000	Tickell	Sept. 26	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 10	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
‡Rosetta (cargo)	11,000		Sept. 6	—
*Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
‡Dwarkadi	11,000	Lessiter	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Kalyan	9,000	Cooper	Oct. 16	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking Cattle for Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
†WARFIELD	6,080	—	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
DUMRA	8,000	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Sept. 29
DOMALA	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
*RATIMURA	6,686	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 15

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MANORA	7,000	—	—	Sept. 6
MORVADA	8,231	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	Sept. 20
MULBERA	9,100	Sept. 17	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
MANTOLA	9,065	Oct. 1	Oct. 11	Oct. 18

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA	9,077	—	—	—	Sept. 6
MATIANA	9,087	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MARA	9,065	Sept. 24	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 23
MODASA	9,079	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Case, Manager). Australian Office, 32, Rue Vignon, Paris. P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines, Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents :—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers :—
P. & O., Bazenda, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Bell, Sons & Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Doxat House, 9, Billiter-street, E.C.3 (Middlehurst & Co. Branch); and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
‡City of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
‡City of Calcutta	7,879	Sept. 18	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of London	8,846	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
‡City of Nagpur	10,136	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
‡City of Exeter	8,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of Simla	8,466	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
‡City of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
‡City of Paris	10,002	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
‡City of Venice	8,447	Oct. 25	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
‡ Special sailings direct from Marseilles.
(c) Passengers embark Victoria Dock, Birkenhead, 5 p.m.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona	..	7,465 Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
‡City of Cairo	..	7,482 Oct. 11	Bay, East London,
City of Kanchi	..	5,373 Nov. 1	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON : 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tels. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 2440
GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 0222

ELLERMAN'S

WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE
LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON, to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT & BLACK SEA PORTS.

Malta and Alexandria	Castilian	Sept. 3	
Gibraltar, Piraeus, Salonika, Izmir (Smyrna), Constantinople and Novorossisk	City of Lancaster	Sept. 4	
Malta and Constantza		Sept. 4	

Loading Berth—West India Dock (A Shed).
Taking Cargo for Trieste, Venice, Fiume, Trieste (Barbary), via Malta, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian Coast Ports, via Alexandria, Bourgas, Varna, Odessa, and Constantza via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piraeus.
For freight or passage apply to—
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
WESTCOTT & Co., 21, Canal des Brasseurs, Antwerp.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHERCHOUR (Algiers) Sept. 11 | Sept. 27 | Africa II.
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
AV. E. GARNIER ... Sept. 18 and Oct. 2 | DE LAGE DE LA RICAUDIE, 18TAMATAVE & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE ... Sept. 6 and Sept. 23 | Piraeus Lloyd
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION ... Sept. 9 and Sept. 26 | ANGKOR
For passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON : 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

GLEN LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY TO
STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.
DIRECT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

GLENSHIEL	..	From London Sept. 27	
GLENSOLE	..	From London Oct. 11	

For Fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 16, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. (Monument 9457.)

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
SUMMER SUNSHINE AT CHRISTMAS.
SPECIAL 17 DAY CRUISE, from £36.
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND ATLANTIC ISLES.
S.S. LAURENTIC, 18,724 tons.
LIVERPOOL, DEC. 18, SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 20, spending Christmas Day at Las Palmas.

TWO WINTER CRUISES TO SOUTHERN SEAS.
S.S. CALGARIC, 16,063 tons.
EACH 17 DAYS FROM £36.
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND MEDITERRANEAN from SOUTHAMPTON, JAN. 31.
SPAIN, ATLANTIC ISLES AND NORTH AFRICA from SOUTHAMPTON, FEB. 21.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Berengaria	..	..	Sept. 6
(4) Pennland	..	..	Sept. 13

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland	..	..	Sat., Sept. 13
(4) Westernland	..	..	Sat., Sept. 27

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist, Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK,
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	..	Sept. 13	Oct. 11
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	..	Sept. 27	Oct. 25

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,291 tons	..	Sept. 6	Oct. 4

* Carrying also liveliest, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - SEPT. 6
*LANCASTRIA Sept. 6 | MAURETANIA Sept. 13
* Via Havre, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*SAMARIA - - - - SEPT. 2
†LACONIA Sept. 6 | †FRANCONIA .. Sept. 13
* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh. † Calls Galway and Boston. ‡ Via Belfast.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ASCANIA - - - - - SEPT. 6
ALAUNIA .. Sept. 13 | *AUSONIA .. Sept. 20
Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†ATHENIA - - - - SEPT. 6
ANTONIA .. Sept. 12 | †LETITIA .. Sept. 20
† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 29-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.
EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST " CABIN " LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

Ship.	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
" ILE DE FRANCE " (c)	Sept. 4	Sept. 10
" LAFAYETTE " (c)	Sept. 6	Sept. 14
" ILE DE FRANCE "	Sept. 11	Sept. 17
" FRANCE " (c)	Sept. 17	Sept. 23
" DE GRASSE " (c)	Sept. 20	Sept. 28
" ILE DE FRANCE " (c)	Sept. 25	Sept. 30

(c) Express Service First and Second Classes only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE VANCOUVER. (First Class only).
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. " PELERIN DE LATOUCHE " .. .. Sept. 4
S.S. " FLANDRE " .. .. Oct. 6
Also SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
HARRISON LINE.
BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.
RYANDA Sailing Sept. 19 | LONDON
INGANDA Sailing Oct. 10 | LONDON
Six weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Clock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4251.

SOUTH AMERICA.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS. TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
(By the Cap Arcona).
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

*S.S. CAP NORTE	..	..	from Boulogne Sept. 5
S.S. CAP POLONIO	..	..	from Boulogne Sept. 18
S.S. CAP ARCONA	..	..	from Boulogne Oct. 11
S.S. CAP POLONIO	..	..	from Boulogne Oct. 31

* Calling at Tenerife.
Boat Train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply : STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-15, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph. Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger Agents.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES
from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. " ZEELANDIA "	4 SEPT.
BAHIA	S.S. " ORANJA "	18 SEPT.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. " FLANDRIA "	2 OCT.
SANTOS	S.S. " GELRIA "	23 OCT.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the Agents,	

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.
LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE ..	Sept. 6
M.V. HIGHLAND MONARCH ..	Sept. 20

Full details on request to :—
Head Office : 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.2.
West End Agency, 11 (Lower), Regent-street, S.W.1.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.
NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.
COLUMBUS .. .. .. Sept. 7
Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.
FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.
BERLIN .. .. .. Sept. 5
Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third and Third Class.
MOXON SALT and Co., Ltd.,
114, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1 ; Bevis Marks House, E.C.3 ; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool ; or to General Agency, Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Sept. 12 from	GENOA		
" 19 "	NAPLES		"AUGUSTUS"
" 25 "	GIBRALTAR		N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings : Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Oct. 31, Nov. 19, Nov. 29.

Sept. 19 from	GENOA		
" 20 "	NAPLES		"CONTE
" 22 "	GIBRALTAR		BIANCAMANO"

Other Sailings : Oct. 3, Oct. 24, Nov. 7, Nov. 25, Dec. 10.

Sept. 23 from	TRIESTE		"VULCANIA"
" 25 "	NAPLES		COSULICH LINE, Ltd.
" 28 "	LISBON		

Other Sailings : Oct. 7, Oct. 27, Nov. 11, Nov. 27, Dec. 16.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or :—
N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7972.)
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)
COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA
VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.
THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO
AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5433-4-5.

HOLIDAYS AT SEA.
Special reduced summer rates to—
MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC ISLES, S. AFRICA, and WEST INDIES. HOLIDAYS FROM £1.
HOCKIN, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,922	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA	9,295	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Oct. 10	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Oct. 11
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Oct. 24	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Portugal. ‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan. Calls St. Vincent, C.V.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via PERU
BERMUDA France, PANAMA
HAVANA Spain. CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA	14,075	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	15,257	Nov. 13

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY
R.M.S.P. " ATLANTIS " TO TRIPOLI, ATHENS, RHODES, SYRACUSE, NAPLES, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, SEPTEMBER 12.
22 Days. Fares 40 Guineas and upward.
TO MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND & EGYPT.
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Cotton, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTCLARE	.. ..	Sept. 5
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (Quebec only)	.. ..	Sept. 6
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	.. ..	Sept. 10
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only)	.. ..	Sept. 13

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	.. ..	Sept. 5
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	.. ..	Sept. 13
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	.. ..	Sept. 19
DUCHESS OF YORK	.. ..	Sept. 26

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK	.. ..	Sept. 6
MELITA	.. ..	Sept. 12

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	.. ..	Sept. 18
Last connecting steamer from Southampton		Sept. 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	.. ..	Oct. 2
Last connecting steamer from Southampton		Sept. 20

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI	Sept. 17	NIAGARA ..	Oct. 15

When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA.
The Dreamship of Cruises ; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton, Nov. 14 and Monaco Dec. 16. From £449, including Shore Trips.
4½ or 5½ months' Ideal Weather.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1 ;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool ;
61, Mosley-street, Manchester ;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham ;
Canute-road, Southampton ;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol ;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow ; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Sept. 3	
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Oct. 1	
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Oct. 29	

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 5, Australia House, Strand, W.C. ; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti, Raratonga, Fiji, Samoa, Honolulu, Vancouver, and San Francisco.

*TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	Sept. 12	Sept.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	Oct. 10	Oct.
†CORINTHIC	12,347 tons from Southampton	Nov. 7	Nov.
†IONIC	12,554 tons from Southampton	Dec. 5	Dec.
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	2 Jan., 1931	

* Oil burners and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates :—Port Said £48, Colombo £95, The Straits £113 10s. Next Sailings :—

HECTOR	18 Sept.	HARPAGON .. 6 Nov.
ANCHISES	27 Sept.	PATROCLUS .. 6 Dec.
AENEAS	11 Oct.	ANTENOR .. 3 Jan.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	13th SEPT.
(2) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	.. Liverpool	10th OCT.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES	Liverpool	8th NOV.

(1) First Class only.
(2) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool ; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool ; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1 ; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Passenger Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 13
Leicestershire ..	13,500	Sept. 19	Sept. 27
Shropshire	13,000	Oct. 3	Oct. 11
Oxfordshire	12,500	Oct. 17	Oct. 25

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool ; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*DUNLUCE CASTLE ..	Sept. 4	—
†WARWICK CASTLE ..	—	Sept. 5
‡GRANTULLY CASTLE ..	Sept. 11	—
*KENILWORTH CASTLE ..	—	Sept. 12

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
Special Christmas and New Year
TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930 ; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.
Marseilles, Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrut.

" SINAIA "	.. Sept. 6	Sept. 11	Sept. 15	Sept. 13
" CANADA "	.. Sept. 17	Sept. 19	Sept. 23	Sept. 20
" PROVIDENCE "	Sept. 26	Sept. 30	Oct. 4	Oct. 1
" PATRIA "	.. Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 17
" PROVIDENCE "	.. Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24
" ALESIA "	.. Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 1
" PATRIA "	.. Nov. 5	Nov. 9	Nov. 12	Nov. 11

* Calls MALTA Oct. 30.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ

*TRINACRIA	Sept. 12	†CARTHAGINIA	Oct. 10
‡BRITANNIA	Sept. 24	‡CALIFORNIA	Oct. 21

* First Class Passengers only. Especially low fares.
† Calls Port Said. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New T.S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. The vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

TRANSYLVANIA	Sept. 6	CAMERONIA ..	Sept. 19
CALIFORNIA	Sept. 13	CALEDONIA ..	Sept. 20

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and 45, 20 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE, CEYLON, INDO-CHINA, &c.
By Regular Steamers of the
CHARGEURS REUNIS
For sailing particulars and rates of passage apply U.K. Agents, GELLATLY, HANKEY and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele. : Regent 4994.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

" AVILA STAR "	From London and Boulogne	12	SEPT.
" ALMEDA STAR "		26	SEPT.
" ANDALUCIA STAR "		17	OCT.
" AVELONA STAR "		31	OCT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

SUNSHINE CRUISES
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner
" ARANDORA STAR."
Of all the famous ships that cruise in the Waters of Romance, none can approach the " Arandora Star " for sheer charm and comfort. Her public rooms are palatial, yet planned with such taste that one feels at home in them all.

From Southampton Sept. 19th
for 24 days to
SPAIN, PALERMO, KOTOR, RAGUSA, BRIONI, VENICE, CORFU, TRIPOLI, BALEARIC ISLANDS, CEUTA (FOR TETUAN).

From Southampton Oct. 14th
for 24 days to
TANGIER, PALERMO, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, MALTA, ALGIERS & MALAGA.

2ND ANNUAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE
From London Dec. 19th for 19 days to
PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE, MALAGA, LISBON, CEUTA (FOR TETUAN).

For all sailings and " Arandora Star " Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone Gerrard 5671) ; 40, St. Mary Axe ; 10, Water-street, Liverpool ; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
TERUKUNI MARU	11,500	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 20
HARUNAN MARU	10,400	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	Oct. 5
HARUNA MARU ..	10,500	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & C

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE),
FULHAM-ROAD, LONDON.

an urgent appeal is made for **£150,000** for a new Radiological Block and other extensions which will add 80 beds to the Hospital, AND ALSO FOR RADIUM.—Please send cheques to the Secretary.

THE BLINDED

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

trained at

ST. DUNSTAN'S

are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1. St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CORPORATION OF LONDON.
TOWER BRIDGE.

The Bridge House Estates Committee are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER and BRIDGE MASTER of the TOWER BRIDGE.

The salary of the position will be £750 per annum (no bonus), with residence, fuel, and light.

Particulars of the duties of the position and forms of application may be obtained from the Town Clerk, Guildhall, London, E.C.2.

Applications on the prescribed form must reach the Town Clerk's Office not later than Saturday, the 13th September, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

AGENTS or Representative wanted for Midland firm in London district, manufacturing machines and ordinary sheet iron goods, together with non-ferrous metals of all kinds in all finishes.—Write Box H.4890, The Times, E.C.4.

CONFIDENTIAL Secretary (male) wanted for Continent. Must be first-class stenographer and typist; French; salary £600-£700 per annum; age 30-35.—Apply London and Co., Employment Specialists, 28, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.

DO you want an opportunity to make money all the time? One man earned £23 Friday, another earned £75 Thursday, and another £14 by increasing the order. $625 another earned £43 Tuesday. One sent 3 orders on the week, yet another earned £65 Thursday, and others as little as £12 for the week. Some earned nothing at all—active, ambitious men not afraid of hard work can make this kind of money with us; providing they have a sales record they are proud to show and can qualify. If you want to talk it over phone Gerrard 5258, answer a few questions personally; this is the job you have been seeking. It not in London write or call (London) Limited, 34, Warwick-street, London, W.1.

FAR East.—Experienced Salesman and Representative required for regular travel throughout Far Eastern Countries for important old-established firm of manufacturers of all sensitized photographic materials. Applicants must have had similar travelling experience in the East, preferably family in same line, or otherwise with some photographic goods. Must also be first-class business men and systematic correspondents, and capable of entertaining only postal applications. Applications from those not having had previous travelling experience required cannot be acknowledged, nor personal callers seen without prior appointment.—Address, Far East, care of Gevaert, Ltd., Wilson-road, London, S.W.10.

LADIES of good personality and position can easily add to income; no selling; pleasant.—Write Box 08855, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MANUFACTURERS of Motor Accessories have vacancy for practical person with full knowledge of manufacture of Toilet Brushes—Agate Backs.—Wm. Portecus and Co., Paisley, Glasgow.

MEDICAL Student, over 25 years of age, who is unable to proceed with his studies is invited by large firm of chemists to apply for position requiring energy and force of character, first-class testimonials, health unbroken.—Write Box 05876, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

METALLURGICAL Lady Secretary (24) wanted; shorthand-typewriting, shorthand; experience in book indexing, library work, and proof reading desirable.—Temple Fortune House, N.W.11. Speedwell 5538.

PERSONAL German-English Shorthand-Typist and Translator, good French, acts as visiting Secretary; day or evening engagements; own portable typewriter; highest references.—Write Box F.1593, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARIAL Work required by experienced Shorthand-typist (150/70); French, filing, accounts; salary £3-£4.—Write Box 9092, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, fully qualified; several years' experience; fluent French, widely travelled.—K. Grant, 44, Leinster-gardens, W.2.

SHOP Girl applicants (M.A.'s, B.A.'s, Secretaries, Linguists, and Juniors) are at the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd. (Temple Bar 9058), 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

MISS Kerr-Sander, 175, Piccadilly, W.1, Tele. No. Mayfair 6010, recommends Shorthand-Typists, Secretaries, and Foreign Correspondents for responsible positions where a good education and initiative are required.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

THE Lady Strachie wishes strongly to recommend very good French Dressmaker, with excellent taste; now disengaged; has two lovely ready-made evening dresses suitable for young lady with real face; will sell for 5 guineas the two; a bargain.—Germaine, 70, Waltonstreet, Chelsea, S.W.2.

DRESSMAKING, visiting; 5s. daily; cut price; Knightsbridge; experience.—T., 124, Warwick-road, W.14.

DRESSMAKER (visiting), excellent copyist and remodeller.—Miss Smith, 3, Ravelry-street, S.W.5.

FIRST-CLASS visiting Dressmaker; highly recommended. Write Box 05886, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

VISITING Dressmaker; long Regent-street experience; good references.—Cross, 159, Shaftesbury-avenue.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN lady thoroughly recommend a real child-lover as Nursery Governess or Nanny for two boys of six and thirteen; country home; London visits? Must be cheerful and capable, able to teach lessons, and be fond of animals and country life. If possible musical and good needlewoman.—Write Box F.1612, The Times.

FOR Wimbledon.—French-Swiss Governess wanted, age about 25 to 30, for girl 10 and boy 12, both at daily school; not much teaching required, but applicants must be perfect French, be well educated, musical, and good at needlework; able to assist general supervision and be bright companion for girl; good salary and constant home to suitable person.—Write full particulars Box H.300, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR Limpsfield, Surrey.—Nursery Governess wanted for boy 6 and girl 8; first lessons; must be experienced with health; age over 25.—Write Box W.1311, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess or Mother's Help; girl 14, boy 10 at school; dressmaking; personal reference essential.—Write Mrs. Phillips, 28, Crediton-hill, Hampstead.

NURSERY Governess for Oxted Surrey; gentlewoman; young; entire charge two boys, 5 and nearly 7; first lessons; understand health; churchwoman. State age and salary, Mrs. Mosse, Blatchington House, Seaford, Sussex.

NURSERY Governess; German or English; good accent; one child, 1½; tidy, methodical, good needlewoman essential; intelligence, imagination, sympathetic understanding.—Write Box 0906, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NURSERY Governess wanted for girl 6, boy 9 in holidays; first lessons, good needlewoman; good references essential; young.—Apply Mr. R. J. Wilder, St. Luciars, Wallingford, Berks.

NURSERY Governess required for girl age 4½ and boy age 3; experience (at least one year) to be qualified in health routine and able to interest children.—Write Box B.316, care of Sheller's, 11, Crooked-lane, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess required for September; good needlewoman; must be fond of and capable of managing baby 14 months, for Portugal; good references essential.—Write full details of previous experience and salary required to Box 05853, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED immediately, Nursery Governess, under 30 years of age, devoted to children, must be fond of the country and games, for two boys 6½ to 4½; first lessons, kindergarten method preferred; must have had experience, either private or school.—Write, stating salary required, to Box A.135, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED next term, Temporary Governess.—Apply Mrs. Hilton Bolton, Mallard Manor, Sittingbourne, Kent.

WANTED, for September 22nd, Senior Matron in co-educational boarding school; trained nurse essential; state experience, qualifications, and salary.—Apply Principals, Thorpe House, Norwich.

CAN lady recommend thoroughly experienced Lady Nurse (gentlewoman essential) for good discerning private family; baby, girl 18 months?—Write, sending full particulars, Box W.1294, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Nurse wanted immediately; three children 7, 5 and 3 months; sensible.—Heywood Waddington, Littlehampton, Sussex.

FRENCH or French-Swiss Nursery Governess; children 5-9; some experience; good needlewoman; willing to help in family; Hants; £26. Others; Country, Scotland.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY Nurses required; Italy, Paris (baby), Wales, Yorks., £100; Hungary (R.C.), £84; Hong-kong, S. Africa, Town, £80; Malta, £65; others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

WELL-accredited Governesses and Good Nursery Governesses should apply to Hoopers (Educational Agents), Ltd., Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. No charge for registration.

HELPS AND NURSES

A Lady, well-educated, young, cheerful, and patient, to help in family of 4 lively boys of 1 year; £52 per annum, all found.—Mrs. Wood, 6, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.

A Gentlewoman as Mother's Help wanted September 11th for boy 5; age 25-30; Protestant; good gentlewoman; adaptable; two maids kept; salary £40-£45.—Apply, with photo, Wyner, Brackley Cottage, Gerrards Cross.

A U Pair.—Lady, English or foreign, to assist mother with boys aged 4 and 1.—8, Hyde Park-hill, South Croydon.

MOTHER'S Help, experienced and capable, wanted; maids kept; good home and wages; references essential.—25, Lordship-park, N.16.

WANTED, lady of gentle birth as Help; plain cooking essential; two children, school in mornings; salary £1 week; good references absolutely essential.—Write, stating age, Mrs. Sillem, 37b, Parkstone-avenue, Hornsey, N.8.

WANTED, Useful Help, gentlewoman (if experienced will fill similar post); quiet post, one lady; housework, mending, some cooking; daily maid kept; state salary; free times, age, references (last post); near London; interview and trial-under essential.—Write Box F.1578, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED about end September Useful General Help; little plain cooking essential; all uniform supplied; four grown-ups in family; small private house, London suburb; good references essential; salary about £52-£60; state qualifications and age.—Write Box F.1581, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN lady recommend patient, conscientious Nannie or girl 14 months, baby March? 25-35; Truby King methods; washing, needlewoman; nursemaid kept; country.—Impery, Great Rollright Manor, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

CAN lady thoroughly recommend experienced Nanny to take baby from month middle October? Going Malta November; good needlewoman essential.—Reply Mrs. Tufnell Hustkards, Ingatestone, Essex.

CAN any lady thoroughly recommend Under Nurse, with some experience, for Sussex? Children 7 and 3½; lady nurse.—Write Box F.1510, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Nurse (college-trained preferred) for 2½ kindergarten and country; boy 6½, and two girls at day school; needlewoman; C. of E.—Write Box W.1299, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, thoroughly experienced genuine Nannie, really devoted to children, for twin girls 11 months old; healthy babies; nursery maid kept; Nannie must be real lover of children.—Reply Bridgland, Ribsac, Pelham-gardens, Folkestone.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT (24) seeks position; taxation specialist, also many years' experience with chartered accountants.—Write Box R.1092, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman (28) desires post offering scope; exercise good organizing and executive ability; University education, schoolmaster, clerk to local authority, staff manager, missionary, public speaker, important secretarial work, keen reformer, personality, initiative, considerable ability; go anywhere; moderate salary.—Write Box Z.185, The Times, E.C.4.

THE Guards Employment Society have on their books ex-Guardsmen, suitable for all semi-skilled and unskilled work, indoor and outdoor, and also for general labour. Also a special uniformed branch of picked men suitable for commissionaires, positions of trust, &c.—39, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Victoria 0646.

BAILIFF (married), with practical knowledge of all the branches of agriculture; good judge dairy cattle; horses first-class showman; executive, buying, selling, raising, and rearing; good reference; disengaged through reorganization.—Follett, Fen Pond Farm, Gillingham, Kent.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WANTED immediately trustworthy, thoroughly experienced Nannie for baby from month, boy 3 years; must be willing to travel or live in country; good needlewoman; C. of E.; wages £55-£70; nurseries cleaned, waited on. Interviews Tuesday. Will any lady personally recommend?—Write Box F.1572, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL any lady recommend experienced Nannie; boy 1 year? Small house; nursery maid kept on; £60.—Hon. Mrs. de Lotbinière, Broadmead, Merstham, Surrey.

NANNIES required: America (visa essential), £144; India, Surrey, £100; France, Egypt, Monk-kong, Town, £80; Singapore, Weymouth, £70; Cairo, Madeira, £60.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

NURSES required.—Kent, £100; Hants, £75; Surrey, £70; Town, France, India, £70. Others.—Nursery Information Bureau, 40, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CAN any lady recommend a Children's Maid take charge four girls?—Apply Mrs. Tyden, Milstead Manor, Sittingbourne, Kent.

CHILD'S Maid wanted; German or English; one child, 1½; tidy, methodical; good needlewoman essential; quiet, refined, good accent, absolutely trustworthy.—Write Box 0906, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOR Guildford in September; Maid-Housemaid to wait on delicate lady; some nursing experience required.—Reply Dolphin, Veranda, Seaford, Sussex.

FRENCH Children's Nurse-Swiss, with Maid; good needlewoman; maids kept.—Apply after 6, Stern, 234, Finchley-road, Hampstead.

INQUIRE 1st October, reliable Children's Maid for boy 9, 7, and 5 years old; one who has been a nurse preferred, must be highly recommended.—Mrs. Corah Durtold, Wareham, Horsham, Sussex.

USEFUL Maid-companion required, for country; small household; dressmaker, packer; light housework; £50.—Mrs. Adam, Clevedon, Cove, Firth of Clyde, N.B.

USEFUL Maid required; 26 years; for country; small household; dressmaker, good needlewoman; wash all fine things; with experience; good reference essential.—Mrs. Miles, 4, Wilton-street, S.W.1.

FRENCH-SWISS Useful Maid; some dressmaking, care for children's clothes, valet gentleman; nice willing girl; Isle of Wight; Malto, Berks; good all-round maid; £50.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

£50.—Children's Maid, from 25; for near Horsham, Sussex; three boys, 9, 7, 5; four maids.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

CAN any lady recommend capable working Housekeeper, entire charge small labour-saving bungalow? Good home. Duties: cook, wait; only person cook essential.—Miss Calmady Hamlyn, Buckfast, S. Devon.

CAN lady recommend thorough working Housekeeper entire work one lady? Modern flat; must be excellent cook.—Write Mrs. Hornby, 7, Southwell-gardens, S.W.7.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER; experienced in all branches; long and personal references.—Lady H., Rustington House, Rustington, near Littlehampton, Sussex.

LADY Housekeeper required, about middle September; accustomed to children; as family; three maids kept.—Mrs. Neale, The Priory, Tenbridge Wells.

HOUSEKEEPER-Housekeeper; good cook; two in family; another kept.—Call between 2.30 and 6, Mrs. Crampton, 17, Frognal-lane, Hampstead.

HOUSEKEEPER-Housemaid, young, wanted; good home; three afternoons and every-other evenings given weekly.—Apply 9, St. John's Wood-park, N.W.8.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted; about 22 years; two in family; two maids kept; and baby; good Housemaid would suit; own bed room and maids' sitting room. Reply, stating age, height, Mrs. Lambert, 46, Clarendon-road, Holland Park, W.11.

AN experienced House-Parlourmaid wanted for a modern house, age 20-35; comfortable home; cook and housemaid kept; good references essential; wages up to 25s. week.—Write Mrs. B., 11, Greenaway-gardens, Hampstead.

UNDER House-Parlourmaid required, age about 18.—Apply with full particulars to Secretary, care of Mrs. Davis, Ely Place, Frant, Sussex.

MRS. Stuart's Agency (known as the lucky office) have a large number of Servants all classes for large and small establishments of every description; good wages and outings; Town, country, and seaside. Call or write (you will be suited at once free).—550-2, Fulham-road.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCOULLERY MAIDS

HOUSEMAID, Head of two, required, middle September; three in family; six maids kept; age 25-35.—Write Mrs. L., Holmwood, Wimbledon Common.

HOUSEMAID, experienced, wanted September 23rd; three maids; family three; comfortable situation; bus route; good wages.—Apply Mrs. Bevan, Evelyns, Nutfield, Redhill.

HOUSEMAID, single-handed, wanted; age 25-35; cook and parlourmaid kept; good reference.—Apply Mrs. Ford, Crosswers, Chislehurst, Kent.

HOUSEMAID wanted; good place; Bournemouth, temporary or permanent; two in family; butler kept, help given; wages £48.—Write Box F.1568, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEMAID required, equal of two; five maids; family three; uniform found; excellent home; wages £45.—Mrs. Gluckstein, 56, Elsworthy-road, Regent's Park.

HOUSEMAIDS (two) wanted at once for high-class house; permanency; good wages.—Ravenscroft, Oxted, Surrey.

AN experienced Housemaid wanted for modern house, age 20-30; cook and house-parlourmaid kept; comfortable home; wages £40; good reference essential.—Write Mrs. B., 11, Greenaway-gardens, Hampstead.

EXPERIENCED Housemaid, head of two, at once; Hampstead; Call 9 to 11 or 6 to 8, 22, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1.

GOOD Single-handed Housemaid required for St. Leonards; two in family usually; staff four.—Mrs. Marson, Spring Mount, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

GOOD Housemaid, Protestant, required for a fortnight on Sept. 10; London; good references indispensable.—Write particulars, age, &c., to Box H.513, The Times, E.C.4.

HEAD Housemaid required, age about 25; wages £52. Apply with full particulars to Secretary, care of Mrs. Davis, Ely Place, Frant, Sussex.

HOUSEMAID; two in family; four servants and help; £45 and usual perquisites. Write Mrs. Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636.

KITCHENMAID required September; four in family; two maids. Apply Mrs. Crompton, White Court, Alfriston, Sussex.

KITCHENMAID, young, for comfortable situation near Dorking, on bus route; family three, two boys holidays; three maids kept; wages £30.—Apply Mrs. Dane, Morden Grange, Betchworth, Surrey.

KITCHENMAID wanted October 1st for Kensington; some experience and good references indispensable; two adults in family; good references necessary.—Apply A. Lisle-Smith, 28, Acol-road, West Hampstead.

LADY Servants.—Two thoroughly experienced practical ladies women required as Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid to run flat London; two in family; former experience as such and personal references absolutely necessary; good cooking. Replies must state full particulars, age, wages asked, &c.—Write Box 6922, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SWISS House-Parlourmaid requested; small family; about £46.—Write Mrs. L., 26, Redington-road, N.W.

TWO Friends or Sisters (young) wanted mid-September for as Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; two adults, three children; for N.W. London.—Write Collingwood, St. Anthony-in-Roseland, Cornwall.

TWO thoroughly experienced practical women required as Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid to run flat London; two in family; former experience as such and personal references absolutely necessary; good cooking. Replies must state full particulars, age, wages asked, &c.—Write Box F.1550, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, two sisters or friends as Cook-General and Housemaid, for Hadley Common, Herts.—Write Box M.598, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED immediately, Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid, friends or married couple; country situation.—Apply, with references, Mrs. Nicholas, Heatherland, Burwash, Sussex.

WANTED, two friends as Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; small family; good wages; outings together.—Mrs. Speyer, Eylaurel Farm House, Kingswood, Surrey.

WANTED, Cook-General for small family in flat; good cooking absolutely necessary.—Apply after 3 or by letter to 84, Abbey Lodge, Hamilton-terrace, N.W.8.

WANTED, Sept. 25th, superior Single-handed Maid; all duties, morning help; two ladies; suit nice quiet person; good references; £45-£50; registries ignored.—Write Advertiser, 5, Eaton-terrace, N.W.8.

WANTED immediately, for modern and very convenient flat, Cook-General; position of experienced Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; two friends preferred, mother and daughter, or married couple.—Apply 20, King-street, Palace-street, S.W.1.

COOK-GENERALS.—House-Parlourmaids. Generals. Parlourmaids, &c., wanted; good wages.—Wellington Agency, 14, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tele., Primrose 2464.

COOK-GENERAL wanted for Town; £50-£52; one lady; comfortable own room.—Victoria Domestic Agency, 203, Victoria-street, S.W.1. No fee.

COOK-GENERAL, £52, and House-Parlourmaid, £45 (and uniform, wanted for Town; three in family.—National Employment Bureau, 189, North End-road, West Kensington, W.14. No fee. Fulham 0222.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID, 28 to 38, wanted October 1st for Addison-road, Kensington; own room and uniform; five in family; seven staff; good wages; experience and long references essential.—Write full particulars Mrs. Victor Joseph, "Basketts," Birchington, Kent.

PARLOURMAID, thoroughly experienced, wanted for Leicestershire; family four; maids four; good home and wages.—Write Mrs. Gee, Alynva, near Ty-Croes, Anglesey.

PARLOURMAID, experienced, required September; staff six; four in family; good wages.—Apply Mrs. Crompton, White Court, Alfriston, Sussex.

PARLOURMAID, September, London boys' preparatory school; £55; own bed room; wireless; holidays with board wages; five maids; present maid seven years, leaving to marry.—Mrs. Barton, at Sidney Vicarage, Heiston, Cornwall.

PARLOURMAID (thoroughly experienced) wanted for Lord Lurgan's Sussex estate; six maids; four in family; help in pantry; £50; good reference.—Write Box H.489, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAID for modern flat wanted. Apply 51, Melbury-court, Kensington, W.8, to-day, between 2 and 7 o'clock, or before 1 o'clock Wednesday. Two in family; three maids; own bed room; wages £52; or by letter with full particulars to Mrs. Horne, Cliffdown, Grange-road, Eastbourne.

PARLOURMAID required; housemaid kept; two in family; good outings and holidays.—Apply after 2 o'clock to-day, or write, 1, Cumberland-house, Kensington-court, W.8.

PARLOURMAID or experienced House-Parlourmaid wanted immediately for Hampstead; small family; four maids and morning help; wages £60, or 25s. weekly; good reference essential.—Apply Mrs. Grainger, The Bungalow, Frinton-on-Sea.

EXPERIENCED single-handed Parlourmaid; Sept. 25; cook lady; silver cleaner, carver; good reference essential.—Mrs. Miles, 4, Wilton-street, S.W.1.

PARLOURMAID; modern non-basement house; small family; four servants; separate bed room; £52. And many others. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636.

PARLOURMAID wanted for bachelor gentleman's good class flat; every comfort; good wages; also House-and-kitchenmaid (eight servants); suited free.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; good wages; small non-basement house; three in family.—Call after 4 or write, 16, Cloran-gardens, Platts-lane, Hampstead.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID required for new non-basement house in Chelsea; two in family; two maids; own bed room.—Apply Miss Newson, 31, Clarence-gardens, London, N.W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID for flat; experienced; two in family, two maids.—Miss Jones, 68, Gordon-mansions, W.C.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted, thoroughly experienced, or young girl taking first place; good wages, comfortable post; two maids kept; own bed room; gardener kept for coal, boots, knives.—Dacre Cottage, Chipstead Valley-road, Chipstead, Surrey.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID required for Woldingham, Surrey, 17 miles London; two adults, two children, nurse, nursemaid, and cook; comfortable home.—Particulars to Mrs. Mann, at Holmesdale, Nutfield, Surrey.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID and Housemaid; three in house kept.—Call between 2.30 and 6, Mrs. Crampton, 17, Frognal-lane, Hampstead.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, young, wanted; good home; three afternoons and every-other evenings given weekly.—Apply 9, St. John's Wood-park, N.W.8.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

HOUSE-PARLOURMAN, young, experienced private service; must cook and daily woman.—Mrs. Gourlay, Longdown Cottage, Guildford. Guildford 1477.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAN wanted, single; country; electric light; Bridport neighbourhood; personal reference.—Write Box 1582, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAN wanted for bachelor's small house in country; previous experience essential.—F. Battiscombe, The Grange, Glastonbury, via Hereford.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAN required for Hampstead household; small family; five in staff; must have good references.—Write Box C.319, care of Sheller's, 11, Crooked-lane, E.C.4.

MAN Cook required by bachelor; small house (S.W. district); used private service; early riser and clean; knife-parlourman kept; references and interview essential; state age and experience; wages £45 weekly.—Write Box F.1584, The Times, E.C.4.

MANSERVANT capable all duties.—Write, stating age, references, and when can be interviewed, Mrs. C. S., Farnefield-road, Reigate.

PARLOURMAN, 35-40, October, four kept, near Norwich; experience and personal references absolutely essential, copies of references not accepted.—Write stating wages, Box M.45, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED shortly, for high-class Service Chambers, Gloucester-road, two good valet-Generals, one live in, one live out; personal references essential; not over 40.—Write Box 05888, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, experienced Butler for country house about 30 miles from London and 1 hour's train; wages £90-£100; if married, cottage, garden produce, and fuel.—Apply between 9-11 a.m., Wednesday morning, Mrs. Agnew, 64, Upper Brook-street, W.1.

WOMAN Head, Hall-Porter's Agency, Chichester (under Royal patronage) requires for Royalty near Chichester and four months Paris yearly, expert Butler-Valet, single man; excellent place; united free.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
2 lines 2s. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

ABROAD.—Nursery Governess, 36, English, born in France, pure French accent; can take entire charge, ages 3½-8; kind, firm, but gentle character, considerate; experienced traveller; excellent references.—Miss Lytton, 72, Hornsey-lane, Highgate, London.

CLERGYMAN'S daughter (25) desires Governess to children 5-9 years; 3½ years' experience own school; modern methods; all games; Surrey preferred.—Write Box 05885, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED French Governess desires post, daily or resident; English subjects.—Mademoiselle, Marela, Selsey, Sussex.

FRENCH Lady recommends her Nursery Governess (English hospital-trained children's nurse), who desires similar post in Calcutta again.—Apply Mrs. Lemkey, Pomeroy, Manager's Gate, Kew Man.

GOVERNESS, free about Sept. 16th; excellent references; teaches and speaks French and German; fond of country; games (hockey, tennis); over 3 years in present school.—Miss Vasey, Northgate House, Bury St. Edmunds.

GOVERNESS, highly recommended, requires post; various subjects; good music, French, needlework, games; prepares for school.—Write Box W.1293, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN (hospital trained), nurse, desires post as companion to children; accustomed responsibility, desires care of delicate or backward child, teaching P.N.E.U. if desired, or companion to invalid lady's sympathetic reading if required.—Write Box Z.617, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGHLY recommended experienced certificated Governess (gentlewoman) desires post; specialist teacher, trained expert in high-class P.N.E.U. preparatory school; P.N.E.U. methods; pupils 6 to 12 years; prepares boys for school; French, Latin, history, Miss Davies, Fridean, Par, Pelynt, Cornwall. Town shortly.

LADY Graduate, staying in Paris six weeks, would give tuition in English.—Write Box F.1617, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY highly recommends experienced Governess; Scotch; 34; thoroughly understands children; not under four.—Miss Gibson, 2, Victoria-road, Kensington.

MRS. Arthur Holbouse very strongly recommends her young Nursery Governess; has taught children 2½ years; perfect P.N.E.U. system; thoroughly trustworthy in every way; very good health, manners, &c., and very agreeable in the house.—Write Culverwell, 34, Clarendon-road, Redland, Bristol.

MRS. Bashaw highly recommends French-Swiss Nursery-Governess; experienced; excellent teacher; country preferred.—Write Mademoiselle, Thorngrove, Cranham, Essex.

MORNING engagement wanted, easy reach Kingston, Richmond, or Hampton, by experienced lady; highly recommended; Governess thorough English, fluent languages.—M., 36, Wellington-road, Hampton Hill.

NURSERY Nurse (24); disengaged; (4½ years' experience); excellent references; would go abroad if required; children preferred; from £60.—E. Everett, Greenwood, Thorngrton-avenue, Thames Ditton, Surrey.

NURSE-Governess; experienced; fond of children; first lessons; understands health; needlewoman; town preferred.—Write Box F.1596, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE-Housemaid, Lady Dalhousie desires post as above; excellent references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. 'Phone, Sloane 5564.

HIGHLY recommended Children's experienced temporary Nurse. Disengaged.—Write Box 6988, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY recommends her capable and trustworthy Nurse; if free end of September; Town, willing go abroad.—Write Box F.1602, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY recommends Scotch Nurse, with her seven years; first baby or two small children; near London.—Apply Nurse, Heatherbank, Weybridge, Surrey.

LADY highly recommends excellent Children's Nurse; thoroughly capable and experienced; free now; first baby from the month preferred; would accept temporary post.—Write R., The Kennels, Lower Morden, Surrey.

LADY recommends experienced temporary Children's Nurse; free.—N., 4, Gordon-grove, Westgate-on-Sea.

MISS Scully wishes to recommend her St. Ann's trained Children's Nurse; free October; excellent references.—Write Brookes, 12, Charles-street, Mayfair.

LADY recommends Nurse taking first place; girl-handed; five years' experience.—Acland, Firley Moor, Bracknell.

NANNIE (32) requires post; 16 years' experience; baby preferred; good references; £80.—Nurse, Ivy House, Upper Sheringham, Norfolk.

NURSE or Mother's Help, disengaged, superior; well trained; fond children; needlewoman; good references; £36.—Helen Boyd's Agency, Lewes.

STRONGLY recommended Nannie 20 years' exper

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BALCONY or GROUND-FLOOR SUITE, facing gardens; excellent board for two; open. Other rooms.—Mrs. Rea, 40, Norfolk-square, W.2. Paddi 0121.

A PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated First Residential and Professional Men's two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 16 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; meeting by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Secretarial Manager, pp. 234, Lancaster-gate. Phone, Paddi 4070.

A RARE, few minutes Hyde Park.—High-class RESIDENTIAL ; every modern convenience ; testimonials for best food, service, cleanliness. Terms 2ens, partial, Bayswater 2nd floor; large reception; also 3rd, Lancaster-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. Park 5122.

STRATHALLAN.

A Rare Four Minutes Earl's Court Tube, 38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. KENS. 3147.
HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL.
Standing 1½ own grounds.
Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 3gns.

A Rare Minutes Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 4½ ; excellent food. Paddi. 6230.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold water; Terms extremely moderate. Omnibus passes the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

THE ROYAL GLOUCESTER,

41 to 47, GLOUCESTER-GARDENS, BAYSWATER, W.2.
A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED RESIDENCE.
A spacious public room, gentleman's smoking room.
CHEF. NIGHT PORTER.
Continuous bus service to West End.
Near Lancaster-gate Tube and Paddington Stations.
Terms from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE.

HOLLAND COURT,

81 and 82, HOLLAND PARK, W.
Under expert management of Resident Owner; 60 Bed rooms (hot and cold water); many having private baths, numerous reception rooms, overlooking tennis lawns; garden for use of visitors; terms from three guineas per week; one minute from Holland Park Tube station. 'Phone, 0264 Park.

A BED-SITTING ROOM and BREAKFAST RE-QUIRED, central, for foreign gentleman; also accommodation for three ladies, each partly furnished.—Apply Harvey and Harvey, 460a, Oxford-street, W.1.

A BED-SITTING ROOM (double or single), beautifully furnished and artistically decorated; running hot water, electric heating; a few yards from Marble Arch; with breakfast if desired.—Paddi. 0744.)

47, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A BRIGHT REFINED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; constant hot water; h. and c. basins; gas fires; constant hot water; near Tube, buses, and park. From 21/-gns. single, 5½ double.—Burlington House. Paddi. 5702.

A BRIGHT, COMFORTABLE and HOMELIKE RESIDENCE 1 and 2, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2; near Tube and buses. HANDSOME SUITE of reception rooms; GAS FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS, box spring and hair mattress beds, constant hot water. Our great feature is the QUALITY, EXCELLENCE AND VARIETY OF THE TABLE with meals well cooked and daintily served. Heated day and night. South aspect. Courteous and attentive staff always have a smile in evidence. Terms from 4½ gns. double from 4gns. Bed and breakfast 8s. 6d.—Paddi. 3528.

GRANVILLE COURT.

A Charming Establishment, most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation at 3 and 3½ gns., there is no more convenient and comfortable pension in London. Tele., Mayfair 3503 and 6920.

A Charming well FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR SUITE, service, constant hot water, every convenience, special terms for lengthy period. Ideal for one or two gentlemen.—26, Wear Lancaster-road, W.11.

A COMFORTABLE LEAVE at THE CORDONS, A Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks; no housekeeping worries; private sitting rooms; large garden; coal fires; own private gateway; near station; 30 trains to London daily.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, near Hyde Park; central heating, excellent French cuisine; 2½ gns.

THE GREEN HOUSE.

A COMFORTABLE RESIDENTIAL, quiet, yet convenient tube, buses, Kensington Gardens; 75 bed rooms, many with private bathrooms; lounge and writing; into private garden; excellent service. Cooking under the supervision of Mr. Hug, late chef s.s. Olympic and Homeric. From 3½ gns.—56-58, Princes-square, W.2. (Park 3031.)

A Cosmopolitan pleasant HOME is offered to a young gentleman by lady and son ; Turnham Green Station, 2½. Elmwood-road, Bedford Park, W.4.

A DOUBLE, also SINGLE, SITTING-BED ROOM in private house, every comfort, bath, gas fire; 3 gns.—Manchester-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9778.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens; convenient for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best. Table and service. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. (about 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte, breakfast, bath, boots, and attendance. 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddi. 1008. Also 16, Hereford-square, S.W.7.

A LARGE, well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM. Entrance floor, with bed room, for bachelor, private house, close Lord's and Regent's Park. Good bath room, constant hot water, gas fires, use of telephone; good breakfast, electric light and service. £2 10s. weekly. View, 38, Wormoood-rd., St. John's Wood. Buses 13, 2, 48.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2-gns.—27, Lancaster-gate. Paddi. 4162.

A tastefully FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR; room, fine, double bed room, and single; good attendance; 2½ guineas weekly.—39, Longridge-road, Earls Court. Frobisher 0274.

A Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and LARGE BED ROOM ; excellent cooking.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park W.2.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished, running hot and cold water; facing garden; with breakfast from 30s. Paddi. 5661.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date. Quiet. Sunny ROOMS with running water; highly recommended for excellent table and service; five minutes Tube and bus; single from 2½ gns. Paddi. 2257.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON. — Most up to date (minute Tube and buses, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires; two springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private bath. Centrally heated. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3½ gns. Park 0173.

A LBION RESIDENTIAL, 26, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2, min. bus, Tube. BOARD-RESIDENCE, 2½s. partial, double 70s.; good table; billiards, dancing.

A AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices.
LADIES ONLY.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8057.)
19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 0183.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A Quiet Select RESIDENTIAL; South aspect; facing gardens; highly recommended; moderate.—Proprietress, 62-64, Lexham-gardens, Kensington. Kelvin 8770.

RICHMOND HILL.

A RESIDENCE OF REFINEMENT, with first-class cooking and personal attendance ; beautifully furnished ; every bedroom facing Thames, River, the famous Terrace, golf, riding, &c. Private suites at REASONABLE TERMS; every comfort and convenience; constant hot water. Brochure.—GREEN COURT, Queen's-road, Richmond. Richmond 2416.

A ASSURED COMFORT; good cooking; personal supervision; two minutes Hyde Park. Moderate terms.—White Lodge, 18, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

A ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SITTING BED ROOMS (and the usual bed-sitting room), Tube and buses.—52, Dorset-square, Baker-street. Ambassador 1814.

A ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 16s. each person. Inclusive terms, electric light, constant hot water and baths (14 tiled baths rooms), shower baths, basins, concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grilles; central heating; lounges; dancing; hall porter; Dining gardens. Baker-street Tube, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 9000 (2 lines).

7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.

Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station.
A TTRACTIVE CHAMBERS, newly decorated, furnished by Maple's divan beds; gas fires and rings, constant hot water, central heating. Inclusive terms.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES, Breakfast. Moderate.—6, Lower Porchester-street, Hyde Park (one minute Marble Arch). Padd. 3888.

A TTRACTIVE AMERICAN FLATLETS, singles from 25/-, doubles from 35/-, inclusive terms, lift, hall service; gas fires and cookers; near Kensington Gardens and Tubes.—61, Kensington Gardens-square. Park 9936.

A TTRACTIVE ROOMS, beautifully furnished ; hot and cold running water, spring beds, bedside lamps; full or partial board from 2½gns.; really excellent service and catering; quiet, central.—66, Princes-square, Bayswater (corner of Bishop's Bridge-road). Park 1417.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS gentlewoman's charming house, quiet, central, from 25s. to 2½gns.; meals optional; excellent cooking and service (parlour-maid); gas fires throughout; men and married couples.—23, Durham-terrace, W.2. (Bays. 15. 7.) Park 3417.

VICTORIA.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS and newly decorated suites, with breakfast's; three minutes' station.—61, Warwick-street, S.W.1. (Corner of Belgrave-road.) Phone, Victoria 6215.

A TTRACTIVE ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room); constant hot water; divan beds, gas fires, grillers; from 25s., with breakfast; 3min. Victoria Station; 24 bus passes.—53, Belgrave-road. Vic. 0377.

A TTRACTIVE One-room SERVICE FLATLETS, temporary or permanent; double or single; divan beds; geyser baths; coolers; meals if required; Gloucester-road Station, 12. Bina-gardens, South Kensington. Phone, Kensington 3050.

A T EALING.—A refined RESIDENTIAL HOME offered with every comfort; lovely garden; highest references.—Miss Hawkins, 7, Ascott-avenue. Phone 5618.

A T 9, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Modernly equipped first-floor RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS; every comfort; suitable gentlemen, married couples; breakfasts optional. Padd. 6153.

A T 16, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1; newly decorated; bright, roomy; bed, breakfast from 3½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1066.

A T 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.—Well Furnished House, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 35s. including breakfast. Museum 0558.

A T MARBLE ARCH.—Well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; gas fires, geyser bath; telephone. Moderate terms.—53, Cambridge-street, W.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
A T 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including cleaning, light, and service; breakfast if required. Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 4045.

LOGIS RESIDENTIAL CLUB.

A T 20, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.—For ladies and gentlemen. Specially planned. Inclusive terms. Constant hot water, central heating; restaurant lounge; gas fires in all rooms. Park 8197.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

A T 49, LEINSTER-GARDENS, Hyde Park.W.2 (close Park, Tubes, omnibuses); gas fires. Sooth management (ladies). Well recommended. Moderate terms.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.

A T 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 35s.; excellent cooking and service. Park 1981.

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A T KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3401.

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A T HILLCROFT, 21, PARK HILL-RISE, EAST CROYDON.—A beautiful country Mansion with large grounds; tennis courts, own produce; first-class chef luxurious comfort, hot and cold water and gas fires in all bed rooms; individual requirements studied; inclusive terms. Phone, Croydon 2989.

WHITE HALL.

A T Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 3gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM ; breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W.1. Mayfair 5063.

BACHELOR SUITE, private house, few doors BED-FORD-SQUARE, large, lofty sitting and bed rooms, bath adjoining; newly furnished and decorated specially for a bachelor; really first-class service, breakfast, linen, &c.; electric light, gas fires; telephone; charming water in latest "Compactom" wardrobe; quiet, central.—Jackson, 39, Gower-street, W.C.

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS.

BACHELORS' BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, bath, light, and attendance; all fitted with basins, hot and cold running water; from 42s.—18, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Park 5097.

BAKER-STREET (minute station).—TWO very comfortable BED ROOMS with breakfast; excellent service and attendance; bath, telephone, &c.; single 2gns., double £3 10s.—4, Nottingham-place, W.1.

BAKER-STREET.—Gentleman will find exceptional ACCOMMODATION in FLAT, bed room and sitting room; or bed-sitting room; meals arranged.—Paddington 5042.

BAYSWATER.—Unfurnished ROOMS, ground floor; two large rooms; sink, gas, water, 35s.; large front room, first floor, 23s.; one back ditto, 12s. 6d.; no children.—20, Hatherley-grove, Westbourne-grove.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Self-Contained SERVICE SUITES and Single Rooms ; hot and cold water all rooms; everything new; quite out of the ordinary; prices from 2 guineas. Inclusive of plain breakfast, service, gas and electric light.—15, Petersham-terrace, Gloucester-road. S.W.7. Western 4789.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS and Suites ; off Queen's-gate ; meals as required.—'Phone, Western 6696.

23, CHENISTON-GARDENS, W.8,
BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; sunny; redecorated; comfortable.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, bath, light, 25s. weekly; constant hot water.—68, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Flax. 6241.

HYDE PARK.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, baths, light, service; well furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. Single from 30s., double 3gns. —12, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 5266.

20, CAMBRIDGE-STREET, W.2.

(Close MARBLE ARCH.)
BED-SITTING ROOMS, just opened; hot and cold water all rooms; exceptionally well furnished by Maple's; gas fires; unusually convenient; divan beds, spectum wardrobes, divan beds; select quiet position, facing South. Terms to include breakfast (served in own room) from 2gns. 'Phone, Ambassador 2952.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, furnished as sitting rooms; divan and concealed beds. Single 30s., double (large) 39s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot bath; gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube). Western 0999, and 8, Grenville-place (adjoining). Western 1256.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, comfortable, close Kensington High-street and Earl's Court; from 30s.; breakfasts; gas fires; dinners optional.—14, Marloes-road, W.8.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; breakfast optional; constant hot water, gas stoves, kitchenettes. —The Lotus, 57-58, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

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COMFORTABLE SUITES, Furnished; own bath; service if required.—18, Palace-court, W.2. Park 7190.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, with breakfast; very quiet position.—83, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 5389.

DOCTOR'S WIDOW offers BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, 30s.-35s., to gentlemen; dinners; lounge; mending. 36, Harcourt-terrace, Redcliffe-sq. Flax. 1770.

DULWICH COURT.

COLLEGE-ROAD, S.E.21. 'Phone, Sydenham 2607.—A Private Residential with every comfort; 12min. City and West-end; 5min. Tube Station; tennis; garage.

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A Minute Tube, Bayswater-road, facing Park; food a speciality; garage; gas fires; hot and cold water basins. From 2gns.—Park 2131. Night Porter.

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FEW GUESTS RECEIVED, English family; also house and gardens, Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people welcome.—Write Box A.286, The Times, E.C.4.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

GENTLEPEOPLE offer all the comforts of a private house; good fires, excellent cooking, &c.; short or long periods; from 3gns. each. Kens. 4044.

GENTLEWOMAN has VACANCY in delightful house; run as private house, South Kensington.—Apply Box 73, 252, Earl's Court-road, S.W.

GENTLEWOMAN has few well FURNISHED ROOMS to be LET in her private home; overlooking gardens and tennis court. Terms moderate.—Park 1412.

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HAMPSTEAD, near Finchley-road Met.—Lady owning well-appointed private house offers to SOLE GUEST beautiful sitting room, single Bed room, first floor; personal interest desired. Main, Vic 7525 or write Box 9168, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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HAMPSTEAD.—Large unfurnished SERVICE ROOMS; constant hot water; meals optional; restaurant; lovely garden; resident; near station.—Hampstead 6548.

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129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.
HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, near Tubes, trains, buses; gas fires, constant hot water; first-class catering. From 3gns. Personal supervision. Paddi. 0697.

HYDE PARK.—Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, double BED ROOM, and kitchen, bath adjoining; electric gas. Also Bed-Sitting room.—24, Cleveland-gardens (0457 Paddi.) or 146, Gloucester-terrace. 'Phone 8107.

HYDE PARK.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; constant hot water; breakfast.—13, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Paddi. 6869.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water, portable reading lamps; breakfast, waiting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

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JUST OPENED, LUXURIOUS SUITES from 4½gns. BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, from 2gns.; running hot and cold water in every room. Close District and Tube.—32, Ebelson-place. Kens. 6034.

KENSINGTON, 88, Church-street.—Charming Bed-Sitting Rooms with breakfast, from 35s. to 3½gns. double ; meals as desired ; excellent service. Park 9282.

KENSINGTON

12, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE.
Beautifully furnished house, facing gardens ; hot and cold water in bed rooms; excellent cuisine; from 2½gns.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water, central heating; from 25s., double 3gns.—Queen's-place, 7, Thurloe-place. Kens. 6025.

LADIES' SMALL RESIDENTIAL CLUB, near Gloucester-road Tube; specially suitable young people.—Write Box 2259, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

Live Moderately and Comfortably at
LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.

Office : 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.

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LADY, 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.—Well Furnished House, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 35s. including breakfast. Museum 0558.

LADY MARBLE ARCH.—Well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; gas fires, geyser bath; telephone. Moderate terms.—53, Cambridge-street, W.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
LADY, 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including cleaning, light, and service; breakfast if required. Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 4045.

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required ; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens ; constant hot water, gas fires ; first-class cuisine and comforts a specialty. Moderate Padd. 2095.—6, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

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MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS; 2½ to 5 gns.; nominal subscription 5s. ; Tube and buses all parts.—Lauderdale Residential Club, 138, Lauderdale-mansions, W.9. Abercorn 1717.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES vacant and single bedrooms; good cooking; valeting. —Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

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QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 138, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station), to be run on lines of a private house; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 8836.

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Aristocratic street; high-class Furnished SERVICE SUITES; private baths; 'phones; French chef; full breakfast; 6gns.; bed-sitting room, 2gns.—Welbeck 2934.

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MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0361.)

QUEEN'S GATE (off).—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water; moderate; cream cuisine. —8, Manson-place, S.W.7 (Kensington Station).

SERVICE SUITE, self-contained; reception, bed room, and bath room; constant hot water. Padd. 7847.—25, Seymour-street, Portman-square.

HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divan) with breakfast, bath from 35s.; also Suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water.—14, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; two bed rooms, sitting room and bath room; top floor (no lift), restaurant; 4gns. weekly, service included.—2, Cornwall-gardens, Gloucester-road. Western 3235.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BACHELOR ROOMS; service, valeting, 25s.-3gns., breakfast; constant hot water.—11, Queensberry-place, S.W.7. Western 4596.

SPEND YOUR HOLIDAY in London and stay at CAMBRIDGE CHAMBERS, 5 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2; centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. daily, including breakfast; served in room, from 35s. weekly. Cuisine as re-required. Padd. 0351.

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SUPERIOR SUITES, one or more rooms; running water; meals if desired; 'phones; Padd. 5787.—53, Seymour-street, W.1.

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Attractive up-to-date ROOMS, double and single; hot and cold water; breakfasts; moderate terms.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Vic. 3357.

BELGRAVE HOUSE,

6 and 7, MONTAGUE-STREET, W.C.1, British Museum.—BOARD-RESIDENCE from 2½gns. weekly. Room, breakfast, from 35s. Good table. No extras. 'Phone, Museum 4566.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road, overlooking Gardens. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 2401.

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

Superior BED-SITTING ROOMS, with service. Moderate terms. Near Harley-street. Welbeck 7585.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Ideal situation, opening directly on to large private pleasure ground. Highly recommended.

22, HYDE PARK-GATE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Modern, select, very quiet. Furnished Flatlets (grillers); excellent service optional. Western 6470.

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22, PEMBRIDGE-GARDENS, W.2.—For comfort; cleanliness; best English food; running water; gas fires; central heating; close principal stores. Tubes, buses. Ex.m 2½gns.; bed, bath, and breakfast, 7s. 6d.

HANOVER HOUSE.

37, EMPEROR'S-GATE, S.W.7.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, hot and cold water; from 2gns. to 3½gns. Service 12½ per cent. Breakfast, dinner 4s. Optional; bed and breakfast from 6s. 6d.; four minutes Gloucester-road Station. Western 2841.

43, WESTBOURNE-GARDENS,

W.2.—Charming house run as residential chambers; very good unfurnished ROOMS from 21s. to 22s., exceptional position; optional service; Secretary, Park 5521.

50, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—SERVICE SUITES, furnished or unfurnished; excellent cuisine. 'Phone, Western 7041.

NORLAND HOUSE,

51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK; en pension from 2gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6. Park 6497.

GLYNE HOUSE.

55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5.
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, h. and c. water in bed rooms. Also private sitting rooms; also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. First-class catering; owner supervises throughout. Full board from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Kens. 2464.

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72.—NEWLY DECORATED ONE-ROOM SERVICE SUITES, constant hot water, gas fires, tiled BATHS. 'PHONES ALL FLOORS. From 3gns., including breakfast, baths, &c. Dinners. Park 1462.

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AN excellent BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT (on cliff), combining country, seaside; 2½ acres, tennis courts, bridge, dancing, garage; near golf; recommended A.A.—Apply Proprietress, Lilac Lodge, Barton House.

AN IDEAL HOME for GUESTS in Surrey country mansion on hill in parklike grounds, gravel soil, pine and heather district; dry private nine-hole golf course, tennis, billiards, bridge; every comfort, own cows and farm produce; 28 miles London, excellent train service. —Write General B., Box Z.914, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS in pretty old cottage opposite golf; own secluded grounds, 'phone, garage, bath; easy access town.—Mrs. Harrison, Rowhurst, Lesterhead.

BALNAGEITH, Old Torwood-road, TORQUAY.—Every comfort; special terms for winter residence. Tariff, Miss Cavill, Proprietress.

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BOGNOR.—Comfortable HOME for CONVALESCENT PATIENTS, elderly people; retired nurse; close to sea.—Sister, Sealands," Aldwick-road, Tele. 613.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST SOUTHBOURNE.—Attractive ACCOMMODATION, facing sea; constant hot water; excellent food; perfect home; inclusive terms from 3gns.—Write "R." 5, Southbourne, Overcliff-drive.

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BOURNEMOUTH, 59, Wimborne-road. — Ideal BOARD-RESIDENCE ; central position, near golf links; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine. 2½gns.

BOURNEMOUTH W.—Elantyre," Alum Chine-road. Superior APARTMENTS with attendance; every convenience; central; few minutes sea and Alum Chine.

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BOURNEMOUTH, West Cliff ; under entirely new management; cuisine an outstanding feature. "A guest house of distinction." From 4gns. 'Phone 2057.

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LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ALFRED EDWARD MOXON Deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925 as amended by the Act of 1926 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the above-named ALFRED EDWARD MOXON late of Le Petit Cottage La Rosiaz sur Lausanne Switzerland, and/or the Bank of England in the City of London formerly of The Harris, Spencer Road New Milton in the County of Hants deceased (who died on the 26th day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice on the 30th day of July 1930 by the Public Trustee the sole executor therein named) are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors for the Public Trustee in this matter on or before the 8th day of November 1930 after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated 1 : 29th day of August 1930.

THEODORE GODDARD & Co. 10, Serjeants Inn, Temple, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the Public Trustee in this matter.

ERNEST JOHNSON Deceased. Pursuant to the Statute 15 Geo. V. C. 19. All persons having or making CLAIMS against the ESTATE OF ERNEST JOHNSON late of Ashton Hayes near Chester and of Bradford Iron Works, Manchester, Iron Founder deceased who died on the 30th March 1930 and whose Will was proved in Manchester on the 12th July 1930 by Violet Seymour Johnson and Thomas Johnson and Lionel Arthur Thewlis Johnson the Executors named therein, are required to send written particulars thereof to us the undersigned before the 3rd day of November 1930 after which date the Executors will distribute the estate, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and she will not be liable for the assets of the estate or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 30th day of August 1930.

WOODCOCK, RYLAND & PARKER, 15 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.

LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any), addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 1st day of September, 1930.

Short Description of Land.	Person to be Registered.
FREEHOLD.	
3 and 5, The Crescent, Chestnut Road, Surbiton, Surrey. (P.68425.)	Bonater, Limited, of 84, Maple Road, Surbiton, Surrey.
Land in London Road, Cheam, Surrey. (P.68428.)	W. K. Chambers, Limited, of 13, Balham Hill, S.W.12.
Land between Green Lane and Longfellow Road, Worcester Park District, Surrey. (P.68429.)	Shuttleworths, Limited, of Jarrold Parade, London Road, Cheam, Surrey.
New Pond Farm, Ruislip, Middlesex. (P.68438.)	Southern Park Estates, Limited, of 77, Harley Street, Marylebone, W.1.
Danehurst, 29, Ridgeway, Epsom, Surrey. (P.68448.)	Ellen Payton, of Danehurst, 29, Ridgeway, Epsom, Surrey.
Land at Junction of Grosvenor Avenue and Longhill Road, Catford, Chestnut, Hertfordshire. (P.68459.)	Sidney Smith, Quentin Cullen Smith, and Arthur Saywell Merrett, all of 25, Great James Street, W.C.1.
Leinster House, St. Leonards Road, and land in Penshill Road, Bromley, Surrey. (P.68462.)	Frederick George Fox, of 27, Chilworth Street, Paddington, W.2.
Land in Westerham Road, Leaves Green Common, Keston, Kent. (P.68470.)	Frederick Henry Grubb, of 31, Rokeard Street, Brixton, S.W.9.
LEASEHOLD.	
8, Abbots Drive, Wembley, Middlesex. (P.68399.)	Albert Charles Cunningham, of 8, Abbots Drive, Wembley, Middlesex.
30, Chilmark Gardens, Finchley, Middlesex. (P.68479.)	Charles Cowner Feldman, of 75, Richingham Park Road, Finchley, N.3.
3, Chilmark Gardens, Finchley, Middlesex. (P.68480.)	John Leslie Earthy, of 9, Tufnell Park Road, Tufnell Park, N.7.
34, The Grove, Golders Green, Hendon, Middlesex. (P.68516.)	Helen Kate Shrubsole, of 34, The Grove, Golders Green, N.W.4.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

IN the Matter of THE GENERAL COMMERCIAL COMPANY of LONDON Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Acts. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 30th day of October 1930 being the day for that purpose fixed by the undersigned Austin Dyson Gwynn of 90 Cannon Street London E.C.4. the Liquidator of the said Company, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the undersigned Lightbody or their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 29th day of August 1930.

N. D. GRUNDY, Liquidator.

MRS. LOUISA WAKEMAN-NEWPORT (Widow) Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of LOUISA WAKEMAN-NEWPORT late of Sandbourne Bowdler Way Wroxall Warwick Widow Deceased, who died on the 8th day of July 1930 and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of whose Estate were granted out of the District Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 26th day of August 1930 to Mrs. Ada Louisa Way of Lowfield Lodge Woods near Bristol are hereby required to send the particulars of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the Administratrix on or before the 7th day of November 1930, after which date the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice; and she will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 30th day of August 1930.

WOODCOCK, RYLAND & PARKER, 15 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

OWENS BOILER CIRCULATOR Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 278 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of OWENS BOILER CIRCULATOR Limited, will be held at the offices of Stoneham & Son, 3, Queens Street, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday the 10th day of September 1930 at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in the said Section.

Dated the 30th day of August 1930.

M. COLLINSON, Secretary.

RE ELIZABETH MARIA PRETTYMAN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of ELIZABETH MARIA PRETTYMAN late of Pentervin in the parish of St. Austell in the County of Cornwall, Widow, who died on the 22nd day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved in the District Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice at Bodmin on the 28th day of January 1930 by Ernest Charles Prettyman and Arthur Prettyman the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims and demands to me the undersigned the solicitor for the said Executors on or before the 8th day of November 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims and Demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof so distributed, to any Person or Persons of whose Debts, Claims or Demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1930.

A. S. COLDHAM, St. Austell, Cornwall. Solicitor for the said Executrix.

RE ROBERT WEDGEWOOD MARSLAND Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ROBERT WEDGEWOOD MARSLAND late of 26, Alfred Place, Kensington in the County of London who died on the 25th day of July 1930 intestate and to whose estate Letters of Administration were granted to Evangeline Heaton Buildings of 41, Portland Place Leamington Spa in the County of Warwick on the 28th day of August 1930 by the Principal Probate Registry are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to us the undersigned solicitors for the said Administratrix on or before the 8th day of November 1930 after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1930.

FINNIS, DOWNEY, LINNELL & CHESSHER, 3, Clifford Street, London, W.1. Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

SAMUEL SANDAY deceased. Pursuant to the Statute 15 Geo. V. chapter 19. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of SAMUEL SANDAY late of The Ride, Sunningdale in the County of Berks (who died on the 29th day of April, 1930, and whose Will with two Codicils thereto was proved by George Percy Stock Sarday Arthur Cecil Stock Sanday Edwin Ernest Stanley Wright and Sigerid Bantock Graham the Executors therein named, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 21st day of July, 1930), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims, or demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors to the said Executors on or before the 2nd day of November 1930. And Notice is Hereby Given that at the expiration of that time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 28th day of August 1930.

BLYTH DUTTON, HARTLEY & BLYTH 112 Gresham House Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executors.

THE SILK CANDY Co., Ltd. Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the Factory, No. 1 Tudor Works, Park Royal, London, N.W., on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, 1930, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 293, 294 & 240 of the Companies Act, 1929.

Dated this 2nd day of Sept., 1930.

J. RICKARDS, Secretary.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 and 1926. In the County Court of Surrey holden at Wandsworth. In Bankruptcy. No. 58 of 1930.

In Re JAMES EDWARD CAUGHAN CARTER of 118a Putney Bridge Road, Putney, Surrey, Laundry Proprietor and carrying on business as "The Putney Bridge Sanitary Laundry" at 116 Putney Bridge Road aforesaid. RECEIVING ORDER 22nd August 1930; ADJUDICATION 22nd Aug. 1930. FIRST MEETING 11th September 1930 at 11.30 a.m. at 29 Russell Square, W.C.1. PUBLIC EXAMINATION 9th October 1930 at 11 a.m. at The Court House Wandsworth.

Note.—All debts due to the Estate should be paid to me.

Dated 29th August 1930.

THOMAS COURTLAY Official Receiver 29 Russell Square, W.C.1.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. CHARLES R. CAMPBELL & COMPANY Limited (in voluntary liquidation). Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the Thirteenth day of September 1930, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. S. H. Swallow, Chartered Accountant, of 28 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated the 28th day of August 1930.

S. H. SWALLOW, Liquidator.

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CAUTION. "PATENT WHITE" STARCH. J. and J. COLMAN, Ltd. Norwich and London, are the Sole Proprietors of this brand of Starch, which has a high reputation for its purity of excellence.

J. and J. Colman, Ltd., take this opportunity of WARNING the public against Counterfeit, and give notice that they will at once institute legal proceedings against anyone selling starch not manufactured by them under the name of "PATENT WHITE."

Sporting News

RACING

LEWES MEETING

RED WULLIE WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

A week's racing which will improve in quality as it continues was begun at Lewes yesterday in fine weather. There was a fairly large attendance of visitors.

For the first time this season there was a mile race for two-year-olds, and also a handicap for horses of the same age, the latter event being a nursery, a not unreasonable name given to such a race for the children among racehorses. The former event, known as the Firle Selling Plate, was won by Mister Isaacs by a head from Ropes, with De Props, four lengths away, third. The winner, who was a well-backed favourite, is by Yutoi, and therefore should have been able to stay the distance of the race, for Yutoi was by Santoi, himself a fine stayer, while Yutoi himself won a Newbury Autumn Cup and then the Cesarewitch, carrying a penalty of 10lb. for his previous success. Mister Isaacs had previously run in two races over five furlongs without success, but it cost his owner 540 guineas to buy him in after winning yesterday. Like others bred as he is, he should improve with age, and, further, he will be valuable to his owner for trial purposes with other two-year-olds in his stable whom he may wish to test for stamina. According to the betting on the Larnach Nursery Alexander the Great, ridden by Carslake, was fully expected to be the winner, for he was backed against the field. He was well away from the gate and had every chance, but the best that he could do was to finish fourth behind Red Wullie, who, ridden by G. Richards, got up close to the winning-post to win by a head from Orangery, with Punkawalla third. Red Wullie finished with quite a remarkable burst of speed. The fairly well-backed Chinese Measure never appeared in the race with a chance. Red Wullie's previous success, and he had only won one race before, was gained in a minor selling race at Hurst Park, after which he was bought in for 280 guineas. As in past seasons it is already being shown that selling race winners are better than ordinary maiden two-year-olds. In other words it takes a fairly good two-year-old to win a selling plate, although such races were instituted for the purpose of getting rid of bad horses.

Two of the six events on yesterday's programme were for amateur riders. The first, of them, the Southdown Handicap, was won with great ease by Lord Carnarvon on his own horse, Lights o' London, who, taking up the running in the Straight, went on to win by eight lengths from the favourite, Patrick, with Becasse third. It is to be hoped that this success will encourage Lord Carnarvon to buy more horses and to ride them himself. He is already interested in breeding, and in his short career as a breeder has bred one Derby winner, Blenheim. He has been heard to say that he is thinking of giving up his active interest in racing. It is to be hoped that these successes will cause him not only to continue his racing interests, but also to increase them. If Lights o' London had been ridden by a professional rider he would have been a very pronounced favourite. Even then Lights o' London would not have won any more easily than he did when ridden by Lord Carnarvon. There was a much more exciting finish to the other race for amateur riders, the Rothschild Plate, in which Chevy Slyme, who had gone to the front at the Distance, held off Miss Avarice close home and won by a short head, with Grange View third. Mr. G. Armstrong came down from the North to ride the winner, who owed much of his success to the riding of this able amateur rider.

There was a time when those people who should know better talked about Tetragem as a possible—indeed, a probable—winner of the Derby. He did not win that race and now cannot even win a humble selling race at Lewes. He started at odds on for the Newick Selling Plate, with which the afternoon's racing had been begun, and could not finish even in the first three behind Four Up, who won, after making all the running, with Young Buck second, and Dorcas third. The winner, who is a three-year-old colt by Tetratema, had never won a race of any sort before, but that did not prevent Mr. Evans from giving 400 guineas for him after he had won. Skiff, on her best form, certainly appeared to have a good chance of winning the Newhaven Handicap, but she was caught and beaten inside the Distance by Faithful Garry, who won by a head. The winner, who was well backed at 5 to 1, had run very well at York last week in the race won by Shimmering, and on that form was very well handicapped. If he had been ridden by a better-known rider he would not have started at 5 to 1. At the same time it is to be pointed out that Evans, who rode him, rode a very good race.

BIRMINGHAM PROSPECTS

2.30.—SMETHWICK SELLING PLATE (7f.).—If San Marino were to produce his best form he could probably win this race, but there is no need to worry about him, as apparently he is not to be started. On their best form Acrobatic and Collodian would have chances, but they do not seem to be so good as they once were. R. Jones rides No Trace, who has a good chance on Liverpool running. Baldernock is a very moderate animal on his running in his last two races. Percival Boy may be the best of the others. I like best the chance of NO TRACE.

3.0.—KINGSBURY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Pheidon is a very good selling plater, and as such must have a good chance in this company. Eleot has been running in better-class races and, taking his form last year with Joliment, he is likely to beat that old horse at the weights. CHICHESTER CROSS has also been running in better-class company than this and, although he has been deteriorating, he should be able to win in this company. He is accordingly my selection. If he were to be an absentee my choice would be Joliment. Argonaut may also run well.

3.30.—SEPTEMBER HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Earn Hill has a good chance on Hurst Park form, but Cat o' Nine Tails is not too reliable. Culloden is useful, but may have too much weight. Lilium ran well at York, but was beaten a long way by Glorious Devon, who is probably well behind her stable companion Ocean Wide. In any case, the trainer of the latter will know exactly how his filly should run against Lilium, and as she is to run it seems reasonable to assume that he expects her to beat the other. Carslake rides Advancer, who on form is no better than Wedding Favour, and therefore on York form, even at the altered weights, has no better chance than Glorious Devon. Eppie Adair has an outside chance, but Eskdale has no better chance than Timber on Hurst Park form and that does not seem good enough here. I like best the chance of EARN HILL.

4.0.—COVENTRY NURSERY (7f.).—It is too early yet for me to deal with these two-year-old handicaps, for it often happens that horses which have previously shown no form at all win them with ease. I shall therefore refrain from making a suggestion as to the probable winner.

4.30.—MIDLAND MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—The obvious selection here seems to be PASCA, who beat Lampeto at Goodwood and who on that form must be one of the best of her age and sex yet seen on the racecourse. On that form she is very nearly, if not quite, as good as Four Course. The danger is Mah Mahal, who through Pisa, at this afternoon's weights, is not without a chance even against Pasca.

5.0.—PACKINGTON PLATE (1¼m.).—There will be only a very small field here and in spite of his big weight I do not see what is to beat KINGS OVEN.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The majority of our runners at Birmingham will leave Newmarket on the morning of racing.

In the Smethwick Selling Plate Gala Prince looks to have too much weight, although in this class of race he is very useful. San Marino is fancied, and if sent to the post Collodian will require beating. I make COLLODIAN my selection.

CHICHESTER CROSS, who has been galloping with the best of Gilpin's horses and has been going well, runs for the Kingsbury Selling Plate, and I doubt if we have one to beat him. Byevale, Glen Gowan, Post Haste, and Alpheus are fit and well, and may be sent to the meeting on the morning of racing.

Most of our entries will face the starter for the September Handicap Plate. Cat o' Nine Tails probably is the best horse trained by R. J. Colling, and he will require beating for this race. Ocean Wide won a trial a few days ago, but I believe if this race comes to headquarters it will be won by LILIUM, who has done extremely well since she finished second to Glorious Devon in the Yorkshire Oaks.

In the Coventry Nursery we have several fancied candidates. BANNED has a good weight to carry. In a good gallop a few days ago he went in his very best style, and I am confident that whatever wins this race will have him to beat. Tanit Bay and Society Belle may prove his most dangerous opponents.

The Midland Maiden Plate is a most open race. Walter Griggs will saddle STOUR, who is very much fancied, and likely to prove the winner.

In the Packington Welter Plate I look to SPINNER'S COTTAGE for the winner.

LEWES

At the final stage of the Lewes Meeting we shall have only a few runners.

TISCOFFIN may prove good enough to win the Stanmer Claiming and Selling Plate.

GLASTONBURY is just the type of animal to win the Club Welter Handicap.

Although he has to carry top weight I believe CAP-A-PIE will prove the winner of the September Handicap.

LEOPARDUS is the kind of horse to win the Apprentices' Plate.

DEATH OF MR. H. A. MACDONALD

The death is announced in a London nursing home yesterday of Mr. Hector A. Macdonald, late 9th Lancers, youngest son of the late Sir John Macdonald, of Buenos Aires. Mr. Macdonald was a godson of Lord Woolavington, and after serving in the 9th Lancers and seeing service during the War he was appointed manager of Lord Woolavington's stud and racing interests.

LEWES RESULTS

1.45 (1.47).—THE NEWICK SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. ; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a quarter

FOUR UP, gr c, by Tetratema—Tiptoe (Mr. D. L. Wilson). 9st. ..... H. Leach 1
YOUNG BUCK, b colt, by Buchan—Lammas Girl (Mrs. E. Wallace). 9st. ..... M. Beary 2
DORCAS, b f, by Chosroes—Garionella (Lord Beatty). 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Wragg 3
Tetragem (Mr. T. Richards). 9st. ..... R. Dick 0
Battle Fair (Mr. H. W. Brombury Watt). ..... B. Carslake 0
Prurgent (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius). 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Good Citizen (Mr. J. Mayo). 8st. 11lb. ..... W. Gilbert 0

(Winner trained by Leach, jun., at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 on Tetragem, 3 to 1 agst Young Buck, 6 to 1 Prurgent, 10 to 1 Four Up, 100 to 8 Battle Fair, and 100 to 8 Dorcas.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 17s.; places, 7s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,165 units; total place pool, 2,425 units.

Won by one and a half lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Tetragem was fourth and Battle last.

The winner was sold to Mr. Evans for 400 guineas.

2.30 (2.32).—The FIRLE TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

MISTER ISAACS, b g, by Yutoi—Lily Edgar (Mr. B. Davis). 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Dobie 1
ROPES, ch c, by Allenby—Ballyfare (Major A. W. G. Lang). ..... Carslake 2
DE PROPS, br g, by Black Gauntlet—Corniche (Mr. P. Thrale). 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Ray 3
Oak Twig c, by Brisl (Mr. A. Bassett). 9st. ..... Collins 0
Lydie White f, by Abbots Trace (Mrs. N. Brownlee). 8st. 11lb. ..... J. L. Butchers 0

(Winner trained by B. Davis, at Prant, Sussex)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Mister Isaacs, 7 to 4 De Props, 9 to 2 Ropes, 100 to 8 Lydie White fifty, 20 to 1 agst Oak Twig colt.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 6d.; places, 4s., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 2,491 units; total place pool, 3,103 units.

Won by a head; four lengths separated second and third. Oak Twig was fourth.

The winner was bought in for 540 guineas.

3.0 (3.3).—The SOUTHDOWN WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 110 sovs. One mile and a half.

LIGHTS O' LONDON, bl g, by Galloper Light—Hiawaga (Lord Carnarvon), aged, 12st. 8lb. ..... Owner 1
PATRICK, b g, by Son-in-Law—Shanogue (His Majesty), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. A. Cottrill 2
BECASSE, b or br c, by Captain Fracasse—Beechgrove (Lord H. de Walden), 4 yrs, 12st. 6lb. ..... Mr. R. Main 3
Sobrino (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs, 12st. 1lb. ..... Mr. G. Walsh 0
Lucky Charm (Mrs. F. Gilbert), 4 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... Mr. Cundell 0
Blue Vinny (Mr. J. P. Chapman), 6 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... Mr. L. Whitfield 0
Great Sand (Lord Londesborough), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... Mr. Thackray 0

(Winner trained by Duller, at Letcombe Regis)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Patrick, 4 to 1 Lucky Charm, 11 to 2 Great Sand, 6 to 1 Lights o' London, 10 to 1 each Sobrino and Blue Vinny, 100 to 6 agst Becasse.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 17s. 3d.; places, 7s. 2d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,365 units; total place pool, 4,220 units.

Won by eight lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Lucky Charm was fourth and Sobrino last.

3.30 (3.33).—The LARNACH NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 300 sovs; for two-year-olds only. T.Y.O. (five furlongs and a few yards).

RED WULLIE, ch c, by Knockando—Willinda (Mr. C. E. Howard), 8st. 5lb. ..... G. Richards 1
ORANGERY, ch f, by Friar Marcus—Saffron (Lady Z. Wernher). 7st. 12lb. ..... J. Dines 2
PUNKAWALLA, gr c, by Sinnatus—Punka III. (Mr. A. C. Roberts). 8st. ..... F. Lane 3
Eagleray (Mrs. E. Wallace). 8st. 9lb. ..... M. Prendergast 0
Chinese Measure (Major Holiday). 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Alexander the Great (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos). 8st. 4lb. (car. 8st. 5lb.). ..... B. Carslake 0
Ulster Queen c, by Paguvus (Sir W. Cooke). 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Never Mind (Mr. F. W. Wilmot). 8st. 1lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Woodside (Mrs. S. B. Joel). 8st. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Habibullah (Mr. R. Breadon). 8st. ..... H. Wragg 0
Sailor's Knot (Sir V. Sassoon). 7st. 11lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0

(Winner trained by Higgs, at Blewbury)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Alexander the Great, 5 to 1 Orangery, 11 to 2 Chinese Measure, 8 to 1 Red Wullie, 10 to 1 Never Mind, 100 to 8 Punkawalla, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 17s. 6d.; places, 5s. 3d., 6s. 9d., 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,232 units; total place pool, 6,225 units.

Won by a head; a length and a half separated second and third. Alexander the Great was fourth and Habibullah last.

4.0 (4.1).—The ROTHSCHILD PLATE of 110 sovs. Winner free. One mile.

CHEVY SLYME, b g, by Hurry On—Pamphilla (Lord Woolavington), 3 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... H. Wragg 1
MISS AVARICE, b f, by Argosy—Eagercide (Captain L. Montagu), 4 yrs, 11st. 8lb. ..... Mr. Whitfield 2
GRANGE VIEW, b g, by Cottage—Llwyn-yr-Eos (Mrs. Boswall Preston), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... Major H. Mian 3
Thyestis (Mr. R. N. Willett), 6 yrs, 11st. 1lb. ..... Mr. D. Willett 0
Monarchy (Mr. F. W. Wilmot), 5 yrs, 11st. 1lb. ..... Mr. A. Cottrill 0
Pervizon (Mr. J. F. Franklin), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... Lord Fingall 0
Persian Prince (Mr. E. A. Pearce), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. (car. 11st. 2lb.). ..... Owner 0
Paul Alder (Mr. J. V. Rank), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... Mr. G. Evans 0

(Winner trained by Gore, at Findon)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Chevy Slyme, 5 to 2 Miss Avarice, 5 to 1 Grange View, 6 to 1 Monarchy, 10 to 1 Paul Alder, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 4s. Total win pool, 5,524 units; total place pool, 8,685 units.

Won by a short head; two lengths separated second and third. Monarchy was fourth and Pervizon last.

4.30 (4.33).—The NEWHAVEN HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

FAITHFUL GARRY, b g, by Stedfast—Garristown (Mr. H. Estell), 8st. 6lb. 12lb. ..... F. Evans 1
SKIFF, b f, by Scatwell—Argosy Girl (Mr. C. Wadia), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... J. Sirett 2
OBSERVER, br g, by Sherwood Starr—Lavalley (Mr. S. Wootton), 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... B. Rook 3
Numide (Mr. B. Warner), 4 yrs, 8st. 8lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Merry Miller (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Montaigne (Mr. J. C. Hill), 4 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Wild Music (Mr. P. Home Rigg), 3 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Moloney (Mrs. Hartigan), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.). ..... G. Richards 0

(Winner trained by J. Scott, at Wantage)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Skiff, 100 to 30 Observer, 5 to 1 Faithful Garry, 8 to 1 each Moloney and Wild Music, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 10s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. Total win pool, 6,504 units; total place pool, 6,067 units.

Won by a neck; a length and a half separated second and third. Wild Music was fourth and Numide last.

BIRMINGHAM PROGRAMME

The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.

2.30.—The SMETHWICK SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Seven furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
GALA PRINCE (Mr. F. Fermer). ..... G. Sadler	4	9	6
BALDERNOCK (Mr. ——— Hands). ..... Tarale	4	9	6
ACROBATIC (Mr. F. Hill). ..... Hammond	5	9	6
EXCLAMATION (Mr. E. G. de Mestre). ..... De Mestre	a	9	6
aPERCIVAL BOY (Mr. R. C. Pearson). Tarale	4	9	6
aPERIASTER (Mr. F. J. C. Pollitzer). ..... F. Armstrong	4	9	6
SAN MARINO (Mr. P. W. Carr). ..... H. Leader	5	9	3
SILVER SWORD (Mr. A. Dunn). ..... V. Smyth	a	9	3
FAINTBOX (Mr. F. Phillips). ..... Rimell	a	9	3
JUNE CLOVER (Captain J. Rayson). ..... C. Chapman	a	9	3
aINSTALMENT (Mr. R. Renton). ..... Renton	5	9	3
RADIO RAG (Miss H. V. Smith). ..... J. Rhodes	5	9	3
aVIZMAR (Mr. G. Todd). ..... G. Todd	3	8	13
PLAGUE (Mr. W. G. Randall). ..... Whalley	3	8	12
WATERMEN (Mr. W. L. Christie). ..... R. Armstrong	3	8	9
COLLODIAN (Mr. C. J. T. Cliff). Major Beatty	3	8	9
aMUTUAL BENEFIT (Mr. R. L. Glasspool). ..... C. Leader	3	8	9
ANCHOR WATCH (Mr. W. Parrish). ..... Rimell	3	8	9
KISS CURL (Mr. H. J. Simms). ..... F. Lender	3	8	9
JOURNEY'S END (Mr. W. J. Waldron). ..... R. Jones	3	8	9
No TRACE (Lieutenant-Colonel Wingfield). Pope	3	8	9
FROST (Mr. E. Jenks). ..... Templeman	2	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GALA PRINCE, E. Forsyth; ACROBATIC, G. Richards; PERCIVAL BOY, J. Collins; INSTALMENT, J. Caldwell; COLLODIAN, C. Elliott; MUTUAL BENEFIT, R. Perryman; ANCHOR WATCH, J. Dines; NO TRACE, R. Jones; FROST, F. Fox; PERIASTER, —; EXCLAMATION, —; VIZMAR, —.

3.0.—The KINGSBURY SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
FRIAR GRAY (Mr. H. Collins). ..... W. Payne	6	9	0
aPHEIDON (Sir D. Broughton). ..... Farquharson	a	9	0
TREASURE ISLAND (Mr. E. B. Forwood). ..... Forwood	5	9	0
ELEOT (Mr. J. M. Mia). ..... Mias	5	9	0
aORPHEAN (Mr. J. W. Simmonds). H. Smyth	5	9	0
JOLIMENT (Mr. B. Warner). ..... O. Anthony	6	9	0
CHICHESTER CROSS (Lord Woolavington). ..... Gilpin	6	9	0
DARNLEY (Sir E. Bushby). ..... F. Armstrong	5	8	11
aDUCKS AND DRAKES (Mr. I. Z. Davis). Thrale	a	8	11
KING'S COLOUR (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant). ..... Douglas-Pennant	5	8	11
COUNTY GUY (Major Evans). ..... Turner	5	8	11
SONG OF LOVE (Mr. A. E. Hesketh). ..... Rimell	6	8	11
BYEVALE (Mr. S. R. Joel). ..... Earl	4	8	11
TETRARET (Mr. J. C. Lund). ..... McCall	5	8	11
GLEN GOWAN (Mr. D. L. Wilson). Leach, jun.	3	8	8
aBERLINGOTE (Miss H. Cooper). ..... Larkin	3	8	8
MISS COLIN (Mrs. R. C. Fairfax). Major Morris	3	8	8
VANDA (Mr. C. James). ..... Templeman	3	8	8
TULLIBARDINE (Mr. A. H. Stockley). J. Rhodes	3	8	8
DUKE OF ATHOLE (Mr. P. Thrale). ..... Thrale	3	8	8
CAROUSAL (Mr. T. Pullen). ..... Westlake	3	8	6
ARGONAUT (Mr. E. G. de Mestre). De Mestre	3	8	6
LAST CAST (Sir C. Hyde). ..... Scoble	3	8	6
POST HASTE (Sir R. Garton). ..... Walters	3	8	6
GOLDEN BUCKLES (Mr. A. M. Woodford). Saxby	a	8	4
REGAL FUR (Mr. T. Davidson). ..... Pope	a	8	4
CORNISH PRINCE (Sir J. Grey). ..... Stubbs	3	8	3
aALPHEUS (Mr. H. Stobart). ..... R. W. Colling	3	8	3
VERILY (Mr. G. T. Unwin). ..... Smallwood	3	8	3
MISS AMY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine). ..... Barthropp	2	7	1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PHEIDON, M. Beary; ELEOT, G. Richards; ORPHEAN, R. Smyth; JOLIMENT, —; CHICHESTER CROSS, P. Beasley; DUCKS AND DRAKES, J. Collins; COUNTY GUY, M. Wood; SONG OF LOVE, L. Tidey; GLEN GOWAN, H. Leach; VANDA, F. Fox; ARGONAUT, C. Ray; LAST CAST, B. Carslake; GOLDEN BUCKLES, F. Herbert; ALPHEUS, R. James or D. Morris; BERLINGOTE, —; REGAL FUR, —; CORNISH PRINCE, —.

3.30.—The SEPTEMEER HANDICAP PLATE of 500 sovs. ; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a quarter.

	st	lb
EARN HILL (Major F. B. Sneyd). ..... Sneyd	9	0
aCAT O' NINE TAILS (Mrs. J. Carruthers). ..... R. J. Colling	8	10
OCEAN WIDE (Lord Glanely). ..... Hogg	8	10
CENTAUR (Lady Carnarvon). ..... R. Dawson	8	9
ADVANCER (Mr. F. W. Wilmot). ..... Gwilt	8	8
aESKDALE (Mr. W.

Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

CRICKET

THE SCARBOROUGH WEEK

A CHARMING FESTIVAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Scarborough Festival is now one of the most attractive of cricket festivals. It has not the ancient traditions of Canterbury, but it has reached a respectable age, and, coming as it does in September, when the stress of the season is almost over, Scarborough offers a pleasant contrast to the rigours of the rubber or the championship. There is keenness about the cricket, but there is also a freedom about it, as there always is when matches form no part of a series, but stand by themselves to be won or lost as skill or fate may decide.

It was as far back as 1871 that some visitors at Scarborough formed themselves into a cricket team, and arranged a short programme of five games in the district. Among these enthusiasts was I. D. Walker, then and always one of the great amateur cricketers of the last century, his brother, R. D. Walker, and A. T. Wilkinson, both useful members of the Middlesex XI., as well as C. I. Thornton, who was at that time a Cambridge Blue, and who for more than 50 years afterwards identified himself closely with the Scarborough Week.

These experts, assisted by several more University players, made up a combination against which local clubs stood no chance. So it occurred to Lord Londesborough, a liberal supporter of Yorkshire cricket, that he would provide the visitors with opponents more worthy of them, and at the same time give the Scarborough public the chance of seeing free of charge a first-class match. He arranged privately with I. D. Walker to collect a team of the county professionals to play against the visitors on the Castle Hill Ground, and engaged Lockwood, Emmett, Andrew Greenwood, Hill, and other celebrities to appear. The War Office allowed the use of the ground, but for some reason or other the Scarborough Cricket Club objected very strongly to the match, and did all they could to make it a failure. They disliked the free admission of spectators, they refused to supply stumps or sawdust, and altogether treated Lord Londesborough, who was paying for everything, with singular discourtesy.

Contemporary criticism is outspoken on this conduct, saying that unseemly wrangles mar the pleasure of any match played with the club, and suggesting that the present executive should be relieved of their duties at the earliest possible moment. One can only suppose that there must have been some jealousy at the attention shown to the visitors, and that some of the members of the club felt themselves ignored. In spite of this opposition the match created great interest, and drew large crowds. The visitors held their own creditably against the strong professional bowling, I. D. Walker scoring 16 and 42, and C. I. Thornton, in the first of his many Scarborough matches, 29 and 23. The Grimston Park XI., as Lord Londesborough's side called itself, had 109 to win, and had made 84 for seven when time was up. The game thus ended in a fairly even draw.

After this rather chequered opening there was no first-class fixture at Scarborough again until 1874, when the same patron organized a Middlesex and Yorkshire match on the ground on the North Marine-road. This match was spoiled by rain, but it was well attended, though this time, as the report notices, a heavy charge was made for admission, which was through a gap in a stone wall. Money was afterwards spent on improving the ground, which was bought by the Scarborough club about the end of 1877. In 1875, on September 6, M.C.C. sent a team to Scarborough to play against Yorkshire. There were eight amateurs on the visiting side, which was captained by C. I. Thornton. This match has been played annually ever since, except in 1891, when rain prevented a ball being bowled, and of course during the War. Out of 49 matches the county has won 17, and the club seven, while 25 have been drawn.

From the fact that the Scarborough Festival in 1928 was spoken of as the forty-eighth of its kind, it would seem that 1876 is counted as the first festival, though why this should be so is not clear. It was not until 1878 that two more first-class fixtures were added, Yorkshire playing against a strong team of I Zingari, and the first Australian eleven being invited by Lord Londesborough to oppose the Gentlemen of England. Lord Londesborough himself chose the Gentlemen, and got together a fine side, with A. G. Steel, to whom the season had brought great fame, A. J. Webbe, Alfred Lyttelton, A. N. Hornby, A. W. Ridley, A. H. Evans, W. H. Hadow, T. S. Pearson, and others. However, the Australians, thanks to Spofforth's bowling and the batting of Charles Bannerman and Murdoch, had the better of a drawn game.

Since 1878 every Australian programme in this country has included an engagement at Scarborough in the first week of September. In the early days they met I Zingari, whose cricket used to be a feature of the festival, but since 1886 they have played against an Eleven of England, chosen by Lord Londesborough, Mr. Thornton, or Mr. Leveson-Gower. So strong have been the English teams that the game has much of the interest, though not the importance, of a Test Match. There have been 12 of these fixtures, not counting a match with the Imperial Forces eleven in 1919, and of these five have been finished. The Australians have only once been successful, in 1890, when they won by eight runs. They have, as might be expected, made a good many runs, but they have scarcely done themselves justice at Scarborough, and the defeat of their strong 1921 team in this match came as a surprise.

The same arrangement has been made in modern times with the South Africans, the West Indians, and the New Zealanders, when teams from those parts have visited England. There have been 21 Gentlemen and Players' matches, for which sufficiently representative sides have usually been collected, and there have also been interesting games from time to time between English elevens, chosen to visit the Colonies, and the Rest of England. Altogether the fixture list at Scarborough may be said to show great ingenuity, and the high class of the cricket has been well maintained. There is no prominent amateur in the last 50 years who has not in his day delighted or disappointed Scarborough spectators.

The wickets and the batting have been so good that a large number of matches have been drawn, a result which in friendly cricket is often as pleasant as any. Among the many remarkable individual feats at the festival Mr. Thornton's 107 in 70 minutes for Gentlemen against I Zingari in 1886 may be mentioned. Another surprising innings was that of A. G. Steel in 1881. Going in ninth for M.C.C. against Yorkshire, when seven men were out for about 60, the famous cricketer knocked up 106 in 80 minutes, out of 118 added for the last three wickets. This is the proper type of festival cricket, and there has been plenty more like it at Scarborough.

THE AUSTRALIANS' LEAD

INTERESTING PLAY AT BRIGHTON

With A. E. R. Gilligan unable to play, there were only nine Sussex wickets to fall yesterday, and those went down for a total of 269 runs, leaving the Australians 98 runs ahead on the first innings in their match at Brighton. The Australians had 15 minutes' batting at the end of the day, and in that time they scored 22 runs for no wicket.

The weather was nothing like as hot as it had been on Saturday, but there was a very large crowd present. The last two Australian batsmen, A. Hurwood and P. M. Hornibrook, who had played such splendid forcing cricket on the Saturday evening, added another 18 runs yesterday and left Sussex 80 minutes' batting before luncheon. During that time they scored 81 runs for the loss of Bowley's wicket.

A. Fairfax and Hurwood began the bowling, and although Bowley soon cut Fairfax for 4 it was apparent that the combination of Fairfax's height and the "lift" the ball was getting off the very hard pitch made him difficult to play. Bowley and J. Parks, however, brought up the 50 together, but from the moment C. V. Grimmett went on Parks was in the gravest danger of providing the Australians with their first wicket. He played one stroke through the covers to the boundary, but when he had made 24 he played, considering the quality of the ball, an excusably indecisive stroke and was nearly caught and bowled. After he had made one more run he gave a hard chance to Hornibrook at first slip. He did not, however, allow these misadventures unduly to upset him, and after steering a leg break of Grimmett's through the slips for 2, he pulled a half-volley to the square-leg boundary. With the total at 68 Bowley was bowled in playing back to a ball of Hornibrook's that turned away very quickly.

K. S. Duleepsinhji came in for an awkward five minutes before luncheon, and, although probably he would have preferred that Hornibrook had kept two of the balls he bowled until he had reached his 50, he placed a ball round to square-leg for 2 and swept a full pitch of Grimmett's to square-leg for 4. After luncheon K. S. Duleepsinhji hit one more 4, and then Hornibrook sent down a rather faster ball outside the leg stump. Before K. S. Duleepsinhji had completed the stroke that was meant to force it away to mid-wicket, Oldfield had gathered the ball and swept off the bails.

Parks reached his 50 with a pull for 4 off Grimmett, and he and Cook put on 78 runs for the third wicket in under an hour. Cook was very quick on his feet in playing Grimmett, and when Fairfax went on again Cook scored two successive 4's off him, first cutting him nearly square, and then going out and pushing, rather than driving, him past mid-off. Just when it seemed likely that Parks would go on to make a triumphant 100, he cut a ball from Hornibrook hard into his stumps. He seemed to have played the ball perfectly, but probably it did not go away as much as he expected. Off the last ball before tea Cook reached his 50 by driving Hornibrook straight for 3, but soon afterwards, with the total at 223, Langridge was caught high up at third slip by V. Y. Richardson off Fairfax, who had the new ball, and four runs later A. H. H. Gilligan, who had scored all four, was out to a brilliant catch by E. L. à Beckett. The fieldsman was close in at square-leg, and he took a ball Gilligan played round as he meant to with his left hand as he fell over. At 237 H. Parks mistimed a full pitch and was bowled, and the first time Wensley hit out he, and A. Jackson fielding wide at long-on, provided Grimmett with his first wicket.

Tate gave immense enjoyment, both to the crowd and himself, by hitting Grimmett for two 4's—one a drive and one a pull—and a 6—a pull that deserves some less commonplace name—in one over, but in the next over he was caught at mid-on off a mis-hit. Cornford was caught at square-leg by A. F. Kippax off Grimmett, and Cook was left to carry out his bat for a sound and valuable 67.

Score:—

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. H. Ponsford, b. Tate		0
A. Jackson, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Tate		10
S. McCabe, b. Tate		45
A. F. Kippax, c. Langridge, b. Parks (J.)		158
V. Y. Richardson, b. Tate		2
A. Fairfax, l.-b.-w. b. Tate		6
E. L. à Beckett, c. Wensley, b. Tate		1
W. A. Oldfield, b. Bowley		4
C. V. Grimmett, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Bowley		38
A. Hurwood, l.-b.-w., b. Wensley		61
P. M. Hornibrook, not out		50
Byes, 5; l.-b., 5		10
Total		367

Second Innings.—W. H. Ponsford, not out, 12; A. Jackson, not out, 10. Total (no wkt.), 22.

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, b. Hornibrook	34
Parks (J.), b. Hornibrook	81
K. S. Duleepsinhji, st. Oldfield, b. Hornibrook	75
Cook, not out	67
Langridge (Jas.), c. Richardson, b. Fairfax	25
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. & b. à Beckett, b. Fairfax	4
Parks (H.), b. Hornibrook	4
Wensley, c. Jackson, b. Grimmett	2
Tate, c. Ponsford, b. Hornibrook	21
Cornford, c. Kippax, b. Grimmett	1
A. E. R. Gilligan, absent hurt	0
Byes, 10; l.-b., 5	15
Total	269

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	29	8	82	5
Wensley	30.1	9	76	1
Parks (J.)	18	2	65	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fairfax	16	6	41	2
Hurwood	10	6	16	0
Grimmett	32.5	5	115	2

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
à Beckett	13	2	21	0
Hornibrook	26	3	51	5
McCabe	9	1	48	1
Bowley	7	0	50	1
Judd	9	0	50	1

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Young.

SOMERSET'S BIG SCORE

Having scored 379 for the loss of seven wickets against Hampshire at Taunton, Somerset yesterday increased this to 545 for two more wickets, making their highest total of the season, and leaving Hampshire the heavy task of scoring 396 to avoid the follow-on.

Continuing the Somerset innings in the morning, R. C. Robertson-Glasgow and P. H. F. Mermagen increased their partnership for the eighth wicket to 81, before the Sherborne School captain, whose 31 included five 4's, was dismissed by Kennedy. Robertson-Glasgow was caught at the wicket after hitting 11 4's.

From that point the Hampshire bowling came in for severe punishment, Hunt and A. G. Marshall adding 110 runs in an unfinished stand for the last wicket in 50 minutes before luncheon, during which J. C. White declared. Hunt drove and pulled with such power that, with the aid of a 6 and two 4's in an over from Boyes, and a 6 and a boundary in another over from Herman, he reached 50 in 29 minutes. Hunt was batting for only 50 minutes and hit three 6's and 12 4's, 66 of his 80 runs coming from 15 strokes.

Hampshire made a capital start, Brown and Arnold not being separated until 62 had been scored in 65 minutes, when a catch at silly-point disposed of Arnold. Thirteen runs later Brown was well caught at first slip, Robertson-Glasgow taking a fast ball close to the ground. The third wicket stand between A. K. Judd and Mead realized 69 runs in an hour before Judd was out to a well-judged catch near the leg boundary. Mead, who batted an hour and a half for 44, also was dismissed by a good catch, Young taking the ball low down at mid-off. Four batsmen were out for 159, but Kennedy and Lord Tennyson remained in for the last 50 minutes, adding 35 runs, and, when stumps were drawn, Hampshire, with six wickets in hand, were 351 behind.

Score:—

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, c. Brown, b. Fynn	41
E. F. Longrigg, b. Herman	62
A. E. Jaule, l.-b.-w., b. Boyes	12
M. D. Lyon, b. Newman	13
J. C. White, st. Brown, b. Judd	88
C. C. Case, c. Mead, b. Herman	40
Wellard, l.-b.-w., b. Boyes	37
R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, c. Brown, b. Boyes	80
P. H. F. Mermagen, b. Kennedy	35
A. G. Marshall, not out	30
Hunt, not out	80
Byes, 21; l.-b., 10; n.-b., 6	37
Total (9 wkts.)	545

* Innings declared closed

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, c. R. Glasgow, b. White	43
Arnold, c. Wellard, b. White	28
A. K. Judd, c. Hunt, b. Young	29
Mead, c. Young, b. White	44
Kennedy, not out	33
Lord Tennyson, not out	9
Byes 4; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 1	8
Total (4 wkts.)	194

A. E. G. Baring, C. G. Fynn, Newman, Boyes, and Herman to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Herman	27	2	98	2
Boyes	21	10	79	3
Newman	21	10	40	1
Judd	9	0	50	1
Kennedy	32	5	115	2

UMPIRES.—Street and Phillips.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Surrey (friendly) (continued).
LEYTON.—Essex v. Warwickshire (continued).
BRISTOL.—Gloucestershire v. Derbyshire (continued).
TAUNTON.—Somerset v. Hampshire (continued).
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Australians (continued).

A GOOD FINISH AT TRENT BRIDGE

GREAT BOWLING BY LARWOOD

Nottinghamshire finished up their season by beating Worcestershire at Trent Bridge yesterday by 10 wickets. After having been in a strong position—they continued batting in the morning 93 runs behind with only one man out—the Nottinghamshire batsmen broke down against the bowling of Brook, and, in the end, led by no more than 15, and then Larwood caused a complete collapse when Worcestershire went in again.

G. Gunn hit four 4's during his stay of 55 minutes before being second to leave at 57, and so far Nottinghamshire had every reason for satisfaction; but, Root taking three wickets for 12 runs, half the side were out for 76. Another wicket fell three runs later, but free hitting by A. Staples and Larwood, in a stand for the seventh wicket, produced 38 in half an hour. Once they had been separated the innings soon came to an end for 132.

Worcestershire lost three wickets before they cleared off their arrears, Barratt dismissing Fox with the total at three, while at 12 Larwood sent back Nichol and Gibbons with successive deliveries. Wright, twice missed at slip by G. Gunn off Larwood, stayed until the score was 27, having occupied more than an hour over his 14, but Larwood, bowling at a tremendous pace, had everybody else in dreadful trouble. At tea, when the total stood at 49 for seven, he had taken six wickets for 21 runs. Afterwards the innings closed for the addition of a further 11 runs, and after two hours and five minutes' batting, Worcestershire were all out for 60. Larwood came out with the following remarkable analysis:—

Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
19.4	5	33	8

this being easily his best performance this season.

Nottinghamshire hit off the necessary 46 runs to win in 20 minutes. Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Wright, c. Hardstaff, b. Staples (S. J.)	1	c. Lilley, b. Larwood	14
Fox (J.), not out	17	c. Larwood, b. Barratt	1
Nichol, c. Whysall, b. Barratt	31	b. Larwood	6
Gibbons, c. and b. Robinson	13	c. Staples (S. J.), b. Larwood	0
C. F. Walters, b. Staples (S. J.)	25	c. Gunn, b. Larwood	2
T. L. Winwood, c. Lilley, b. Staples (S. J.)	2	b. Larwood	9
J. E. B. Walford, c. Staples (A.), b. Barratt	11	b. Larwood	6
B. W. Quaife, c. Staples (S. J.), b. Barratt	5	b. Larwood	10
Root, c. Lilley, b. Barratt	8	not out	8
Brook, c. Staples (A.), b. Barratt	0	b. Staples (S. J.)	4
Perks, c. Larwood, b. Barratt	0	b. Larwood	0
Byes 2; l.-b., 2	4		—
Total	117	Total	60

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), b. Brook	32
Whysall, c. Perks, b. Walford	13
Walker, b. Root	18
Lilley, c. Perks, b. Root	0
Hardstaff, c. Brook, b. Root	7
Staples (A.), c. Walford, b. Brook	23
Staples (S. J.), l.-b.-w., b. Brook	2
Larwood, b. Brook	24
Barratt, not out	2
Voce, b. Brook	0
Robinson, not out	0
Byes, 4; l.-b., 3; w., 2	9
Total	132

Second Innings.—Gunn (G.), not out, 16; Whysall, not out, 30.—Total (no wkt.), 46.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	9	2	9	0
Staples (S. J.)	20	8	29	3
Voce	7	1	30	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	19.4	3	33	6
Barratt	13	2	23	1

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	22	7	37	5
Perks	13	4	19	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Walford	2	0	34	0
Root	2	0	7	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	3	0	24	1
Barratt	13	5	21	6

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Staples (S. J.)	4	0	4	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Walters	1	0	4	0
Nichol	0.1	0	1	0

GREGORY'S BIG INNINGS

Surrey finished in a strong position in their match with Middlesex, which does not count in the Championship, at Lord's yesterday, Middlesex, with two wickets down in their second innings, being 192 runs behind.

Gregory, who had gone in on Saturday when the first Surrey wicket fell at 38, was not got rid of until nearly 4 o'clock yesterday, being sixth to leave at 430. Resisting the Middlesex bowling for four hours and a half, Gregory played so well that he did not give a chance, except that, when 133, he might have been stumped. He hit a 6 and thirteen 4's, and was very accurate in his leg-side strokes.

P. G. H. Fender and Gregory added 182 in an hour and three-quarters. During one period they took the score from 300 to 400 in 45 minutes. Once they had been separated the innings ended in another half an hour. Peach was caught at short-leg, the ball glancing off his face and causing a bump to rise over his left eye. Fender, who hit eight 4's, drove well. Surrey batted for six hours to secure a lead of 256 runs.

Middlesex started well, Lee and Hearne batting so confidently that in 65 minutes the 50 was reached, but at that point M. J. C. Allom went on again at the pavilion end, and, with only four runs added, he got Lee leg-before. Hearne and Hendren looked like playing out time, but in the last over of the day Hearne was caught at the wicket.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX

First Innings		Second Innings	
Lee, l.-b.-w., b. Peach	8	l.-b.-w., b. Allom	30
Hearne, b. Fender	35	c. Brooks, b. Gregory	27
Hendren, l.-b.-w., b. Gregory	28	not out	10
H. E. Cairns, b. Gregory	10		
F. T. Mann, c. Allom, b. Gregory	21		
N. Haig, c. and b. Gregory	9		
G. O. Newman, not out	46		
Durston, b. Gregory	1		
Hart, st. Brooks, b. Fender	27		
Price, b. Fender	2		
Beveridge, run out	0		
Byes, 11; l.-b., 5	16	Byes	2
Total	204	Total (2 wkts.)	64

SURREY.—First Innings

Sandham, b. Lee	50
Ducat, c. Hearne, b. Newman	14
Crescry, c. Price, b. Newman	171
Shepherd, c. Lee, b. Beveridge	34
A. A. Read, c. Hearne	39
Wilson, b. Lee	32
P. G. H. Fender, b. Hearne	96
Peach, c. Beveridge, b. Durston	1
M. J. C. Allom, l.-b.-w., b. Durston	6
Brooks, b. Hearne	2
Owen, not out	10
Byes, 10; l.-b., 8	18
Total	460

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	16	2	32	0
Peach	18	2	74	1
Owen	23	2	48	0
Fender	17	1	52	3
Gregory	17	2	36	5
Shepherd	6	2	6	0

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Durston	26.1	6	59	2
Haig	3	0	6	0
Newman	22	2	60	2
Hearne	34	0	132	3
Beveridge	44	6	139	2
Lee	12	4	20	2
Hart	2	0	12	0

ESSEX GAIN A BIG LEAD

Essex gained a big advantage yesterday in their match against Warwickshire at Leyton and when stumps were drawn they were 265 runs in front on the first innings with two wickets still to fall.

Pope and Cutmore laid the foundation of a strong position by putting on 141 runs for the first wicket in two hours and 10 minutes, and O'Connor then helped Pope to take the score to 211 before the second wicket fell. R. E. S. Wyatt broke the partnership by tempting O'Connor to hit a full-pitch fiercely to leg, Santall being hurt as he clutched the ball to his body. O'Connor, without taking the slightest risk, hit with great power, the majority of his 21 4's coming from drives to the on and hits to leg. In the meantime Pope reached 102 out of 175 in three and a quarter hours, and 150 out of 335 in four hours and a half. His excellent innings came to an end when he was bowled by Mayer. He had given no chance during his stay of five hours and 10 minutes. After his dismissal three wickets fell in 25 minutes for an addition of 16 runs. Nichols, however, hit with great power, reaching his 50 in 55 minutes.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

Smith (E. J.), c. Nichols, b. Smith	53
Croom, c. Franklin, b. Pope	8
Bates, c. Sheffield, b. O'Connor	21
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Russell, b. Hipkin	38
Kilner, not out	30
A. W. Hill, b. Farnes	18
Santall, st. Sheffield, b. O'Connor	21
T. D. G. Foster, c. Sheffield, b. Smith	21
C. F. Davies, b. Farnes	23
Smart, not out	6
Mayer, c. and b. Hipkin	1
Byes, 3; l.-b., 13; w., 2	18
Total	257

ESSEX.—First Innings

Cutmore, c. Mayer, b. Wyatt	68
Pope, b. Mayer	161
O'Connor, c. Santall, b. Wyatt	119
Russell, c. Mayer	19
Nichols, b. Smart	75
H. W. Franklin, st. Smith, b. Wyatt	2
N. G. Wykes, b. Wyatt	9
Sheffield, c. Foster, b. Smart	17
Smith, not out	19
Hipkin, not out	17
Byes, 14; l.-b., 9; n.-b., 2	25
Total (8 wkts.)	532

K. Farnes to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	28	1	73	1
Farnes	13	3	35	2
Smith	28	3	76	2
Hipkin	29	10	49	3
O'Connor	11	0	31	2
Russell	7	4	5	1

A CLOSE GAME AT BRISTOL

GLOUCESTERSHIRE'S SMALL LEAD

The match between Gloucestershire and Derbyshire at Bristol may well provide a good finish to-day, as Gloucestershire need to make 125 runs to win with nine wickets to fall, and the pitch is showing signs of crumbling. Gloucestershire gained a lead of four runs on the first innings in spite of good bowling by Townsend, who took seven wickets for 57, and in Derbyshire's second innings Parker took eight for 62.

When Dacre and Neale continued batting yesterday morning six wickets were down and 51 runs were needed to make sure of Gloucestershire gaining five points in the event of a drawn match. Each batsman scored a four off Townsend's first over, and in his second over Dacre hit a fine six to square leg. Thanks to Dacre 21 runs came in the first 10 minutes and 40 in half an hour. At 162, however, Worthington bowled Neale, and with the last three men failing to score Gloucestershire only just took the lead. Dacre was batting for an hour for his 52 not out, which included a six and five fours.

Derbyshire began their second innings better than they had done in the first, and at luncheon had scored 48 for the loss of Bowden's wicket, but Lee was bowled in playing a most unworthy stroke with a cross bat in Parker's first over after the interval. G. R. Jackson remained in for three-quarters of an hour without ever looking to be really settled while the score was being taken to 96, and then Townsend stayed in with Smith, who was playing a very sound innings, while another 24 runs were added. Goddard broke up the partnership by bowling Townsend, and wickets became so cheap that a finish in two days seemed probable. Smith was stumped in trying to hit a ball from Parker out of the ground when he had made 65, including eight boundaries, in rather more than two hours, and both Slater and Worthington were caught in trying to force the pace.

A. W. Richardson was caught by Hammond, as he had been in the first innings, but Elliot again took part in a most valuable ninth-wicket stand of 30. On this occasion Hutchinson was the man who wanted somebody to stay with him, and Elliot not only stayed for half an hour, but made 12 runs, which may prove to be of considerable value. Parker, who ultimately had him caught in the slips off a miss-hit, would have had a considerably better analysis if he had not sent down a number of well-pitched-up balls on or outside the leg stump late in the innings. Hutchinson hit one of these for six and four others for four.

Gloucestershire began their attempt to make 179 runs to win shortly after 5 o'clock, and naturally they made no attempt to force the pace. However, 26 runs came in the first half-hour before Mitchell, coming on for Slater, completely beat Sinfield and bowled him. Dipper and Hammond then stayed until the close of play, adding another 28 runs. The result will depend very much on how long these two can stay together.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Bowden, c. Hammond, b. Sinfield	7	c. Hammond, b. Parker	16
Smith (D.), l.-b.-w., b. Sinfield	3	st. Smith, b. Parker	65
Lee, c. Seabrook, b. Parker	25	b. Parker	4
G. R. Jackson, c. Goddard, b. Parker	20	l.-b.-w., b. Sinfield	10
Townsend, c. Barnett, b. Goddard	7	b. Goddard	11
A. W. Richardson, c. Hammond, b. Parker	0	c. Hammond, b. Parker	1
Slater, b. Hammond	57	c. Sinfield, b. Parker	0
Hutchinson, l.-b.-w., b. Sinfield	29	not out	40
Worthington, c. Dacre, b. Goddard	2	c. Goddard, b. Parker	4
Elliott, c. Hammond, b. Parker	16	c. Moore, b. Parker	12
Mitchell, not out	2	b. Parker	2
Byes, 3; l.-b., 10	13	Byes, 2; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 2	8
Total	173	Total	182

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Sinfield, l.-b.-w., b. Townsend	11
Dipper, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	21
Hammond, c. Lee, b. Townsend	45
F. J. Seabrook, c. Elliott, b. Townsend	4
D. R. Moore, b. Townsend	29
Smith (H.), c. Slater, b. Townsend	3
Dacre, not out	52
Neale, b. Worthington	9
Barnett, c. Worthington, b. Townsend	9
Parker, b. Townsend	0
Goddard, b. Mitchell	0
Leg-byes	2
Total	176

Second Innings.—Sinfield, b. Mitchell, 9; Dipper, not out, 22; Hammond, not out, 14; byes 2, l.-b. 4, n.-b. 3=9. Total (1 wkt), 54.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	15	3	31	3
Hammond	10	6	7	1
Goddard	31	3	65	2
Parker	26.2	6	76	4

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	11	3	20	1
Hammond	12	5	26	0
Parker	30	11	62	8
Goddard	26	3	66	1

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	13	2	29	0
Worthington	3	0	25	1
Mitchell	29.5	8	63	2
Townsend	27	8	57	7

UMPIRES.—Oates and Parry

CENTURIES BY LEYLAND AND MITCHELL

Yorkshire beat Kent at Gravesend yesterday by an innings and 45 runs, Leyland and Mitchell each making a century.

Leyland, who was 53 not out, hit in such splendid fashion after losing Oldroyd, who left without addition to the score, that he actually obtained 112 out of 132 before being caught on the boundary. Leyland's first scoring stroke yesterday was a 6 on to the roof of the pavilion off Ashdown, and that bowler came in for even more severe punishment in his next over, Leyland hitting him for another 6 and also three 4's.

Yorkshire, with half their wickets down, did not look likely to establish such a commanding lead as was ultimately obtained, but Mitchell, after taking three-quarters of an hour to get 14 runs, suddenly attacked the bowling, hitting both Freeman and Hardinge over the ring for six. Mitchell reached his 50 in 80 minutes, and he and Verity were associated in a lively eighth-wicket partnership, 87 runs being put on in 45 minutes. Mitchell reached his 100 in an hour and 50 minutes, his stand for the ninth wicket with Macaulay realizing 64 in 25 minutes, and when the innings closed for 443 he was not out with 101 to his credit.

Kent began their second innings by losing Hardinge at two, but Ames then drove with such power that he obtained 36 in 40 minutes, his chief hits being two 6's and four 4's. He was second out at 61, and Kent's position appeared desperate, but Ashdown then stayed with Bryan until the tea interval, when the score had been carried to 115 without further loss. They each continued to bat well after tea, and so long as they remained together there seemed hope for Kent. When, however, the stand had realized 103 Ashdown was caught at short leg. Todd stayed while 46 runs were added for the fourth wicket but was out at 210, and then Kent collapsed in dramatic fashion. Having withstood the bowling for two hours and 25 minutes, during which time he hit three 6's and 12 4's, Bryan was out in the following over, and Robinson, who had bowled Todd with the last ball of his previous over, dismissed Legge and Peach with successive balls, thus performing the hat-trick. Kent's innings, with Woolley and Wright absent hurt, closing for 211.

Score:—

KENT

First Innings		Second Innings	
J. L. Bryan, c. Wood, b. Macaulay	8	c. Wood, b. Bowes	96
Hardinge, c. Barber, b. Robinson	16	b. Bowes	1
Woolley, retired hurt	3	absent hurt	0
Ames, c. Sutcliffe, b. Bowes	9	b. Bowes	56
Ashdown, c. Wood, b. Macaulay	60	c. Macaulay, b. Robinson	44
Todd, c. and b. Robinson	3	b. Robinson	13
C. H. Knott, c. Oldroyd, b. Bowes	8	b. Bowes	0
G. B. Legge, b. Verity	48	b. Robinson	1
Wright, c. Wood, b. Verity	0	absent hurt	0
Freeman, c. Sutcliffe, b. Verity	18	not out	0
Peach, not out	1	st. Wood, b. Robinson	0
Byes, 1; l.-b., 9; n.-b., 5	15	Byes, 6; l.-b., 13; n.-b., 1	20
Total	187	Total	211

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, c. Ashdown, b. Freeman	57
Sutcliffe, b. Peach	10
Oldroyd, c. Ames, b. Peach	45
Leyland, c. Knott, b. Hardinge	112
A. T. Barber, c. Peach, b. Hardinge	14
Mitchell, not out	101
Robinson, c. Ames, b. Hardinge	6
Wood, b. Freeman	12
Verity, c. Todd, b. Ashdown	32
Macaulay, c. Ames, b. Freeman	18
Bowes, c. Ames, b. Freeman	5
Byes, 23; l.-b., 6	31
Total	443

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	17	7	43	2
Bowes	18	5	53	2
Macaulay	18	3	44	2
Verity	15.4	5	32	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	13	1	53	4
Robinson	13.2	1	38	4
Macaulay	10	1	32	0
Verity	11	1	77	0
Leyland	6	1	21	0

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Freeman	52.1	11	166	4
Hardinge	35	9	97	3
Ashdown	12	1	73	1
Peach	31	6	76	2

UMPIRES.—King and Toone.

LAWN TENNIS

PHYLLIS COURT TOURNAMENT

W. H. Powell, last year's winner, gained an easy victory over W. R. Gawler, in the first round of the Singles in the

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

SOCIALISM AND THE NATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS)

NOTTINGHAM, SEPT. 1

The sixty-second Trades Union Congress was opened in the Albert Hall, Nottingham, this morning, with the president, Mr. John Beard, in the chair. Mr. Beard has been a member of the General Council since 1920. He is president of the Workers' Section of the Transport and General Workers' Union and was for many years president of the Workers' Union before it was amalgamated last year with the transport workers' organization.

A civic welcome was given to the Congress by the Lord Mayor of Nottingham, Mr. W. Wesson, whose announcement that he was the first Lord Mayor of the city was warmly cheered. The Sheriff, Mr. W. Hooley, and the president of the local trades council, Mr. B. Hewing, supported the welcome.

Mr. MacDonald telegraphed from Lossiemouth:—"Very best wishes for a successful Congress. Sorry cannot be with you."

The president then delivered his address. He began by recounting some of the indications of improvement in social and industrial conditions since the Congress first met in Nottingham in 1872. Even in 1908, he said, when the last Nottingham Congress was held, the trade union movement was still asking for the abolition of the half-time system for child workers and the living-in system, for the establishment of a Ministry of Labour, and for State aid for the maintenance of the unemployed. In 1930 there was no half-time system for children, old age pensions far exceeded the dreams of those who first promoted the idea, while the fact that there were 2,000,000 unemployed men and women receiving sums of money to sustain them against starvation was an amazing change from the day when Mr. Charles Bowerman, M.P., made his modest request for grants in aid. He (Mr. Beard) refused to be a pessimist or to associate himself with those who would have it believed that no progress had been made. The figure of 2,000,000 unemployed, great as it was, did not appal him. The position must be judged in relation to the last quarter of a century's concentration upon invention and scientific discovery, the result of which was the more rapid and more abundant production of goods. Under a system of capitalist production it had been found impossible to absorb the goods produced.

"SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME"

"We might, of course, end capitalist production," Mr. Beard continued, "and if glib talk would do it, it would surely end in a year or two, though if it did I am not certain that there is at this moment any kind of organization in society capable of working the change without tremendous dislocation of the social and economic life of the nation. I make this statement advisedly and in reply to those who desire to be serious in regard to 'Socialism in our time.'"

Could Socialism—based on the principle of sharing not merely in the good things of life, but also in the toil, the pain, and trouble which would still be the lot of humanity to bear—come in our time? "Is there?" Mr. Beard added, "any evidence that there is a desire for it even in the Labour movement? I want to say emphatically there is not, and that therefore 'Socialism in our time,' if we are not careful, will be rightly interpreted as a political slogan, or at best a mere epistemological profundity which would be neither use nor ornament, and it will be a pity if our movement is brought into a quarrel over a phrase of this character. We have agreed that 'Labour and the Nation' shall be our guide, not our Bible, for does not experience teach us that our plans may prove useless when they come to be applied to the problems for which they were intended? When that happens, as ordinary common sense individuals we either abandon or alter our plans. There is an illustration which comes to my mind. For months on end the traffic of a certain important main road was tremendously impeded because a railway bridge was being rebuilt. It need not have taken so long if those responsible for its rebuilding had used explosives. The whole thing could have been brought down and the rebuilding gone on uninterruptedly, but that was not the engineer's problem. His task was to rebuild the bridge without stopping the railway and road traffic, and that is the problem of the Labour Party in Parliament—to rebuild the road without stopping the traffic.

"That is the meaning of this Congress. The thousands of men and women who belong to our unions, who have contributed to the Labour Party, have believed and do believe in this method. Are they to be told now that the discussions which have taken place at these Trades Union Congresses and at the Labour Party Conferences have been all so much futile nonsense, that we have been wasting time? If that spirit has entered into our political life, I can see that the power we have won will go from us, or we shall have to fight very hard to retain it. This will not be easy, in view of individual tactics adopted against the Government from our own side in the last Session of Parliament, some of which are very difficult to excuse. Speeches that ought not to have been made, votes given or withheld which we regret, scenes worthless in themselves which can only do harm to the prestige of the party and to the effective work of the Government. . . . The section which has adopted these tactics has failed to appreciate the task which confronts its own Government, not merely to right the wrongs in our own country, but to deal with the world's difficulties as well. Worst of all—some of these men have so much to unsay, so much to undo, for which not they alone but the whole party may have to answer at the next election, that we feel sorry."

With regard to the Trade Disputes Act and other industrial legislation, Mr. Beard said he was confident that the Government would meet the expectations of the trade union movement without any avoidable delay.

INDUSTRIAL QUESTIONS

THE GENERAL COUNCIL'S MEMORANDUM

Turning from the political to the industrial sphere, he drew attention to two important developments. The first was, he said, in the relations between the trade union movement and the organized bodies of employers, and the second was in the General Council's memorandum on the economic position of the British Commonwealth. He maintained that the scheme for consultation and cooperation with the National Federation of Employers' Organizations and the Federation of British Industries was not a new departure but the evolution of trade union policy. The same thing might be said in another sense of the policy which the General Council submitted for the development of inter-Commonwealth trade. Mr. Beard continued:—

"The policy suggested in the report only recreates more fully what has been our accepted policy in the past. Last year Congress adopted the interim report on unemployment issued by the Melchett-T.U.C. Conference. In that report the opinion was expressed that if the British Commonwealth could be organized as an economic unit there would be a very gratifying reaction on the unemployment situation. We do not say in our report that it is possible to establish these closer links with the Dominions. That must obviously depend upon them as well as upon our own wishes. What we do say is that the matter should be explored in consultation with the representatives of those oversea communities. We have 2,000,000 unemployed, and no one can say to what heights the figure may rise before the coming winter is over. We shall not help our own people merely by passing resolutions and preaching ideal policies to the rest of the world. Let us keep the ideals we have always held, but let us remember also that in considering a policy for lifting us out of our present troubles we must be realistic and have regard to the actual world situation.

"I think there is not the slightest likelihood that the trade union movement will ever adopt a policy of all-round protection. On the other hand, I do not think the trade union movement ties itself or ever will tie itself to any rigid doctrinaire free trade theory. Those who look upon the issue of free trade and protection as being a matter of vital principle are, in our view, bad economists and bad Socialists. To make a fetish of free trade, and to maintain that at no time and in no circumstances whatever must the principle of 100 per cent. free trade be questioned is, in our view, as foolish and impossible as it would be to declare that tariffs are a cure for all our industrial ills. The trade union movement has never been a believer in Manchesterism. Our unions were formed to prevent so-called free trade in labour. As trade unionists and Socialists we believe in interference with the so-called 'immutable economic laws.'

"THE OPPOSITE OF FREE TRADE"

"We believe in the 'regulation and conscious control of economic factors and forces,' to use the words of our report. If that position is accepted—and I think it must be by every trade unionist and every Socialist—we shall see nothing new or strange in the refusal to tie ourselves down to that extreme form of free trade dogma to which some people still cling. But that does not mean that we have declared in favour of a tariff policy. The opposite of free trade is not tariffs. The opposite of free trade is regulated trade, and there are many ways of regulating trade and, therefore, many methods of establishing economic links with other nations besides the methods of tariffs.

"In considering possible links with other nations we say we shall listen to any case that may be put up for a tariff just as much as for any other method. Therefore, to tie ourselves in advance only to discuss matters on free trade lines is a direct denial of our own right to interfere with economic conditions. Trade unions cannot and will not do that. Let us examine the case for and against every suggested proposal. Let us judge each case on its merits. We are not engaged in an academic argument, we are trying to do something to lift our people out of the bad situation in which they are to-day. Expediency in the broadest sense of that term must be our guide, and not some abstract principle which may have no relation to the actual facts and problems with which we are faced.

"I would urge you, then, in discussing this and all other questions of policy that concern us, to keep always in mind the world situation. We have become so used to phrases like 'trade depression,' 'slump in world markets,' and so on, that we run the risk of our minds becoming somewhat dulled as to the reality underneath. I am not exaggerating when I say that this Congress meets at a time of grave crisis in our economic fortunes. Little piecemeal plans are valueless and futile. A very much bigger, bolder, more scientific and more energetic attack must be made on the problem than has been thought of so far. In this emergency I do not think that any section or party in industry and commerce will be unwilling to sink petty differences and to place itself at the disposal of the nation for the organization of victory over the common enemy of poverty."

RATIONALIZATION

Proceeding to consider the effects of rationalization, Mr. Beard said that the workers had a right to share in the results of the increased production of new machinery and the better organization of industry. Workmen ought to be assured of an annual income so that when there was a sufficiency of goods, either for use or sale, the remainder of the time should belong to the worker to be used as he might think fit. To this could be attached payment by results. The workman could give the machine full play and encourage more labour-saving inventions if he were sure of a weekly income in the shape of holidays with pay. Holidays with pay did not demoralize managing directors, or Civil servants, or professional men, or school teachers, and neither would they demoralize the navvy. No rationalization could be fully acceptable that did not turn the out-of-work problem into holidays with pay. The work and the leisure should be shared.

Mr. Beard deplored the neglect of those engaged in agriculture. It was, he said, unworthy of the nation that they should have to struggle for a bare existence in order to enable us to have the advantage of cheap food. Those who worked on the land had a right to expect adequate remuneration for the work they did. Labour had recognized this so far as to state its position in "Labour and the Nation," but, Mr. Beard added, "I doubt if it can carry out its intentions and at the same time declare in favour of cheap food."

While a vote of thanks was being given to the president, Mr. Herman, delegate of the Electrical Trade Union, rose to protest against Mr. Beard's statement that the figure of 2,000,000 unemployed did not appal him. "It is an insult," Mr. Herman said, "to the unemployed."

Before the consideration of the report of the General Council was reached Mr. R. F. Rowland (London) House and Ship Painters, challenged the action of the General Purposes Committee in advising against the reception by the Congress of a deputation of the unemployed of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. It had, he said, been given as a reason for this decision that the Conference was fully alive to the gravity of the unemployment problem, but, if that were the case, it was inconsistent with the attitude of the president, who, in his address that morning, said he was not appalled by 2,000,000 unemployed. If, indeed, the Conference was alive to this very serious question it ought to allow the deputation to come and state their case. He moved the reference back of the question of the reception of the deputation.

Mr. H. Henshelwood (Glasgow), Amalgamated Engineering Union, seconded Mr. Rowlands's motion, which was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

MR. CITRINE'S VOYAGE

At the call of the President, the Conference heartily congratulated Mr. Citrine on his recovery from illness and welcomed his return to his duties as Secretary of the Congress.

After Mr. Citrine had acknowledged the compliment, Mr. J. Briggs (London), Pattern Makers' Association, moved the reference back of a paragraph in the report in which it was stated that the General Council had "arranged" a sea voyage for Mr. Citrine. He said that Mr. Citrine's salary, which was a good one, ought to have been sufficient for him to meet the expenses of his own illness. ("Shame.") Mr. Briggs added that he was the executive officer of an association whose members were compelled to subscribe for such periods of illness out of very meagre wages, and even then it was very difficult for them to get the benefits for which they had paid. He did not think it was fair that a man with a good salary should get further assistance while trade unionists on sweated wages had to take sick benefit as a charity.

The President:—"This can only be regarded as a vote of censure on the General Council."

The motion was rejected, but 15 hands were held up in its favour.

Mr. Citrine's first duty before the Congress was to fill in the gaps in the first paragraph of the General Council's report relating to trade union membership affiliated to the Congress. He gave the membership this year as 3,744,320, in 210 unions, represented at the Congress by 606 delegates. These figures show an increase of 71,176 in the membership, and of eight in the number of societies affiliated compared with last year's figures at Belfast.

WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

ATTACK ON LORD MACMILLAN

A page of the printed report was devoted to a narrative of events in the dispute in the wool textile industry this year.

When this was reached, Mr. P. H. Collick (Guildford), Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, moved its reference back on the ground that the General Council had signally failed in its obvious duty of safeguarding the trade union movement in the most vital industrial dispute of 1930. It had not, he said, even deemed the dispute worth a word of reference in its general introduction to the report. The Congress would do itself a disservice if it did not face such facts as (1) the ugly police interference that occurred in this dispute; (2) the constitution by the Labour Minister in a Labour Government of a court of inquiry consisting of a single person, and that person Lord Macmillan; and (3) the consequent tying of one hand of the workers behind their backs when Lord Macmillan reported in favour of wage reduction. Who was there in the Congress who did not know that Lord Macmillan would report in favour of a reduction? Had the Congress not the right to expect that the General Council would have defended the workers' standard of life, and that they would at least have made some critical examination of the stoppage, given some explanation of the result, said what they thought about the action of the court of inquiry, and have indicated what would be the effect of it upon the trade union movement? Or, did the General Council really think that the Congress was perfectly satisfied with the result in that dispute, and that there was nothing to complain of if the procedure of a Labour Government in dealing with a great labour dispute was in no way different from that of a Tory Government in similar circumstances? There was, Mr. Collick declared, no semblance of difference. One had, at least, the right to expect that the court of inquiry would have been constituted by someone sympathetic to, and understanding, the workers' interests. Lord Macmillan's report was one of the most damning ever issued from the workers' point of view. It asserted that the social services of health, unemployment, accident, blindness, and old-age insurance played a substantial part in improving the life of the workman and in lightening the burdens on his wages, so that in future every worker had got to reckon with the fact that these social services would be counted as part of his wages. Had the General Council nothing to say about that? It had not even attempted to give any sort of analysis of the dispute.

Mr. A. V. Hermon (London), Electrical Trades Union, in seconding, pointed out that in both disputes in the textile industries once the Labour Government came in, the courts of inquiry that that Government had set up had resulted in reductions of wages. This came of dabbling with the policy of rationalization.

THE ARBITRATOR DEFENDED

Mr. W. Sherwood (London), General and Municipal Workers, strongly protested against the reflections made by Mr. Collick on Lord Macmillan as a court of inquiry, and said that Lord Macmillan's name had been most unfairly dealt with. A single arbitrator must deal with the facts of a dispute as they were presented to him. When Lord Macmillan was the independent chairman at the conciliation conference in the shipbuilding industry, he displayed the greatest capacity to understand industrial matters, and he (Mr. Sherwood) must defend him against the insinuation that had been made that the workers knew what to expect when such a man was appointed to be a court of inquiry. Lord Macmillan had the full confidence of the Labour Government of 1924. Perhaps if his report on the woollen trade wages question had been carried into effect, that great struggle would have been avoided, but unfortunately the employers went much farther than his report.

Mr. A. Pugh (London), Iron and Steel Workers' Confederation, defended the action of the General Council, and pointed out that they had received the thanks of all the unions concerned for having done all that was possible to secure a settlement.

Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., on behalf of the Yorkshire Textile Workers, expressed thanks to the General Council for their action and cooperation, and to the trade unions generally for the magnificent financial support which they had given.

Mr. A. J. Cook introduced a resolution asking the Congress to approve the principle of one union for the coalmining industry.

There was opposition to this from representatives of unions not in the Miners' Federation but connected with the mining industry, and the discussion was proceeding when the conference adjourned for the day.

RIDE UNDER TRAIN FOR A WAGER

George Walker, 20, a decorator, of Doddington-grove, Kennington, was charged at Stratford Police Court yesterday with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting Police-constable Sanders of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Police. A trainload of excursionists from Southend were returning to London on Sunday night, and when approaching Warley, near Upminster, two men were seen walking along the footboard. The train was stopped, and one of the men then said that he was in search of a friend who had left the carriage in which he was travelling. The officials could not trace him. Police-constable Sanders said in evidence that when the train arrived at Barking he went to the rear carriage, and under the coach he found the accused man lying on the dynamo box, clinging to the axle. With the help of a ticket inspector the prisoner, who seemed under the influence of drink, was removed. He then became very violent and hit and kicked the witness. Walker now said he did it for a wager, and Mr. W. W. Green (chairman) said it was a wonder he was alive. He was fined 10s. for drunkenness and 40s. for assault.

LIFEBOAT STATIONS IN KENT AND SUSSEX

Sir Godfrey Baring, chairman of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, will visit a number of the lifeboat stations on the coasts of Kent and Sussex during the week. He will be accompanied by the inspector of lifeboats for the Southern district, Lieutenant-Commander H. L. Wheeler, R.N. (retd.). To-morrow he will visit Hastings and Eastbourne, on September 4 Brighton, Shoreham, and Worthing, on September 5 Newhaven and Dungeness, on September 6 Selsey, and on September 8 Hythe.

CHEAP COTTON GOODS

LANCASHIRE'S BID TO REGAIN TRADE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 1

The Lancashire Cotton Corporation have taken an important step in the direction of trying to recover some of the trade in cheap cloths which has been lost in competition with Japan. They have produced a yarn from a low grade of cotton at very cheap prices ranging from 6½d. to 7¾d. per lb., and have experimented with it on their own looms to ascertain the types of cloth required and the suitability of their yarns for them.

These cloths have been finished and have made up an attractive range of cheap casement cloths, shadow stripes, waterproof goods, flannelettes, khaki shirtings, and prints suitable for a large number of foreign markets. Now that they have satisfied themselves as to the practicability of these yarns, they have decided to offer them to manufacturers and merchants.

It was stated on the Manchester Royal Exchange to-day that the prices asked were about ¾d. to 1d. per lb. below the cheapest prices quoted for similar counts. The prices are based on 6d. futures, and adjustments will be made up or down as futures vary, the margin remaining the same. On that basis they are prepared to accept orders until the end of next February, which gives price stability for a period of six months.

In a circular letter sent out to the trade Sir Kenneth Stewart, the chairman, says:—"This Corporation was formed for the purpose of contributing, by means of what is generally called rationalization, towards the restoration of some portion of the export trade of Great Britain. To accomplish this it was quite obvious that we had to take steps to produce yarns on the same cost basis as that of other countries, and then to interest other sections of the trade in our efforts. We understand that a portion of your normal trade is cloth made of coarse yarns, and also that a portion of this trade has been lost owing to your clients' inability to sell in competition with other countries. You will, therefore, be interested to know that we are producing a yarn particularly suitable for this heavy trade, and are anxious to collaborate with you in an endeavour to bring this business back to Great Britain."

WAGES OF RAILWAY WORKERS

ATTITUDE OF TRADE UNIONS

A meeting of the executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is to be held this month. It will consider what preparations may be necessary to meet any difficulties which may arise after November should the railway companies advance claims for adverse changes in the conditions of service of members of the union.

It has already been announced in *The Times* that a special general meeting of delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen will be held on October 24 to consider a programme drawn up by the executive and designed to benefit the lower-paid grades and shopmen engaged in railway work. The programme, which includes proposals for a minimum wage of £2 10s. for all adult employees, a guaranteed week for railway shopworkers, together with one week's holiday with pay, and the bringing within the scope of the agreed national and local machinery of all employees, has been prepared on the instruction of the annual conference of the N.U.R., held at West Hartlepool in July. The enginemen and firemen's society would appear to contemplate opposition to demands by the companies rather than claims for improved conditions.

Mr. J. Bromley, M.P., the general secretary of the associated society, makes the comment in the *Locomotive Journal* for September that So far as traffic and revenue are concerned the companies are having a thin time, due to the general depression in trade through which the country is passing, though he considers that they have been able to balance their losses to some extent by economies which have been practised. In the dismissals which have taken place, he states, the locomotive running department has suffered its share, for all companies have been dismissing redundant engine cleaners. It is urged that members locally should do everything possible to reduce overtime.

MAJESTIC TO CALL AT PLYMOUTH

The White Star Line announce that the Majestic, of 56,621 tons, described as the largest ship in the world, is to call at Plymouth on Thursday next on her voyage from New York to Cherbourg and Southampton. The liner, which left New York at midnight on Friday, is due to arrive at Plymouth on Thursday afternoon after a passage of about 5½ days, thus enabling her passengers to be in London on Thursday night instead of late on Friday afternoon, as would be the case if they land at Southampton.

After leaving Plymouth the Majestic is to disembark her complement of passengers for the Continent at Cherbourg early on Friday morning and is due to arrive at Southampton at about midday on Friday. The importance of the call at Plymouth is indicated by the fact that the Majestic will disembark her Continental passengers at the usual time and will arrive at Southampton at her usual hour, but by the landing at Plymouth her English passengers will be in London from 12 to 16 hours earlier than usual.

TURBINE BLADES FOR NEW CUNARDER

C. A. Parsons and Co., Limited, of Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have, it is stated, secured the contract for making the blades for the turbines of the great new Cunard liner to be built on the Clyde. Fifty tons of blades will be required and extra workers will be needed.

EXCHANGES WITH OVERSEA TEACHERS

During the month of August, in accordance with arrangements made by the League of the Empire, 66 teachers from oversea arrived to take interchange appointments in England and Scotland. There are 55 from Canada, 10 from Australia, and one from New Zealand. The South African exchanges and a large number of the Australian and New Zealand exchanges take place at other times of the year. Of the exchange teachers taking their place from the home country two are from secondary schools and the remainder belong to 28 local education authorities. Satisfactory reports have been received from the teachers about their reception and comfort in the different towns in which they have been placed.

ABERYSTWYTH AND THE ROYAL WELSH SHOW

Following a unanimous resolution passed by the Aberystwyth Horse Show Society that a move be made to secure the Royal Welsh Show for Aberystwyth in the earliest possible year, a meeting was held at Aberystwyth yesterday, when it was unanimously decided to invite the Show to Aberystwyth. Mr. T. H. Edwards, of the Horse Show Society, said they had at least three suitable sites, and he was satisfied that no difficulty would be experienced in respect of the £1,000 guarantee and £500 subscription required by the Royal Welsh Show Society.

THE BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT

The Prince of Wales, patron of the Big Brother Movement, has sent a message conveying his greetings to the Big Brothers and their charges on the occasion of the annual meeting of the organization in Melbourne. Reports from Australia show that the Little Brothers, generally speaking, continue to prosper on the land, in spite of the reports of depression elsewhere. England is restricted at present to the few who can pay their own fares, numbering about 10 a month. Nine boys will sail in the steamship Moreton Bay to-morrow from Southampton to start work as farm apprentices in Queensland.

On behalf of the officers and men of the battery, a British Legion Flanders Poppy wreath was laid on the "Nery Gun" of L Battery, R.H.A., at the Imperial War Museum yesterday by Major J. O. Thurburn, in commemoration of the battery's heroic stand against German field guns at Nery on September 1, 1914.

The Estate Market

NORTHERN HEIGHTS

LONDON LEASEHOLD PREMISES

Heath Brow, near Hampstead Heath flagstaff, 430ft. above sea level, will be sold at the Mart on September 17 by Messrs. Prickett and Ellis (Highgate and Chancery-lane). It is a large, modernized house, which was for some time the home of Sir Hall Caine. Possession of the freehold may be had on completion of the purchase, and the particulars are ready.

Highgate houses for sale privately, by Messrs. Prickett and Ellis, include Littleholt, West Hill, having five acres of garden in Merton-lane. The house was built two years ago in a substantial manner and embodying every approved device for comfort, electric heating, insulation of rooms as regards noise and temperature, and "Vita" glass in "Crittall" window frames. The reason for sale is that the owner has to live in another district.

The late Sir Charles Russell's house, Littleworth Corner, Burnham, on the edge of Littleworth Common, in about 40 acres of land, has been sold by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons, with whom was associated Mr. A. C. Frost (of Beaconsfield).

Gaines, Whitbourne, a Queen Anne house on the Hereford and Worcester border, is offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley with some 50 or 400 acres.

September 30 has been fixed as the date of the auction of Grey Gables, an old Cotswold house in Broadway, belonging to Colonel H. Sydney. Another coming sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley is that of Tyhurst, a modern house and 15 acres, at Chaldon, Surrey.

West House, Glebe-place, Chelsea, recently sold, is, says Mr. A. E. Street (12, Somerset-place, Bath), wrongly stated by the agents to have been built by Rossetti. He says:—"It was built to the design of Philip Webb for his friend George Pryce Boyce, who was a member of the Royal Water Colour Society. After his death in 1894 it was sold."

Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square) and Messrs. Robinson, Williams and Burnands (Mount-street) have sold a Mayfair house, No. 5, Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

Seven lots of leasehold premises to be sold, at the Mart, on September 25, by Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden (Maddox-street) include No. 54, Fleet-street, held for 95 years at a ground-rent of £500 a year, and let at £1,530 a year; six shops in Bishopsgate, let on separate leases for a total of £4,200 a year; shops in Walworth-road and in High-street, Tooting; and other shops in Gray's Inn-road and elsewhere, as well as three billiard halls. Details were set forth in the firm's list yesterday (p. 20) in a tabulated statement of tenure, property, and gross income.

Isle of Wight freehold land, 32 acres, with Holmewood House, near Ryde, will be sold at a low reserve by Messrs. Fox and Sons (Bournemouth).

SALE BY AUCTION

WYKE REGIS, DORSET.—48 acres	HY. DUKE AND SON	£2,490

AUCTION SUMMARY

SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Fuller, Horsey & Co.	H.M. Dockyard, Devonport (11.0)	Old & Surplus Stores
Debenham, Storr & Sons	26, King-st., Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Old English Silver, Jewelry, &c.
Stewart Kitz & Co.	Antonias, Brighton-road, Mersthan (12.0)	Contents of the Residence

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET CRUISE

The Mediterranean Fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, is due to leave Malta to-day to carry out the second part of its summer programme. The ports it will visit are not yet announced for publication, but the Fleet will reassemble at Corfu, or other suitable anchorage, between October 22 and 29, and return to Malta on October 31.

SUFFOLK'S NEW COMMISSION

At Portsmouth to-day the cruiser Suffolk, Captain G. S. Arbuthnot, D.S.O., will pay off and recommission with a full crew from the naval barracks for further service in the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, China Station. The Suffolk is the third of the "county" cruisers in this Squadron to return to England for refit and recommissioning. The Cumberland and Berwick recommissioned in February and April respectively. The Cornwall is due to leave the Station for home on November 1; and, lastly, the flagship Kent will leave on March 15, 1931. Captain Arbuthnot has commanded the Suffolk since January, 1929. The executive officer is Commander E. S. F. Fegen, and the engineer officer Engineer Commander E. S. Blight. The Suffolk is expected to complete her refit on September 28, to leave on October 5, and to arrive at Hong-kong on November 21.

H.M.S. HERALD

The surveying ship Herald, Commander P. S. E. Maxwell, recently in the Sarawak River, leaves Singapore to-day for a month's surveying duty, before returning to Hong-kong early in October. The Herald was originally a minesweeper of the "racehorse" class, named the Merry Hampton, and was converted for hydrographic service at Devonport in 1922-23.

COMMANDER FOR ADMIRALTY

Commander C. F. Jepson, late of the R.N. Staff College at Greenwich, has been appointed for duty at the Admiralty as from yesterday (September 1). Commander Jepson entered Osborne College in May, 1904, in the first year of the Selborne-Fisher scheme of entry, and became a lieutenant in June, 1914. During the late War he was in the cruiser Boadicea, and from October, 1915, was second-in-command of the destroyer Michael. A year later he joined the battleship Africa, and at the time of the Armistice was first lieutenant and gunnery officer of the flotilla leader Lightfoot. He qualified in staff duties in 1921-22, and is also an interpreter in French and Spanish.

WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION POSTS

The following appointments of principal ship overseers are promulgated by the Admiralty:—Mr. J. Sampson, at the works of Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, Barrow-in-Furness, for duty with the new destroyers Cygnet and Crescent; Mr. W. H. Ballard, at the works of J. S. White and Co., Cowes, for duty with the flotilla leader Kempenfelt.

REGIMENTAL PROMOTION

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. Platt, D.S.O., The Northumberland Fusiliers, has been selected for command of the 2nd Battalion, The Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's), in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Barker, O.B.E., whose tenure expired on Sunday.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

Amoy, Aug. 29.—Magnolia left for Wei-hai-wei.
Burnham-on-Crouch, Aug. 29.—Trinidad arrived.
Chinkiang, Aug. 30.—Bridgewater and Mantis arrived.
Chungking, Aug. 29.—Peterel arrived.
Colombo, Aug. 29.—Caradoc arrived.
Cowichan Bay, Aug. 28.—Despatch and Dauntless arrived.
Dartmouth, Aug. 31.—Tintagel and Albury (with H.M.Y. Britannia) left.
Dover, Aug. 29.—Kellett arrived.
Dunedin, Aug. 30.—Dunedin arrived.
Gibraltar, Aug. 29.—Coventry arrived.
Gorleston, Aug. 30.—Fitzroy arrived.
Hankow, Aug. 28.—Bridgewater and Mantis left for Shanghai.
Henjam, Aug. 29.—Folkestone arrived.
Hong-kong, Aug. 30.—Sepoy arrived and Sterlins left.
Kuklang, Aug. 28.—Bridgewater and Mantis arrived and left Aug. 29.
Malta, Aug. 29.—Curacoa, Ardent, and Antelope arrived. Aug. 30.—Caledon arrived; and Royal Sovereign left for Gibraltar and Portsmouth.
Mombasa, Aug. 29.—Enterprise arrived.
Portland, Aug. 29.—Pangbourne arrived. Aug. 30.—Sutton arrived.
Port San Antonio, Aug. 30.—Dragon arrived.
Port Swettenham, Aug. 29.—Ironsis arrived.
Rosyth, Aug. 30.—Wild Swan and Wanderer arrived.
Talcahuano, Aug. 29.—Dragon left.
Townsville, Aug. 29.—Albatross arrived.
Vancouver, Aug. 28.—Despatch and Dauntless arrived.
Wei-hai-wei, Aug. 29.—Somme arrived. Aug. 30.—Medway, Otus, and Odin arrived.

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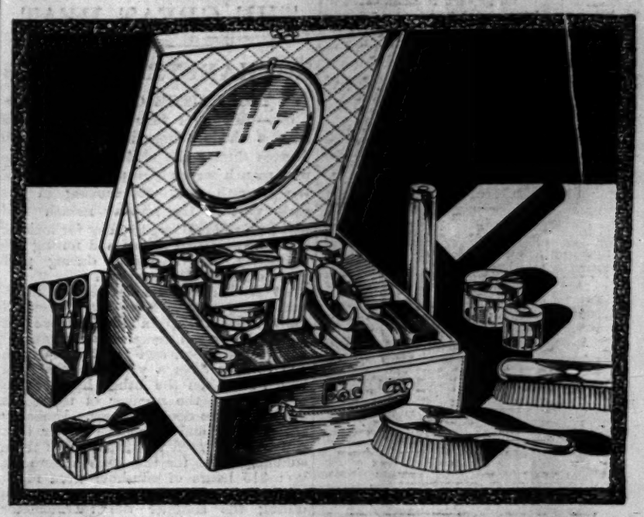

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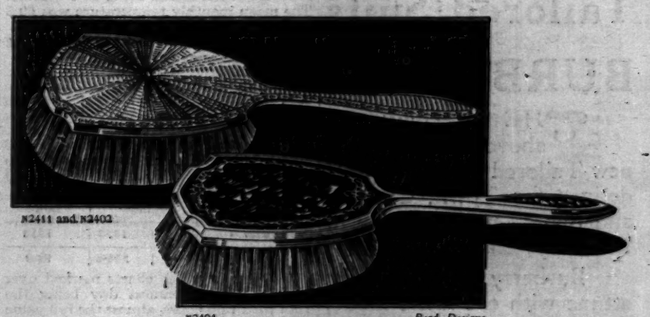

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Hand Mirror each	£7. 15. 0	£5. 5. 0	£5. 10. 0
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Cloth Brush "	2. 15. 0	2. 2. 6	1. 15. 0
Comb "	2. 5. 0	1. 12. 6	1. 15. 0
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"Gnat" Sports 2-Seater	£185 0s.	Fabric Saloon de Luxe	£190 0s.
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NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

Lieut.—J. Blake, to Hood (Sept. 8).
Engr. Lieut.-Comdr.—J. R. Craddock, to Voyager.
Sub-Lieut. (E.)—T. F. K. Moloney, qualified in (E.), and reappointed to Eagle for engine-room duty (June 30).

Promotions

Lieut.—M. W. Ewart-Wentworth, to rank of Lieut.-Commr. (seny. Aug. 31).
Lieut.-Comms. (R.T.D.).—W. S. MacIlwaine, to rank of Comm. (retd.) (seny. Aug. 30).
Act. Sub-Lieut (E.).—A. G. Jamison, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (E.) (seny. Sept. 1).
Wt. Engrs.—R. W. Orchard and R. E. Corz, to rank of Commd. Engr. (seny. Sept. 1).

Royal Marines

Maj.—V. C. Brown, D.S.C., to London.
Capt.—H. Lumley, to Dorsetshire.
Lieut.—D. J. Grey, to Dorsetshire.

Royal Naval Reserve

Sub-Lieut.—E. H. Smith, promoted to Lieut. (seny. Aug. 13).
Mid.—M. G. Morris, promoted to Act. Sub-Lieut. (seny. Aug. 23).
Paym. Sub-Lieut.—R. F. Challis, to Cleopatra (Sept. 2).

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

Lieut.—W. Sloss, promoted to Lieut.-Commr. (seny. Aug. 24).

MILITARY APPOINTMENT

Colonel B. E. Murray, D.S.O., has been appointed Commander of the 158th (Royal Welch) Infantry Brigade, Territorial Army, with effect from August 29.

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1830. Price 7d.

A very serious mutiny broke on board the *Inglis* East Indiaman, during her homeward-bound voyage. The ship arrived yesterday in the River from Canton, and ten of the ring-leaders are in custody. Four of them were brought last night to the Thames Police-office. They were placed in irons at St. Helena, and have ever since been confined on board the *Kellie Castle*, which was towed up the river on Tuesday. . . . After doubling the Cape the crew of the *Inglis*, in consequence of its having been found necessary to flog several of them, mutinied, and overpowered the officers. Captain Dudman, the commander, was flogged by the men, and was compelled to submit to their terms until the ship arrived at St. Helena, where soldiers were sent on board, and ten men were taken ashore and underwent an examination before the Governor. . . . The depositions have been transmitted to this country, and are now in the hands of the Thames Police magistrates.

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If a visit to Burberrys is impracticable, mention of "The Times" will bring illustrations of these suits and patterns of some of the newest cloths.

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STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

Letters to the Editor

THE GREAT HEAT

ROTHAMSTED FIGURES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A run of four succeeding days with a shade temperature of over 80 degrees during the closing week of the past month serves both as a reminder of the warmth that was lacking in the early part of the holiday month and also as a suitable opportunity for looking up meteorological scores and noting the frequency, or otherwise, during past years of these high readings.

At Rothamsted maximum and minimum temperatures have been observed daily since 1878. In 10 of these 52 years the screen temperature remained below 80 degrees, and in 22 years from one to four days a year exceeded this high mark; on the other hand, in 10 of the years the number of these hot days runs into double figures. Probably the sunniest and warmest summer that can be recollected was 1911, when three summit figures for this station were set up: 315 hours of sunshine were registered for one month (July); on 27 days during the summer the thermometer exceeded 80 degrees, with the highest reading in the weather records of 92·3 degrees (August). Last month the highest temperature was 88·4 degrees on the 28th, and the warmest night was the 29th, when the mercury did not fall below 63·6 degrees; for the previous 24 hours ending at 9 a.m., G.M.T., on the 29th, the widest daily range in temperature for the year was shown, the difference between the maximum and minimum readings in the screen being 32·1 degrees. The mean monthly temperature was 60·5 degrees (average 59·8).

Soil temperatures reached their highest level for the year on the 29th:—

—	Grass	Bare Soil
4in. (3 p.m.) ..	73·1	84·0
8in. (9 p.m.) ..	70·3	74·2
12in. (9 p.m.) ..	68·8	73·2

The hours of sunshine recorded for the month were 226.0. The average figures for August, as well as the highest and lowest, are set out:—

Average for 38 years	Highest 1899	1923	Lowest 1912
187·8	258·0	256·9	98·9

On nine days the charts marked over 10 hours, the sunniest day being the 16th with 13·6 hours, almost the full value available. There was no sunless day last month.

August is classed with the four rainiest months of the year. There is very little difference between the rain figures for the past month, 2·719in., and the average, 2·648, and the number of "rain days" (14) is the same in each case. The heaviest daily falls were 0·459 on the 3rd in 7·2 hours and 0·418 on the 20th in 5·3 hours: the total duration for the month was 27·3 hours. The amount of drainage through 60in. of soil measured 0·653in., representing nearly 25 per cent. of the precipitation. Beyond half an hour's heavy rain with vivid and incessant lightning, the violence of the thunderstorm on the night of the 29th did not reach Rothamsted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. D. CHRISTMAS.
Rothamsted Experimental Station,
Records Department, Sept. 1.

RATES OR TAXES?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a leading article in *The Times* of August 13 you said:—

> Even valuation for rating is to-day less necessary since the recognition by the Derating Acts of 1929 that rating was a vicious form of taxation.

May I say a word on the opposite side? For what does the admirable summary of your leading article amount to? Clearly that all taxation, used as a form of Government, is in itself bad, and not that rating is specially "vicious." For instance, "Drains." They are regrettable necessities to towns, but I quite fail to see why I as a rural taxpayer am to contribute to—let us say—the cleansing of the Aire River through Leeds.

If you must attempt to settle the moral relative value of rates or taxes, I should say that rates were a less "vicious" impost than taxes, because the ratee feels them more definitely and tries to keep them as low as possible in his area. In fact my plea—which is for more economy and less imposts—would be for a smaller unit of taxation rather than a larger, because the present unit, the county, is too large to enable the individual economist to have enough weight.

From the point of view of history, is it not true that when the Elizabethan statesmen determined that no individual should starve in this island, not St. Kilda, they took the parish in 1599 as being the only available unit, but at the same time the burden of a "rate" was laid on the wealthiest persons, not on things, in the parish, and it was not until a judicial decision altered this later that the legal difference between a rate and a tax began? Can we not go back to the wisdom of the Elizabethans, at any rate if my view be right that both rates and taxes are odious and both come out of the same breeches pocket, but that the smaller area will insist on closer economy?

Yours faithfully,
Abinger, Aug. 30. FARRER.

MEMORIAL TO SIR THOMAS ARNOLD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There must be many, not only in England but in India and on the Continent of Europe, who esteemed the late Sir Thomas Arnold as a scholar and loved him as a friend. They will, we believe, be glad to learn that it is proposed to perpetuate his memory and pay a tribute to his learning in the School of Oriental Studies, with which he was associated during the last 14 years of his life.

It has been decided that the memorial shall take the form of purchasing Arnold's Oriental books and presenting them to the School, on condition that they shall be kept apart from the general library, placed in the Arabic Department with a suitable inscription, and named the Arnold Memorial Library. This form of memorial would, we understand, be acceptable to the School, and has been approved by Lady Arnold and Mrs. Barfield (his daughter). We are convinced that nothing would have been dearer to Arnold's heart than the thought that his books would be of service to later generations of Islamic scholars.

A representative committee has already been formed for this purpose, and we, the undersigned, invite all those who would like to take a part in the tribute to this distinguished scholar to send their contributions to Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury-circus, E.C.2, who has kindly undertaken to act as honorary treasurer of the Thomas Arnold Memorial Fund. The sum we aim at raising is £1,000, which would cover the cost of purchasing Arnold's books and provide a small endowment fund.

Yours faithfully,
THEODORE MORISON (Chairman),
SYED ROSS MASOOD,
P. J. HARTOG,
E. DENISON ROSS,
H. A. R. GIBB,
August 30 Executive Committee.

DOCTORS AND THE STATE

PRIVATE OR CONTRACT PRACTICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article of August 30 on Lister has an indirect allusion to the subject of private or contract medical practice which concerns the public quite as much as the medical profession, and certain recent events emphasize the moral which you draw. At the meeting in July of the Representative Body of the British Medical Association, at which I was present, resolutions promoted by the Council of the Association were passed which, if they become operative, will hand over at least seven-eighths of our people to "the panel," and the position of private practice under these conditions must indeed become precarious.

The passing of these resolutions was largely secured by the representations made by leading members of the Council that the only alternative to the policy thus officially promoted was the acceptance of a scheme to which, it was stated, the Government is committed, introducing a Universal State Medical Service. The Council claimed little more than that their scheme was at least less mischievous than the Socialist programme threatened, it being assumed, I think erroneously, that the maintenance of private practice is impossible, however much the profession would prefer to retain that form of service. Your leading article offers welcome evidence against this assumption; for there is no more authoritative exponent of public opinion than *The Times*. I am convinced that the large majority of members of my own profession would not cheerfully accept either the British Medical Association's scheme or the Socialist proposition if they gave due thought to the menace to professional independence inherent in both these proposals.

Your reference to only one of present encroachments on the proper liberty of the panel medical practitioner—the liability to punishment by a non-medical tribunal for "excessive prescribing"—unhappily gains point from the recent decision of the Minister of Health to inflict a fine of £100 upon a firm of panel practitioners in the East End of London, whose case provoked several questions in the House of Commons at the end of last Session. Besides putting one of these questions myself, I had a conversation with the Minister, who was plainly disturbed, as he well might be, by the circumstances of the case, for it was clearly demonstrated by the evidence that the incriminated practitioners had been actuated solely by the desire to give the best possible medical service; it was admitted that they had established a reputation for quite extraordinary efficiency and zeal in the working of their panel; and yet this monstrous fine is imposed. The explanation, doubtless, is that the Minister has been overruled by his Department, but it is precisely this danger of control of professional initiative by an impersonal Department which should, I submit, make the medical profession very chary of promoting its further extension, and the public equally chary of sanctioning it. Yours, &c.,

E. GRAHAM LITTLE.
Sandown, Isle of Wight, Aug. 30.

POISONOUS FUNGI

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent deaths from mushroom eating have prompted attempts to assist novices in discriminating edible and poisonous species, but such attempts are not desirable, for, where fungi are concerned, a little knowledge may be a very deadly thing, and the safest course is to advise all amateur mycophagists to refrain from eating any.

Here at the Haslemere Museum we arrange every autumn (and have done so for more than 30 years) a continuous exhibition of named fungi, and every season visitors grumble because we refuse to arrange the exhibits under the headings of "edible" and "poisonous." The popular belief that all fungi other than the field mushroom (*Psaliota campestris*) are poisonous probably prevents much illness, for in countries where many kinds of fungi are habitually eaten deaths from fungus poisoning are not infrequent.

Gerard asserted in his well-known Herbal (1597) that "the meadow mushrooms are in kinde the best, it is ill trusting any of the rest," but the anonymous writer of the Greate Herball published in 1516 (it is the earliest book on British plants) did not esteem "musherons" of any kind. "They that be not deadly," he wrote, "have a gross gleymy moystur, that is disobedient to nature and digestion, and be perillous and dredeful to eate, and therefore it is good to eschewe them: such as eat them and fear not to pall inconvenience, seeth them in water and medle them with gynger, peper, carny, calamint or orygan and such other, and then drinke olde wyne, pure and stronge."

The field mushroom has always been considered unwholesome in Southern Europe; in Italy it may not be exposed for sale in the market. This mistrust is doubtless associated with the curious fact that this species may at any time cause serious illness to people who have hitherto eaten it without any ill effects. The writer once was ill for many months after partaking of *Psaliota campestris* gathered personally, and has since met many people who have had a similar uncomfortable experience.

Some poisonous species in the early stages of developpment very closely resemble young or "button" mushrooms, and the majority of deaths in this country from fungus poisoning probably arise through mistaken diagnosis. Correct determination of certain closely allied harmless and very poisonous species would be a difficult task for a beginner in mycology.

As regards supposed identity tests it may be pointed out that a few very poisonous fungi which grow in open fields have pink gills at maturity and "peel" easily; also that two suspected poisonous species are close relatives of the common field mushroom, being members of the same genus, *Psaliota*.

Those who, after reading this, fear not to gather and eat the tasty mushroom should never seek it in the vicinity of hedges, in woods, or under oaks in the meadows. In such places the death dealing Archbane (*Amanita phalloides*) occurs. And they would be well advised never to gather them from the neighbourhood of hayricks or cornstacks, or from spots where stacks formerly stood, for there lurk the pernicious Volvarias, which in their infancy closely resemble "button" mushrooms. Yours, &c.,

E. W. SWANTON, Past President of the British Mycological Society; author of "Fungi and how to know them."
Educational Museum, Haslemere.

ARRIVAL OF BOAT TRAINS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When, as happened on Wednesday of last week, a boat train from Paris and Calais is known in advance at Victoria to be at least an hour and three-quarters late, would it not be a good idea for the authorities to post up some indication of the reason for that lateness? None of the officials on this occasion seemed to know, and, in the absence of any indication, people who have gone to the station to meet their friends become nervous, and in any case do not know whether they can leave the station for an hour or two or whether they must hang about on the chance of some of the lost time having been made up. For all I know the delay on Wednesday may have been caused by mist in the Channel, or by heavy traffic, or by delay to the boat trains on the other side; but whatever the reason a two or three-word indication would have been useful. In these days of telephones and railway telegraph service material for such an indication should be easily obtained.

Another point: When the London-Brighton and Chatham-Dover were two separate lines there was a telegraph office in each station at Victoria. Recently, however, the office on the Dover side seems to have been closed. A departing passenger on that side may not have time to run into the station on the Brighton side. Surely this is a regrettable postal economy?

Yours faithfully,
GRANT RICHARDS.

OVERSEAS TRADE

PAYMENT FOR FOOD IMPORTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Since you published about a month ago a letter from Mr. W. W. Paine under the title "A Free Trader's Conversion," there has been considerable correspondence under headings such as "Costs of Production," "Imports and Exports," &c., but I think the heading "Overseas Trade" is more descriptive of the subject, which has so many phases. The more the question is discussed, and its various aspects considered, the more chance there will be of arriving at a wise decision, and it seems to me that it is desirable in the first place to agree on a common jumping-off ground for the discussion.

I assume that every one recognizes that we must import at least half, probably two-thirds, of the food we need. This food must be paid for, and can only be paid for in three ways—(1) by gold (2) by exports, and (3) by services. Payment by gold is an impossibility, as the gold does not exist. Payment by services, including interest on investments abroad, banking, insurance, shipping, and commissions, provides for a considerable part of the imports, but it is a question whether this source of payment is likely to increase. Any diminution in our foreign trade is likely to have repercussions on our capacity to render services. There remains, therefore, the third possibility—namely, exports. These pay, and must pay, for the major portion of our imports.

Emphasis is laid in some quarters on the importance of our home trade; certainly it is important, but nothing we can do in this country will relieve us of the necessity of importing and paying for the greater part of our food. The suggestion that more wheat might be grown could only be carried out at the expense of some other produce which farmers at present find more payable.

There is at present the keenest possible competition in all countries to obtain increased markets for their products, whether manufactured or grown, and the country that can supply at the lowest price is going to get the trade. It is suggested that people would not mind paying a higher price if it was to benefit their kinsmen overseas. This is altruistic, but it is not business. The trader must necessarily buy in the cheapest markets; otherwise he will be beaten by his competitor who buys cheaper, and can therefore undersell him.

It seems to me that we are driven back at every point to the cost of production, which must be on a basis to enable us to compete with our world competitors. We have very much before us at present the Australian position, where an effort has been made to protect home industries by heavy duties, and where a false standard of living has been established, which in its turn has handicapped the production of Australia's exportable products. Apparently Australia recognizes the wisdom of Sir Otto Niemeyer's advice and realizes that it will be necessary to meet the world competition in the consuming markets, and that this will mean harder work and plainer living. The Australian mistake seems to me to be the counterpart of what some of our protectionist friends are advocating for this country.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST W. GLOVER.
Bevis Marks House, Bevis Marks, E.C.3, Aug. 28.

OLD PHOEBE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his article on Sergeant Bennett, "the learned saddler," the Hon. Sir John Fortescue quotes an extract from some unnamed document relating to Phoebe Hessel (not Hansell), the Brighton woman soldier, which in several respects is incorrect.

The extract states that Phoebe was born at Shoreham in 1715. Actually she was born at Stepney in March, 1713, of respectable parents named Smith. When 15 years old she fell in love with a Samuel Golding, a private in "Kirke's Lambs," and on Golding's regiment being ordered to the West Indies she donned the dress of a man, enlisted in the 5th Regiment of Foot, and followed her lover. She served for five years, and at the Battle of Fontenoy (1745) received a bayonet wound in the arm. A few years later her own and Golding's regiments were at Gibraltar. On Golding himself receiving a wound which resulted in his being sent to England, Phoebe, unable to bear the parting from him, revealed her sex to the wife of General Pearce, with the result that the General gave Phoebe her discharge and sent her, with a letter of recommendation, to the military hospital at Plymouth, where she nursed her lover back to health. On Golding's discharge he and Phoebe were married.

Later Golding died, and soon afterwards Phoebe married a fisherman named William Hessel of Brighthelmstone (Brighton). On his death Phoebe Hessel became a "character" in Brighton of the Regency, and was a great favourite of the Prince Regent (afterwards George IV.), who called her "a jolly old fellow." Later, Phoebe Hessel became an inmate of the Brighton workhouse, where she died, aged 108.

The full story of Phoebe Hessel (with portraits) was printed in the August number of the *Sussex County Magazine*. Some of the details of this article were obtained from *Hone's Year Book*. They may be regarded as reliable as the writer in *Hone* declares that he obtained them from Phoebe Hessel herself in September, 1821.

In the extract published by Sir John Fortescue in *The Times*, it is stated that Phoebe was with "Sir Gilbert Eliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, during the whole of his government of Gibraltar," that she was wounded several times, and "fought bravely in America at the Battle of Bunker's Hill" and further, that a "misdemeanour put an end to her martial career; she was brought to the halberds and, having her neck and shoulder bare, her sex was discovered, when she exclaimed, 'Strike, and be damned!'" The sentences I have quoted differ from the actual facts. General George Augustus (not Gilbert, which was the name of his father), Eliott was Governor of Gibraltar for about 10 years from 1775, some years after Phoebe Smith had received her discharge. For this reason, she could not have fought at Bunker's Hill (June 17, 1775). No statement concerning the alleged "Strike, and be damned" incident occurs in any of the local histories dealing with Phoebe Hessel.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR BECKETT, Editor, *Sussex County Magazine*.

POST OFFICE EFFICIENCY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—So much is always being written about the inefficiency of the Post Office sorters that I feel it only fair to give publicity to a recent case of their extraordinary ingenuity that has come to my notice.

A few days ago a foreign letter addressed as follows to a lady staying with me reached her without the slightest delay, though the envelope ran:

Mrs. Dash,
c/o Mr. Ladbroke,
Terrace Holland Park,
Londen.

The recipient was not, of course, in the Post Office Directory, and the correct address should have been that given below.

Yours faithfully,
DAPHNE L. HALDIN.
13, Ladbroke-terrace, W.11.

BATS IN CHURCHES

Bats in churches are a great nuisance. We try our best to keep the church clean, but we cannot expect people to come out every day with dusters. When a few years ago we had the roof treated for the death watch beetle, we hoped that the awful smell of the material used would have kept the bats away, but the smell has gone and the bats have come back. The nests are built in the very deepest recesses, and it is impossible to get at them. If anyone could give us some advice, we should be grateful.—CANON T. W. DOWNING, The Vicarage, Knowle, Birmingham.

Points from Letters

AMERICA AND INDIA

Mr. E. W. Pontefract says, "Where I live in Pennsylvania, every one I know thinks England is doing her very best in India." Yet he seems to admit that there is a considerable body of hostile opinion in America. Otherwise why should there be "many lectures" condemning England's treatment of India? Someone must attend them. We do not hear of many lectures in England condemning the mistakes and failures of the Government of the United States in the Philippines or elsewhere. It is not surprising that a lady born in India, who had also spent eight years of her married life there, should be sympathetic with England's work there. But what proportion of the population of the United States has any first-hand knowledge of that country? When I was in India my experience was that Americans, missionaries and others, sometimes came out with a prejudice against Englishmen, but that this tended to disappear when they became acquainted with the facts.—Mr. W. OWSTON SMITH, 32, Iverna-court, W.8.

DAMAGE IN THE STORM

In Friday's amazing thunderstorm in this part of East Cheshire hundreds of panes of glass were broken in greenhouses by hailstones, varying in size from large gooseberries to golf balls. Some weighed over 2oz., and one is actually reported as weighing 4oz. The diameter of one was 2¼in.; another was 5½in. in circumference; another 1⅝in. by 1¼in. A story is going round of one 7¼in. in circumference.—The REV. G. A. HOPE, Old Rode Rectory, Scholar Green, Cheshire.

MARRIED WOMEN'S NATIONALITY

Is it not possible that for once the law might follow the logic of human emotions? When a woman is married to a national of another State she has almost certainly elements of national feeling for both States. The same will probably be true of her children. Would it not be possible to introduce a class of bi-nationals who might be allowed the advantages of both nationalities in civil matters? This would seem harmless and might encourage a less advanced country to adopt the laws of a more advanced one. You say, what about war? Which country would conscript the bi-national son of a mixed marriage? I believe one must not think of this. If we wish for peace, we must prepare for peace. The bi-nationals will be a great force against war, far more so if their double nationality is allowed and made a matter for pride, than, as at present, when it is stifled and probably held up against them as a shame and a disadvantage.—Mrs. NAOMI MITCHISON, River Court, Hammersmith Mall, W.6.

ST. KILDA

St. Kilda, which has just been deserted by its inhabitants for a new home on the mainland of Scotland, is a "ghost" name. There is no saint of that name in the calendar. The old name of the island is Hirt. It got its present name (not later than the sixteenth century) from a sacred well in the island which was called *tiobar Childa*, a duplicated name—Gaelic *tiobar*, and Old Norse *Kelda*, both meaning "well." It was supposed that *Childa* represented the name of the saint to whom the well was dedicated. Hence the manufactured "Saint" Kilda.—Mr. W. C. MACKENZIE, 94, Church-road, Richmond, Surrey.

THE RAILWAY PORTER'S RULING

The pronunciation of place names is apparently decided by the railway station staff. I was a Carshalton boy, and in those days of the long passed away Ordnance School we boys and the villagers pronounced it Case-halton. But railway porters, not locally recruited, doggedly shouted the name as spelt on the big board over their heads, and they have prevailed. Similarly, men hunting from Cirencester call it Cisister, while the inhabitants pronounce it Ciciter. But the railway porter will have none of it, and rolls out the name complete with all its syllables. So with Pontefract, now not allowed to call itself Pomfret, and others. The porter wins all along the line.—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DESMOND O'CALLAGHAN, R.A., 53, Iverna Court, Kensington, W.8.

"IN OVID'S COUNTRY"

In your issue of August 15, a correspondent describes the unchanged beauties of the "Land of the Peligni," "where Ovid's subjects remain to this day unchanged in essentials, often unchanged in details . . . where the cottages offer their simple hospitality" of herbs and cheese and wine—"cream cheeses embedded in round wicker pots." This will recall another occasion many years before when Silenus spread his generous gifts before the travel-worn Ulysses, "Unsparing cheeses of pressed milk"; ". . . cheeses pressed into the bulrush basket." This is a custom still in practice to this day among the peasants of Southern Italy; the small bulrush baskets, without doubt very similar to those described by Euripides, are in common use among the peasants of this village of Anacapri.—NANCY HUNTINGTON, Anacapri, Italy.

HEAVY GOODS BY ROAD

How much longer are the roadside dwellers of this country, both in town and outside, to live under the insufferable infliction of passing ponderous traffic? By day, but much more by night, the prodigious parcels of merchandise which ought to be on the railways are a terror to light sleepers, a menace to invalids, and a damage alike to property and roads throughout the highways of the nation. Dwellers by the roadsides pay their rates and their taxes like other people and have the same right to have their lives and their property protected, and it is the duty of the Government to see to it that they have that protection. To a large extent the way is easy enough. All vehicles that have a load of, say, five tons should be run on to railway wagons at the nearest point to loading and run off again at the nearest point to their destination, doing the rest of the journey on their own power. The advantage of door-to-door transmission would thereby be retained and the roads relieved.—Mr. T. COLLINGRIDGE, Northampton.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FROST

With reference to the report on the care of water pipes, &c., in *The Times* of August 29, may I call attention to the fact that if these are constructed with elliptical or oval, instead of circular, sections, they will not burst when the contents freeze? The idea is not new, but I do not know whether difficulty of manufacture or the innate conservatism of the plumber has prevented its adoption.—Mr. J. T. JOHNSON, Aberystwyth.

PRICES FOR BLACK CURRANTS

If I admit that the marketing of English black currants has not yet reached 100 per cent. efficiency, I must also point out to Sir Francis Acland that far more has been done with this product of the intensive husbandman than with any other; and if the 100 per cent. efficiency in marketing had been reached it would have had no material effect on prices in 1930. Our markets would have reached saturation-point with our home-grown produce this year; but what knocked the bottom out of prices was not the faulty marketing of English fruit but the 6,000 tons of Continental fresh fruit, to say nothing of the colossal tonnage of pulp offered at prices far below our own production costs. And if Sir Francis Acland will kindly tell us how to sell at, say, £30, when our buyers can cover their requirements with Continental goods at £20 I shall be obliged to him.—Mr. J. R. E. DRAPER, Secretary, East Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association, Wroxham, Norwich.

SETTLEMENT BY COMMUNITIES

Instead of wasting money on unnecessary public works, the country should spend it on very necessary colonial development, thereby giving many of the present generation an opportunity for a fuller, freer, and more independent life. The scheme should provide for the settlement of communities by direct Government aid, the colonists being employed and paid by this State during the development period, and the communities should be established on the lines of our country villages, with church, schools, shops, cinemas, and club—replacing the village inn—all complete, wherein the population would form its own social and economic centre. A village should consist of not less than 500 families, temporarily under a leader or director. The various holdings and appurtenances to become the property of the individual by payment of moderate instalments, the Government retaining a lien on the property of the community as a security for the capital invested. Further, as an aid to the taxpayer, who has to find the money, there should be an understanding that all manufactured goods required by the settlement for a number of years—strictly limited—must be obtained from home industries.—Mr. J. R. ACTON, Homefield, Woodham-lane, West Byfleet.

TITHE

I see that in your issue of August 22 Mr. R. E. Turner mentions tithe at 6s. an acre per annum being an unfair burden of land. Perhaps he did not see my short letter on the subject a few days ago pointing out that in some parts of East Kent tithe is up to £1 an acre per annum. I bought a small field 40 years ago for £34 an acre and have £32 an acre in tithes—namely, 16s. an acre per annum. No wonder agriculture is in a bad way. Nationalize the tithes and let everybody share in the upkeep of the national Church.—Mr. A. SOLLET, Ash, Canterbury.

Mr. Rutter is *right!*

Mr. H. Thornton Rutter, the well known Motoring Correspondent, in a recent article stressed the importance of non-skid treads. He said—

> "A matter of great importance is the pattern of the tyre tread. Drivers are apt to forget that the chief safety factor of every car is the quality of the tyre to grip the road surface . . . Safety demands great care in choosing tyres with a tread pattern which provides the best adhesion to the road. Motorists are far too prone to take any make of tyre that their local garage man or dealer offers, paying no heed, nor even inspecting the tread pattern to see if it shows in its design plenty of corners or "teeth" to bite into the road surface and hold the car to its guided course."

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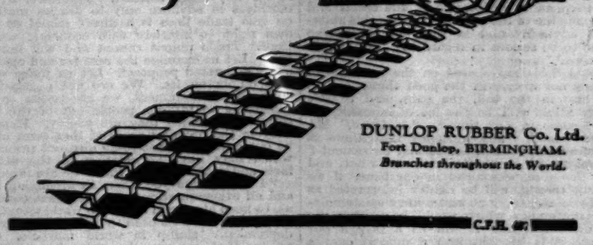

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LEICESTER-SQUARE FIRE

JURY'S VERDICT AT INQUEST

A FURTHER INQUIRY RECOMMENDED

The inquest on the body of Miss Rachel Barker, the 62-year-old cashier who lost her life in the fire at the Turkish baths, Leicester-square, in the early hours of Sunday, August 10, was resumed yesterday by the Westminster Coroner (Mr. Ingleby Oddie). The jury returned the following verdict :—

"An accident on Lifford's part by entering the premises with no intention of committing arson or burglary, and probably smoking on the premises, which caused the fire and the death of Miss Barker. The jury wish a further inquiry made as regards the firemen's and Salvage Corps axes and the cash-boxes."

James Charles Lifford, a shampooer, questioned at the opening of the inquest, had said that he left the baths on the night of the fire between 8 and 9 and denied going back.

Mr. E. Cave, K.C., and Mr. Thomas Dawson appeared for the Salvage Corps ; Mr. A. K. Thompson for the L.C.C.; Mr. Vernon Gattie for the witness Lifford ; and Mr. Linton Thorp and Mr. A. Butler for the owner of the premises.

Dr. Peters, woman house surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital, said that she had a conversation with Miss Evans, one of the women burnt in the fire, and was informed by her that on the night of the fire she went downstairs to have a bath.

Mr. Cave, K.C., said that one of the reasons it was thought that someone should be briefed on behalf of the Salvage Corps was that, after the last hearing, statements had appeared in the newspapers which he thought were based on a misconception of the evidence given. He had seen such statements as "Salvage axe test at inquest" and "Salvage axe and cash-box." These rather conveyed the impression that the corps had some special axe of their own and that a test had been made with it. He thought the coroner would agree that that was not the case. The Salvage Corps had an axe similar to that used by others and which any member of the public could purchase.

Station Officer Male, a London fire brigade officer, said that four men and an officer were left on the premises after the fire until 7.45 a.m. He thought the fire originated in the rear portion of the men's cooling room. The couches were highly inflammable and might have been set on fire by a cigarette. He understood the Salvage Corps axe was similar to that used by the fire brigade. He was sure a desk would not be deliberately smashed open in the search for a body. When he saw the desk it was in pieces, and so far as the drawers were concerned they were intact. The water had made the wood swell, so that the drawers could not open. If a drawer had been opened it would be before the fire.

Captain B. Miles said that he was in charge of the Salvage Corps at the fire. He arrived there about 1.20, and remained in charge of the operations until about 2.30. During that time nothing was done in the building by any of the salvage men. None of them went in. They all left between 2.30 and 3.28, except a man named Brown, who was there as sole representative of the Salvage Corps. He was relieved soon after 8 o'clock, when a man named Shepherd took over the same duty . At 9.30 a working party was called on to clear away the débris. A man named Spall was in charge of the party. He found the cash-boxes and reported it on Sunday morning about 10 o'clock to the staff officer.

Charles Spall, a salvage officer, said that he found the cash-boxes in the débris on the third floor in the back room. He found two cash-boxes, but did not see a deed-box or a child's money-box. The boxes were black with fire, broken open, and emptied of money.

The CORONER.—Did Shepherd have an axe ?—No, sir.

If any member of the Salvage Corps broke open those boxes it must have been either Brown, Shepherd, or yourself ?—Yes, sir.

Frederick Charles Brown, auxiliary Salvage Corps officer, said that, going on duty at 7 a.m., he went up to the third floor. He opened the floor for the purpose of letting water out. There were other people working on the next floor and he was in full view of them all the time.

OWNER'S EVIDENCE

Archibald Butler, owner of the premises, said he had had them 19 years, and it was a prosperous business. They were insured for £6,000, and according to the terms of his lease he had to rebuild them if they were burned down. That would cost fully £6,000.

The CORONER.—It was no advantage to have the place burned down ?—None whatever.

Mr. Butler said that he knew of no feeling between his men and himself. After the fire he was unable to find the cash-boxes for a time. They were usually kept in the bottom drawer of the desk. After the fire he found them on the floor, and the deed-box was outside. Miss Barker's own box was not open. They had a small theft about five years ago when a box was broken open downstairs. Last year after Miss Evans returned from her holidays she missed a considerable sum of money. Nothing was then found broken open, but there was a door at the back which might have been, and they reinforced it with sheets of iron.

Jean Rommery, of Ethelred-street, Kennington, shampooer at the baths, identified a small red money-box of hers. It had contained, she said, about 7s. 6d., and had been burst open. She kept it hidden at the bottom of a case.

Police Inspector Motture said that he saw Lifford between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of August 10 outside the Café Anglais. Lifford was in a highly nervous condition, very excited, and appeared to have been drinking.

Police Inspector Charles R. Briggs said that he saw Lifford about 1.50 a.m. at the Empire. He was dazed, and had been drinking. Lifford said that there should have been three people —Barker, Evans, and Gough—sleeping at the baths. "Lifford said that he left between 8.30 and 9," added Inspector Briggs. "I asked him where he had been since 9 o'clock, and he replied, 'That is no business of yours, old man.'" Lifford was smoking when he saw him.

Detective-sergeant Albert Greenacre said that he saw Miss Evans in hospital on August 27. She was very ill. He got from her that she and Miss Barker had baths and went to bed soon after 11 p.m. on August 9.

Detective-inspector David Bower said that he had examined the two cash-boxes, the deed-box, and the money-box. The first cash-box had obviously been broken open by blows from a heavy blunt instrument. It could have been done with an axe. There were perforations obviously caused by something having a fairly sharp edge and rectangular in section.

Detective-inspector Bower said that there was a mark on one of the boxes near the lock, which could have been made by an instrument with a cutting edge. The money-box also bore signs of being opened from the top. There were holes that had apparently been made by a heavy instrument, rectangular in section. There was another perforation which looked as if it had been caused from the inside. He had made experiments with other cash-boxes and with axes of this kind. He had made the perforations with the pick-end of a fireman's or salvage-man's axe. They were similar in appearance to those in the cash-boxes found after the fire. Some of them were almost of the same size.

Detective-inspector Bower produced three axes, which, he said, varied in size. They were firemen's axes actually in use. At this point Mr. Cave produced another axe, which, he said, was a new one and had been bought that morning by a member of the public.

A LOST KEY

Questioned with regard to an alleged burglary at the premises about nine months ago, Detective-inspector Bower said that there was a report on the matter in September, 1929, but there was no suggestion at the time that an entrance had been made burglariously or that a key had been used for a wrong purpose. There had been a third key to the back door. That was lost about nine months before while it was in Branton's possession. It had never been found.

Mr. Thompson.—Did you experiment with any other blunt instrument ?

Detective-Inspector Bower.—No, sir.

Would it surprise you to know that a cutting chisel and hammer would produce exactly the same holes in these cash boxes ?—No, it would not.

Miss Elsie Gough, recalled and questioned by the CORONER denied that she had been very friendly with Lifford, and that he had made any advances to her of an affectionate kind. She had not told him she was going away that night.

James Lifford, recalled, said that from half-past 8 that night until 12.35 he was occupied in having drinks, first with Cooper then with Parker, and in watching for Miss Amy Johnson.

Mr. ODDIE.—Parker left you in the bar about five minutes to 11 ?—Yes, sir.

You then went to see Miss Amy Johnson coming from the Garrick Theatre ?—Yes, sir.

And then you had an argument in the street and then went up to Tottenham Court-road Tube Station ?—Yes, sir.

Mr. ODDIE.—What did you do between 9.15, when you had a drink with Cooper, and 10.45, when you had a drink with Parker ? Didn't you have a drink then ?—When I left Cooper I went over to the Garrick Theatre. I had every intention of going home. I do not think I left the Garrick Theatre until 10 minutes to 10, and after the crowd dispersed when Miss Johnson had arrived, I went back to the public-house.

Mr. ODDIE.—Then Parker came in ?—Yes, sir.

It was nearly closing time ?—Yes, sir.

Did you see Miss Amy Johnson coming from the Garrick ?—Yes, sir.

What was your object in hanging about all that time when you had already seen her once ?—I had not seen her.

But you saw the function of her arrival ?—Yes, sir.

The CORONER.—Having seen that, why did you not go home ?—It was a Saturday evening, and I am never prepared to rush straight home. As it had gone so long I was not in a hurry so long as I got home in a reasonable time.

Did you only have one drink in that time ?—I had two. I was talking to a man as regards his work.

The CORONER.—You say you did not have more than four drinks all told, and that your object in staying around Leicester-square was to see Miss Johnson ?—Yes, sir.

CONVERSATION WITH INSPECTOR

Why did you say to the inspector, when he asked you what you had been doing: "That is none of your business, old man" ?—The inspector says I said it, but I have no recollection. There were two men who took me into the Empire Theatre, and I asked the inspector to remove them.

What I am asking you is a very simple question: What was your reason for hanging about Leicester-square and why you didn't say so when you were asked by the inspector ?—I was staying about to see Miss Amy Johnson.

The CORONER.—Why did you not say so to the police ?

Lifford.—I am afraid I don't understand why. I can say that there is every possibility I did tell the inspector.

Did you have matches on you that night ?—Yes, most probably I did. I am never without them.

I suggest to you that you went into that place for the purpose of using the lavatory ?—No, sir. There is no reason why I should enter that place.

Were you in these premises after you left that place that night ?—No, sir. I did not go into the premises.

I am not suggesting that you were doing anything wrong, but I am suggesting that you were in those premises. If you were, why don't you say so ?—No, sir, I was not.

Further questioned by the Coroner, Lifford said he could bring five witnesses to show that Evans was wrong in saying that he saw him come out of the premises. He could not suggest any reason why Evans should make that statement, nor could he offer any explanation.

The CORONER.—Might it not be that you were looking up at the windows to see whether they had gone to bed ?—There was no object, because as regards the front of the building I have never troubled about lights in the rooms or looking at windows.

If you looked at the windows you would see whether Miss Barker and Miss Evans had gone to bed ?—No, because we know that Miss Evans has been inclined in the past to look round the building, and whether it is true or just tales it has been said that she has been about at 1 o'clock or 2 o'clock.

Lifford said he did not enter the baths after midnight with the idea of sleeping there. He did not know that Miss Gough was not there that night.

The CORONER.—I do not wish to be offensive, but have you had any flirtation with Miss Gough ?—No.

Have you never made any advances to her ?—None whatever.

Lifford said he could not explain why Johnson, the night watchman, should say that he had seen him at the back at 12.35. He could not say who the man was Johnson saw, and did not suggest it was one of the other masseurs. He agreed that on the face of it it looked as though it was himself, but it was not.

The CORONER.—I tell you quite frankly I believe you were in. Why don't you say so ?—I was not. I could have gone in, as there was money of mine downstairs. There was a reason, but I did not.

The CORONER.—I suggest that you were a bit fuddled and that you set the place alight by dropping a cigarette ?

Lifford.—No. My brain was quite clear.

Replying to Mr. Gattie, Lifford said that he was a married man, living happily with his wife and family.

On your oath, did you enter those premises that night after you had left them ?—On my oath, no sir.

Lifford added that he was now out of employment.

CORONER'S SUMMING UP

The CORONER, summing up, said that at first sight there appeared something very suspicious about the whole fire. "At first sight,' he went on, "it is impossible to deny one had in one's mind that Lifford knew a good deal more than he has told us, but when one heard and found that cash-boxes had been discovered empty, having been broken open by some instrument closely resembling a fireman's or salvage man's axe, then one's feelings about Lifford underwent considerable change.

"There is no question somebody entered the back door after midnight. Was it Lifford who went in, and, if so, what for ? Whether Lifford was in or not it does not seem to implicate him in any serious offence. I suggest the premises were not set on fire by some incendiary with the object of concealing a crime or committing arson.

"The cash-box incident is a sinister one and leaves an unpleasant feeling of suspicion in one's mind, not against Lifford, for there was no axe on the premises and there was no motive for Lifford to burn the place down. The breaking open of these boxes seems to show something wrong either with the firemen or the Salvage Corps men. It is obvious that these boxes were broken open after the fire, but we are not concerned with that.

"I feel the gravest hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the firemen, instead of carrying out their duties, were busily engaged in breaking open boxes and pocketing the cash. It is difficult to believe that of such a body as the L.C.C. Fire Brigade, of whom we are all proud, and it is difficult to believe it of the Salvage Corps men; and yet the evidence points very strongly to one or the other having done it. Have you any doubt the holes were made with a pick such as these men carry ? Have you any doubts that someone forced them open ? However highly we may think of the Fire Brigade and Salvage Corps it is possible in such a large body that there may be one black sheep. We may hope the authorities concerned will conduct very full inquiries to try to find out if any members of the bodies were guilty of the offence of stealing the contents of these boxes."

The Coroner, continuing, said that it was obvious that Miss Barker had collapsed on the floor of Miss Evans's room. A cigarette end dropped on one of the couches might easily have started the fire. It was not impossible for Miss Evans to have done it, for she sometimes walked round the premises with a taper. He did not think the evidence sufficiently clear to enable him to direct the jury with any emphasis as to the actual origin of the fire. There was no doubt that it was not a deliberate act on the part of Lifford, whom they had probably all suspected at one time.

After a retirement of 22 minutes the jury returned the verdict above stated.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF WALTHAMSTOW AREA

Walthamstow wishes to extend its area and increase its population from 135,000 to nearly 160,000 by absorbing the Chingford urban district. A proposal to this effect is included in a communication which will be submitted at the next meeting of the Essex County Council Local Government Committee. The committee will also be asked to hold an inquiry into a proposal to transfer to the borough of Walthamstow the Woodford urban district area on the Walthamstow side of Woodford New-road and the Leyton municipal borough area on the Walthamstow side of Lea Bridge-road. Some of the public representatives of Leyton, where the population is over 130,000, are of opinion that it would be mutually advantageous to Walthamstow, Leyton, and Chingford to constitute those three local government areas one county borough, independent of the Essex County Council. Only three of the 11 Essex boroughs are county boroughs—namely, West Ham, East Ham, and Southend.

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT AND EDUCATION

Developments of cooperative social service in many directions are recorded in the report of the National Council of Social Service for the past year. A step forward has been taken in the extension of the movement to the larger new housing estates. Several community associations have been formed on such estates, and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust has promised its cooperation on a number of estates for the next five years.

The report mentions a number of social surveys which are being conducted in the country. Brynmawr, in the South Wales coalfield, has been very severely hit by the crisis in the coal industry, and a small beginning has already been made in the establishment of new industries. An effort of another kind is the promotion of educational work in South Wales and the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. The National Council's experience in Northumberland and Durham has suggested that although popular lectures and concerts are widely appreciated there, there is no demand for more formal or sustained educational work which other agencies are not already meeting. In South Wales, on the other hand, a real and growing demand for educational and cultural facilities has revealed itself. The joint committee who have organized the work in South Wales say that they "have only been able to scratch the surface," and that the remarkable number of classes, courses, &c., that have been formed in one winter and the quality of the work they have done are but evidences of a much wider demand. Of the nature of this demand the committee write that the miner in South Wales "is now groping back towards his old anchorages and is taking a new interest in music, in literature, in psychology, and in particular in religion . . . as expressing a philosophy of life."

The report gives numerous examples of useful work which is being carried out by councils of social service in the towns and by rural community councils elsewhere. The Sheffield Council of Social Service, for instance, has helped to start a scheme of allotments for the unemployed, through which large numbers of men, it is declared, have secured a fresh interest in life, are physically fitter, and are getting more and healthier food for themselves and their families. Councils of social service came into being during the year at Tonbridge and on Tyneside, and new ones are in process of formation at Hull, Sittingbourne, and Portsmouth.

For some years the National Council has administered a fund, provided by the Treasury, from which the building or adaptation of village halls can be assisted by a loan free of interest. This form of help has, however, only been available where a rural community council could undertake the local organizing work. In the past year the National Council has been invited to administer a larger fund of £25,000, available for the whole country, so that where there is no rural community council the work must all be done from headquarters. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust has also offered to supplement such loans with a free grant in suitable cases where this is recommended by the council as desirable ; and it is hoped that help from one or both of these sources will lead to the building of a hall in every village which is still without one. The National Council is at present in touch with over 300 villages where efforts to build halls are being made.

MOTOR TRAFFIC AT OXFORD

CHIEF CONSTABLE ON DRIVING OF UNDERGRADUATES

The Chief Constable of Oxford (Mr. C R. Fox) criticized undergraduate motor drivers in a report on the traffic problem which he presented to the Oxford City Council yesterday. The report follows the recent petition made by prominent members of the University asking the Council to take some action about traffic at Oxford.

The Chief Constable said that the proportion of accidents in which undergraduates were concerned was low, but the proportion ending fatally was high. His opinion was that the figures given did not prove conclusively that the undergraduate was a slow and careful driver. From his personal observation he thought the undergraduate was not, but generally he was skilled and possessed road sense above the average driver, and this carried him through. If he did have an accident it was a serious one.

Dealing with traffic congestion, the Chief Constable said he considered that the time had come when the University authorities should deal with the matter themselves and decide how much of the use of cars by undergraduates was necessary or desirable. The use of cars to attend morning lectures was usually a quite unnecessary mode of travel.

NEW SCOTTISH LIFEBOAT

GLASGOW'S SUPPORT OF LIFEBOAT CAUSE

A new lifeboat has been built by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution for its station at Campbeltown in Argyllshire, and the inaugural ceremony will take place at Campbeltown to-morrow. The boat is 51ft. long. She is divided into eight watertight compartments and has 160 air cases. She is driven by two 60 h.p. engines, giving her a speed of nearly nine knots, and she carries enough petrol to be able to travel 120 miles at full speed without refuelling. She carries a searchlight and line-throwing gun, is fitted with sprays for spraying oil on the waves, and can take 100 people on board in rough weather.

It has been decided to name the vessel City of Glasgow in appreciation of the financial help received from Glasgow in recent years. Since 1926, when it raised £2,390 for the lifeboat service, Glasgow has more than doubled its contribution. Last year it raised £5,152, easily beating both Manchester and Liverpool, and being second only to the City of London, which contributed £9,930 (while the whole of Greater London contributed over £20,000). This year Glasgow has already raised over £9,600.

The boat will be formally presented to the Institution by the Lord Provost of Glasgow. She will be received by the Duke of Montrose, chairman of the Scottish Lifeboat Council, and presented by him to Campbeltown. Ex-Provost Hugh Mitchell, president of the Campbeltown branch, will receive her on behalf of the branch, and Mrs. Mitchell will name her.

CHANGING LONDON

DEMOLITION OF A GREENWICH HOTEL

Yesterday workmen began to pull down the historic Brunswick Hotel under instructions from the Port of London Authority. The Brunswick Hotel, on the north bank of Blackwall Reach, was built at the beginning of the nineteenth century by the East India Company, whose famous vessels were anchored in the river opposite until the East India Dock was constructed.

The hotel is situated on the meridian of Greenwich and a mark to indicate this was cut on the parapet under the direction of the Astronomer Royal. The enormous bay windows afforded a fine view of the shipping which passed up and down the Thames. A hundred years ago visitors and holiday-makers went down river to enjoy the whitebait dinners which were then the vogue. During the sixties and later the building was used as an emigration centre for Australian colonists, and Charles Dickens refers to it in this connexion. The property passed into the possession of the Port of London Authority when that body was created to control the Port of London in 1909.

INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN IN TRAFFIC DANGERS

At an inquest at Romford yesterday on the body of GEOFFREY JOHN MARTIN, six, of Vine-street, Romford, who was fatally injured by a motor-van in crossing the road, the jury expressed the opinion that it would be a great advantage if school authorities taught children the importance of being careful in crossing roads, and also other matters concerning motor traffic. The CORONER said that tuition of that kind might be more useful than some of the lessons now being taught in the schools. In view of the present-day use of the highway, it was very essential that something of the kind should be done, and perhaps the school authorities would consider it.

ARMY TRAINING

THE 9TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 1

One of the most valuable of the exercises in the programme for Army training this year will take the form of an "amphibious" operation in which the 9th Infantry Brigade (Brigadier G. W. Howard) from Portsmouth, Portland, and the Isle of Wight will take a prominent part. The importance of the operation is accentuated by the names of the directors. These are Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Montgomery-Massingberd, Commanding in Chief in the Southern Command, Air-Commodore A. W. Bigsworth, commanding No. 10 Group, R.A.F., and the Commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade.

The Senior Naval Officer on the "amphibious" side will be Rear-Admiral M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith. The troops on that side will be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Fleming, The Welch Regiment; those on the other by Major G. E. Whittall, of The Oxford and Bucks L.I. There will be aircraft with each force (so some more comprehensive term than "amphibious" must soon be invented to cover such operations). The names of the air commanders have not yet been made public. One will come from No. 16 Army Cooperation Squadron, Old Sarum, the other from No. 443 Flight, R.A.F. The Naval umpires on one side will be Commander P. G. Bramble, R.N., and Lieutenant-Colonel G. Rutledge, R.M. The chief Army umpire with the stronger force will be Major C. A. S. Carleton, The Welch Regiment, and on the other Major G. F. Plowden, The Oxford and Bucks L.I.

OPEN BEACH LANDING

It is hoped by the organizers of the exercise that many useful lessons will be learned about landing troops, vehicles, and animals on an open beach, perhaps in face of opposition ; about occupying a defensive position rapidly to protect a landing ; and about cooperation between naval and army signallers. Naval forward observing officers will try to meet the requirements of infantry in covering fire from ships' guns, a problem that has seldom been satisfactorily solved. On the other (defending) side the air observers will try to give early notice of an impending hostile landing ; coast patrolling and communication will be practised, and the defenders will try to concentrate as fast as possible to attack any raiders or invaders. On the last similar occasion before the War (during the Clacton-on-Sea manœuvres of 1904) the troops were carried in hired merchant ships, and landed in "horse-boats" dating from the Crimean War. On this occasion they will be in men-of-war, and the interesting point in this connexion is that most merchant ships rely almost entirely upon appliances on quays for getting heavy weights in and out of their holds, while H.M. ships are far better equipped. The effect upon beach-landings is obvious, and the problem of landing the "armoured fighting" and the other mechanized vehicles of our present-day Army presents the Navy with a problem which was not encountered in the Clacton experiment of 1904. (I omit for the present comparisons with war operations.)

The troops taking part in the operation will be the 1st Battalion of The Welch Regiment from Gosport, the 1st Oxford and Bucks L.I. from Parkhurst, the 2nd South Wales Borderers from Portsmouth, and the 2nd Dorset Regiment from Portland, I shall be able to publish the general idea and further details to-morrow. Operations will probably be brought to a conclusion on Friday. The success of amphibious operations in the past has depended upon secrecy in preparation and upon speed in execution after the secret is known, and due note will doubtless be taken of the point that one of the Directors was responsible for Zeebrugge, where surprise was achieved. "War" broke out to-day.

TERRITORIAL ARTILLERY

HEAVY BRIGADES IN COMPETITION

The break in the heat wave was welcome yesterday to the Territorial gunners who manned the fort at Yaverland, Sandown, Isle of Wight, in connexion with the annual competition for the King's and Prince of Wales's Cups.

Some, however, of the batteries competing came prepared for a warm time. One battery from Dorset wore while drill trousers and shirts and light rubber shoes. Another battery wore light khaki trousers and open neck shirts. A target, representing an attacking battleship, was drawn across the bay.

The batteries taking part in the Prince of Wales's Cup competition for 6in. guns were the 164th Battery, Cornwall Heavy Brigade (Falmouth), 179th Battery, Dorset Heavy Brigade (Weymouth), 177th Battery, Lancashire and Cheshire Heavy Brigade (Low Hill, Liverpool), and 184th Battery, Pembroke Heavy Brigade (Milford Haven).

At the end of the first section of the competition the Cornwall Brigade led, the Pembroke Brigade being second.

During the shooting by one of the batteries the laying of one of the guns was inaccurate, the shells falling several hundreds of yards away from the target, and a small sailing dinghy, the occupants of which were fishing, could be seen almost in the line of fire. The occupants, however, quickly hoisted anchor and sailed to safer waters.

THE MINING INDUSTRY

TWO REPORTS PUBLISHED

The ninth annual report of the Secretary for Mines, which includes the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, has been published.

The report of the Secretary for Mines contains general reviews both of the coalmining industry and other mining and quarrying industries. In the review of the coalmining industry some account is given of the prominence taken by the coal industry in international affairs through the attention given to it by the League of Nations organization and in the deliberations of the Young Committee on Reparations and the subsequent Conference at The Hague ; also of recent developments in the mechanical equipment of the mines, including the washing and cleaning of coal. There are other sections dealing with wages and profits (including the working of the District Wages Agreements) ; the Miners' Welfare Fund; proceedings connected with applications for working facilities under Part I. of the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act, 1923, and Part II. of the Mining Industry Act, 1926 ; and the more important matters arising out of the general administration of the Mines and Quarries Acts on health and safety questions.

The report of the Chief Inspector of Mines deals with the causes and prevention of accidents, and with all technical matters which have arisen during the year in connexion with the activities of the Mines Inspectors. There is a full statistical appendix covering both reports.

The volume may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 9d.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN £300 BY FALSE PRETENCES

GEORGE BLACK, 40, no fixed abode, was charged at Bow-street Police Court yesterday with attempting to obtain £300 by false pretences. Detective Gray stated that on Saturday morning Black entered the District Messengers' office in Gloucester-road and asked that a messenger might be sent to Drummond's branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland to change a cheque for £300. His instructions were carried out, but the bank officials refused to cash the cheque, which they returned. When Black came to the office later to receive the cash he was arrested. The cheque bore the name of one of the bank's customers, but it was a forged signature. When Black was charged he said he found some fragments of a torn-up cheque in Kensington 20 years ago, and he kept them all that time for the purpose for which he had now used them. Black was convicted 22 years ago for uttering a forged cheque for £700. The MAGISTRATE (Mr. Fry) told Black that he understood he had been an honest man since his last conviction, but this was a serious offence, and he would have to go to prison for six months with hard labour.

Police-inspector Frederick W. House, 41, of the K Division, Plaistow, London, who was spending a holiday at Clacton-on-Sea, collapsed and died after bathing yesterday morning.

OPENING OF OYSTER SEASON

GOOD EARLY SUPPLIES

Oysters came in season yesterday, and large quantities sent to London from Whitstable were served in the London restaurants. The early supplies dredged from the beds are in exceptionally good condition for the beginning of September, as the oysters have grown and fattened better than in any recent year.

While real Whitstable natives remain scarce, alien varieties which have acquired English nationality and flavour by a process of relaying in the waters of the Thames estuary, are much more plentiful, and as a result prices are likely to be lower. Relaid oysters from Brittany and Holland, sold on the market as Whitstable Brittanys and Whitstable Dutch, attractive in shape and of excellent quality, should be obtained at 2s. to 4s. 6d. a dozen, and this may have an effect on the quotations for the native Whitstables, which have been very dear in the last few seasons.

Until about 10 years ago oysters were an inexpensive luxury, but a mysterious and disastrous period of mortality reduced the stocks so seriously that prices mounted until as much as 8s. 6d. a dozen was charged in some London restaurants for the best consignments. This year the price for selected natives should range from 5s. to 6s. 6d. a dozen. The change for the better from the consumer's point of view is due to a substantial increase of supplies in France and Holland. Direct importations from these sources will be available later in the season.

Mr. J. M. Tabor, managing director of George Tabor, Limited, stated yesterday that oyster breeding at Whitstable this year has not been good. The spat has been very small. Experiments have been tried with 700 new egg-crate collectors which have proved very successful in America. The crates, he said, were an excellent idea, and they should do well in a warm summer. Unfortunately, after a pleasant June, the weather in July and throughout the greater part of August was unsettled, and the temperature below normal. It is not yet too late for spat to fall, and if the warm sunshine of last week continues, the failure of the season may be partly redeemed.

SAFEGUARDING

LARGE DECREASE IN IMPORTS SINCE 1925

In comparing the retained imports and the exports of safeguarded manufactures for the first seven months of this year with those for the corresponding period of 1925, the Empire Industries Association, in its current news bulletin, states that "there are no figures which show more clearly how valuable safeguarding has been to the industries to which it has been applied and how vital it is that we should extend it widely." After pointing out that, except in the case of manufactures of key industries, none of the safeguarding duties was in force before July 1, 1925, the bulletin gives the following analysis :—

—	Jan.-July, 1925	Jan.-July, 1930	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	Per cent.
Retained Imports—			
Safeguarded ..	44,441,826	20,767,500	— 53·3
Non-safeguarded	134,747,845	149,675,885	+ 11·1
Total of manufactured goods ..	179,189,671	170,441,185	— 4·9
Exports—			
Safeguarded ..	19,654,191	21,351,565	+ 8·6
Non-safeguarded	344,715,414	256,928,517	— 25·5
Total of manufactured goods ..	364,369,605	278,280,082	— 23·6

Commenting on these figures, the bulletin states that the imports of safeguarded manufactures have been reduced by more than half, while there has been an increase of one-ninth in the imports of non-safeguarded manufactures. Safeguarded exports have increased by one-twelfth, while those of non-safeguarded manufactures have declined by one-quarter. The bulletin adds :—"In 1925 the imports of the goods now safeguarded were more than double the exports, whereas now there is a slight surplus of exports, while in the case of the non-safeguarded goods the surplus of exports over imports is practically halved."

Arthur Frederick Parsons, 19, of Armagh-road, Bow, scratched his arm on a piece of wire netting while at work. Later he complained of soreness of the arm and pains in the stomach, and he died two days after admission to hospital.

NIGHT AIR MAILS TO THE CONTINENT

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF EXTENSION

Both the Air Ministry and the Postmaster-General are understood to have replied sympathetically to the proposals of the Civil Aviation Section of the London Chamber of Commerce for the provision of non-stop night-flying air mail services to Continental capitals like Oslo, Stockholm, Warsaw, Budapest, Rome, and Madrid. In his reply the Postmaster-General, it is stated, agrees with the view of the proposers that the full benefit of the high speed of air transmission will only be secured so far as mails are concerned when an extensive system of night air mail services is in operation, especially within distances of about 1,000 miles from the starting point.

An outline of the proposals appeared in *The Times* on May 26. The view then expressed was that machines flying to those termini at an average speed of 100 miles an hour would save 1½ to two days in the delivery of mails compared with the present form of surface transit. Mails could be dropped, moreover, at important intermediate stations like Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Cologne, Berlin, Leipzig, Munich, Prague, Vienna, Paris, and Bordeaux. In addition to quickening the delivery of letters, the night services would demonstrate the advantage of using the air mail, and would obviously benefit the British light aeroplane industry.

It was pointed out that the institution of such non-stop night-flying services would not be likely to react unfavourably on the development of the Empire routes to Australia *via* India and to the Cape by way of Cairo. Moreover, as night air mail services have been started by foreign companies between London and Brussels and London and Berlin, it was keenly felt by members of the Civil Aviation Section of the London Chamber of Commerce that Britain should not be behindhand in any developments in this direction. The replies of the two departments will be discussed at the next meeting of the section.

HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS

OPENING OF WINTER SESSION

The opening of the winter session, 1930-31, of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, Mortimer-street, W.1, will take place at the Queen's Hall, Langham-place, on October 1, at 3 p.m. The prizes and medals gained by students and nurses during the past year will be presented by Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health.

The introductory address will be delivered by Dr. Eric Pearce Gould, and the annual dinner of past and present students of the hospital will be held at the Savoy Hotel the same evening. The hospital and medical school will be open for inspection after the opening ceremony.

The King's College Hospital Medical School has completed 100 years of its work, an account of which will be given by Dr. Raymond Crawfurd on October 1 at the opening of the winter session. Before the address the scholars and prize winners will be presented by the Dean to Dr. Crawfurd, and to Professor G. F. Still, physician for diseases of children to the hospital, who will preside.

The centenary dinner, at which Sir St. Clair Thomson will preside, will be held the same evening at the Connaught Rooms. The Medical School needs urgently the completion of its buildings, the erection of half of which was prevented by the War. It is proposed to mark the centenary by carrying out this work as soon as the necessary funds are available, and for this purpose money is being collected.

MRS. PITHER BROUGHT TO LONDON

Mrs. Pither, accompanied by Detective-sergeant Cox, of the C.I.D., and a wardress, left the L.N.E.R. station at Southend for London yesterday, following her arrest at Southend on Sunday night. Mrs. Pithers recently reported to the police that her baby had been stolen, but it was found that the child, by an arrangement, had been returned to the real mother.

News in Brief

Pinner voting lists show an increase from 11,611 to 14,010 in the last 12 months.

Mary Elizabeth Hughes Treherne died at Westleaze, Dorchester, on Sunday, aged 102.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fraser, of Elmwood-road, Chiswick, yesterday celebrated their diamond wedding.

Mr. Harry Tuppen, 69, of Desmond-road, Eastbourne, dropped dead at Eastbourne on Sunday evening while on his way to the cemetery.

Plate-glass windows at four business premises in Chesterfield were discovered yesterday to have been slashed with a diamond during the night.

Calver Mill, Derbyshire, formerly a cotton mill, is to be utilized by a Sheffield firm for the manufacture of rustless steel products from steel made in Sheffield.

It was stated at a revision court of the voters' list of Southwark yesterday that a girl of 14 was on the list as a Parliamentary voter. Her name was struck off.

Sir George Broadbridge, the new Alderman of the Ward of Candlewick in the City of London, will be admitted to office at Guildhall on Tuesday, September 16, at 1 p.m.

Mr. J. C. Herbert, piermaster at Southend for 12 years, was presented by the corporation staff with a bag containing 110 golden sovereigns on his retirement yesterday.

Charles Thomas, a Crickhowell (Mon.) mason, jumped into the river at Weir Pool, where his nine-year-old daughter was in difficulties. The child clung closely to him and he was drowned, but the child was rescued.

Frederick Belcher, gravedigger, of Mason-avenue, Wealdstone, while gathering some wood by the side of the Bakerloo Railway line between Wealdstone and Kenton yesterday, fell in front of an approaching train and was killed.

Eric Basil Cartwright, who was at Jersey yesterday charged on remand with the theft of security Government bonds to the value of £500 from the strong-room at the States Treasury, where he was employed, and with having disposed of them, was sent for trial before the Superior Court.

A 13-year-old schoolboy, charged at Croydon Children's Court yesterday with having maliciously wounded James Abercrombie, an ice-cream vendor, of Biggin-avenue, Mitcham, with an air-gun, was sent to a remand home for a week. The boy denied saying that he levelled the gun at the man.

For driving a motor-omnibus to the danger of the public, George W. Walker, of Cusworth-road, Doncaster, was fined £20 at Doncaster yesterday. His omnibus came into collision with a tramcar on July 21, eight persons being injured. It was alleged that the omnibus was going at 50 miles an hour.

The Universal Pictures, Limited, of Wardour-street, W., were fined £2 2s. by Mr. Fry at Bow-street Police Court yesterday for causing a motor-van, in the shape of a tank, to be driven in a scheduled street wholly or mainly for the purpose of advertisement, contrary to the London Traffic Regulations. Other summonses against the company for causing two attendants on the van to wear costumes for the same purpose were dismissed.

An operation to extract a long handled toothbrush which she had swallowed, was performed on Mrs. Susannah Davies, 61, of Peel-street, Kensington, while she was a patient at St. Mary Abbot's Hospital. For a time her health improved, but she suddenly died, and it was found that a lead pencil about 5in. long was embedded in her throat beside the windpipe. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was recorded at Kensington yesterday.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

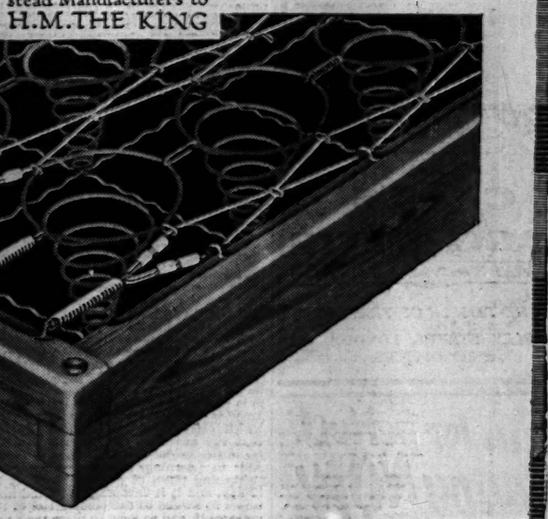
The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found :—

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for 70 tons of caustic soda and 13 locomotive boilers. (p. 2)

A sawyer is required for the tropics, experienced in all classes of machine sawing. (p. 3)

Wisden's Almanacs, 1879-1930, are for sale. (p. 1)

Notice is given that George (Gregoire) Libin, of Warwick House, Warwick-avenue, Maida Vale, and Leon Tcherniak, of the same address, have applied to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)



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Wire Mattress & Bedstead Manufacturers to
H.M. THE KING

HOWEVER
HUMBLE THE HOME

The Lordly Luxury and Kingly Comfort of the Staples Mattress is yours by right, for the price is within your reach.

The Pride of Possession of a Staples Mattress on your own bed is a purely private and personal affair, but a Staples Mattress in your guest's room is a matter of deep interest and of soft inducement to your friends—tell them.

No matter the day, the nights in over 300,000 of the best English homes are spent in peaceful comfort on Staples Mattresses.

STAPLES MATTRESS
"The finest Mattress made"
Est. Stat. Hall

Staples Mattress 3 *ft.* 99/-, 4 *ft.* 6 *in.* 118/6, *Staples No.* 20, 3 *ft.* 82/6, 4 *ft.* 6 *in.* 95/-, *Staples No.* 30, 3 *ft.* 63/-, 4 *ft.* 6 *in.* 70/-. *Fully illustrated price lists free from Staples & Co., Dept.* 20, *Staples Corner, Cricklewood

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

NOTE—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

WHEN THE GAME IS REALLY WORTH WHILE

By CALLISTHENES

Two men were discussing golf, one elderly, one middle-aged. The younger said that his handicap was eight—that a year ago it had been ten, and he hoped soon to reduce it to six.

"I envy you!" said the older man. "My handicap is six—but it has been that for ten years and I know now that I shall never get it lower. You are at the stage when golf is really worth while—perhaps the only stage. You can watch yourself making progress. You can see your faults and cure them. You can resolve to play better the next day—and carry out your resolve. I have reached the stage when I know I can never do better. Most of the thrill has gone out of the game—it is more of a habit than an adventure in search of ecstasy."

It seems to us that even if they had been discussing their profession there could not have been a sounder criticism of life packed into a few sentences. Read "business" for "golf" and you have the philosophy of this House.

It would be a sad day for us if ever we ceased to progress. All the spring would go out of our life if we could not watch this great business of ours growing better every month, every week, every day.

So far we have had the delight of a rapidity and solidity of growth unprecedented in the history of Commerce. As years go we are but a stripling, but our ideals have so coincided with the public estimate of what is desirable in a big Store, our eagerness to serve the public has been so welcomed, our judgment of how best to serve them has enjoyed so much the good fortune of accuracy, that we have been enabled each year to leave behind the record achieved in the year before.

We have been able to correct faults and to set an ever higher standard of achievement before us.

So it is that we enjoy the magnificent game which is called "business." The thrill in it is as great as ever. Almost we might use the hyperbolic phrase of the golfer and say that each day is an adventure in search of ecstasy—for if there be ecstasy in the perfect drive, so is there in the perfect stroke of business foresight.

Nor can we imagine a time when it shall cease to be so.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

PASSION PLAY
OBERAMMERGAU

Extra performances have been arranged and ample accommodation is still available. We have planned many delightful Tours through Germany, Austria, the Dolomites and Switzerland, taking in Oberammergau on the way. Programme No. 215. Tickets supplied and accommodation reserved in the Village for those not wishing to join a party

COOK'S HAND WAGONS-LITS
WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL"
BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.1
& 300 OFFICES.

Plan for perfect heating NOW

. . for least inconvenience
Recall last winter . . spasmodic heat . . ever stoking . . the Central Heating on your mind!
End this. Fit a Parwinac Automatic Oil Burner to present system. Switch on heat like electric light—from cold to 60° in an hour. No stoking. Pleasant "all over" heat.
Write for Book O.B. 82/1, give number, size and name of Parish.
Parwin, Winder & Archer, Ltd., Hathern Station, Birmingham, London: 4, Great Marlborough St., Manchester, Leicester, Leeds, Bristol, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Cardiff, Swansea, Aberdeen, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Hull, Nottingham, Torquay, Exeter, Southampton, Bournemouth, Portsmouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Norwich, Ipswich, Oxford, Reading, Bath, Plymouth, Harrogate, Bradford, Leamington, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Gloucester, Swindon, Salisbury, Canterbury, Folkestone, Eastbourne, Hastings, Bournemouth, Weymouth, Dorchester, Taunton, Barnstaple, Truro, Penzance, Falmouth, Newquay, Aberystwyth, Llandudno, Colwyn Bay, Rhyl, Ch

Imperial and Foreign News

FINANCES OF AUSTRALIA

FURTHER BIG FALL IN REVENUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CANBERRA, SEPT. 1

The Commonwealth revenue for the first two months of the financial year shows such an alarming decline that an early meeting of the Federal Parliament seems inevitable if the Ministry is to honour its undertaking with the States to balance the Budget. Customs revenue is £1,479,000 below the estimate and £3,364,000 below last year's revenue. It was thought that the July decline was due to panic caused by the Budget, but the decline in August was much worse. For the whole current year a decline of £2,000,000 was allowed for, whereas the decline is already £3,364,000. That the increase expected from the higher postal charges has not been realized is mainly due to the disconnexion of many thousands of telephones. The recipients of invalid and old age pensions have increased by 76,400 since June last year, and the total is now 221,861. The maternity allowances have increased by £100,000 during July and August.

The serious position disclosed will be considered by the Cabinet to-morrow concurrently with Mr. Lyons's report on the first meeting of the Financial Advisory Committee in Melbourne.

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 1

It is regarded as certain that a special Session of the Federal Parliament will be called to deal only with the financial position, and it is thought probable that the Session will be held in October. An early meeting will enable economies to take effect as soon as possible in the current financial year.

During the week-end Mr. Duggan, president, and Mr. Duffy, secretary of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, interviewed Sir Otto Niemeyer. It is understood that they strongly resented attacks on the standard of living of the workers. They urged that a reduction of bank interest both on deposits and advances, together with reduced interest on external loans, would mean a financial saving without affecting the standards of wages. When Sir Otto Niemeyer suggested that the employers and the unions might agree upon a percentage reduction of wages and prices, Mr. Duggan asserted that such an arrangement would be one-sided unless the banks took part in the conference. Mr. Duggan contended that Australian secondary industries would never be able successfully to compete in the world's markets as her industrial units were not comparable with countries more densely populated, and also suggested that a reduction of production costs had a more direct relationship to the primary industries.

Sir Otto Niemeyer has left Melbourne for Sydney, whence he sails for New Zealand on Thursday. It is understood that if developments in the Australian financial position necessitate it, Sir Otto Niemeyer will return to Australia.

AUSTRALIAN WAR DEBT

SIR OTTO NIEMEYER'S EXPLANATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 1

"Whatever our fixed commitments we must meet them," declared Mr. Fenton, acting Prime Minister, referring to the suggestion of a reduction in the interest on War debt. On the general suggestion of funding international War debts, including that due to the United States, Mr. Fenton said that many varied subjects would be discussed at the Imperial Conference, where Australian interests would be in good hands. "Without any comparison Australia did her share, and more than her share, in the War without waiting to count the cost; obviously she must pay what she contracted to pay."

This subject came up in another form during the week-end, when Mr. Maloney, a member of the Federal Parliament, asked Sir Otto Niemeyer, through the *Age* newspaper, if "the Motherland treated Australia with the same generosity as the United States treated Great Britain." Sir Otto Niemeyer, believing that much misapprehension exists on this question, replied at length.

Sir Otto points out that Australia's War debt is below one-sixth of her total oversea debt; moreover, Great Britain made considerable concessions to Australia not only on the capital claimed but on interest. He said:—

> The average cost to the British taxpayer of all permanent War borrowing in Great Britain is still over 5 per cent., whereas the average rate Australia pays on her overseas War debt is approximately 98s. per cent. Australia is therefore paying on this debt, incurred solely for her own troops, not only a lower rate of interest than she pays on her internal debts, but a lower rate than the money advanced to her in Great Britain actually costs the British taxpayer. The rate of interest paid by Great Britain to America is surely irrelevant. The money advanced to Australia was not advanced out of money borrowed in America and had no relation whatever to those operations. I do not know why it is thought that Australia paid her War expenses more generously than either South Africa or Canada. Canada and New Zealand bore all their own War expenses both home and overseas. In so far as they borrowed temporarily from Great Britain they either have repaid or are repaying their debts on terms similar to those which apply to Australia. South Africa bore the whole cost of the South-West African campaign.

MR. SCULLIN

ON BOARD THE ORAMA, Sept. 1.—Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, who is travelling to England for the Imperial Conference, is making an excellent recovery from his illness. He has been greatly weakened and exhausted by his sharp attack of bronchitis. However, he was able to get out of bed to-day for the first time.

Dr. Sydney Thompson, the surgeon of the Orama, now expects that Mr. Scullin will make a satisfactory and rapid convalescence.—*Reuter.*

RIOTING IN BUDAPEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 1

A Socialist demonstration at Budapest yesterday, to protest against the Government's unemployment plans, ended in a riot. Shots were fired, and the police were called upon to use their batons. One person was killed and about 100 wounded, many seriously.

Socialist leaders had guaranteed that there would be no disturbance, and the procession was proceeding in an orderly manner to the park when it was joined by a number of youths and unemployed, led by Communist agitators, who began to throw stones at the police and attempt to wound their horses with knives. In the end, the police charged and dispersed the mob. According to police reports, M. Charles Peyer, a member of Parliament and one of the Socialist leaders, was severely beaten in endeavouring to restore order. Shops and cafés were raided and much damage was done.

THE EGYPT

CRANE BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BREST, SEPT. 1

Since the Egypt was found the divers have worked like blacks to take advantage of the spell of fine weather and slack tides. They planned to dive constantly for 10 hours to-day, and this evening they had already fired three explosive charges—the first ever fired at 66 fathoms—detached one of the Egypt's hydraulic cranes, and brought it up to the surface. The crane weighs several tons, and its recovery within 72 hours of the first descent to the wreck is a remarkable feat. It promises well for the salvage of the bullion, for the clearing away of the top-hamper amidships is the first step towards the strong room below.

The bullion room is on the orlop deck, in front of the forward funnel. Above are the boat decks, the hurricane deck, the spar deck, and the main deck, counting downwards. All these decks are of steel varying in thickness from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch. The grabs and shovels must come at the bullion vertically from above. If the ship were lying on her side only the hull and one partition would have to be pierced; as she is upright four decks must be cut through, but this is really preferable because the work is easier to follow on the plan. The floor, walls, and ceilings of the bullion room are thicker than the surrounding structure. Round it again are four mail rooms for the Egyptian, Indian, Australian, and Chinese mails, which may contain unexpected spoils.

The Naval Weather Office at Brest prophesies a fine September, and it would be rash to say that people who fish up hydraulic cranes like minnows will not touch gold this year. But they can hardly finish their task, and they must face the problem of marking the Egypt through the winter. The solution will probably be one large service buoy and a quadrilateral of smaller buoys 90ft. below the surface, safe from ships and storms. Already the divers have had much occasion to reflect on the perverse and impish nature of marine buoys. The buoy in the hold of the salvage ship is just a tiresome half-ton of iron painted red, which bangs about when you hoist it and will smash your hand or shin bone if you let it. Drop it into the sea and it becomes a living and illusive thing, which bobs sarcastically at you while you are in sight and with a little persistent spinning and tugging works itself free of your five-ton anchor and six-inch cable as soon as your back is turned.

When the Artiglio worked on the Drummond Castle last year one of her buoys came 25 miles from Hedback's Point to bump itself against her side and warn her that its fellows were breaking loose. This year a buoy found the Egypt without waiting for the trawl. It stole away in the night from its four companions and entangled its moorings in the wreck a mile away. There the Artiglio found it and there, a week later, the divers found the Egypt. There, too, the drag caught fast in something last year after a fortnight's work and wrecked the trawling gear. It is fairly certain that the ships touched the Egypt then, but they could not locate her afterwards.

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TEXAS EXPRESS WRECKED

SEVEN KILLED AND MANY INJURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1

The "Texas Special," an express train *de luxe* from St. Louis to Dallas and San Antonio, was derailed 10 miles west of St. Louis last night. The driver, fireman, and five passengers were killed and between 20 and 30 persons were injured.

Just before 7.30, when the express was passing Osage Hills, and had already reached a speed of 40 miles an hour, the engine crashed into a pile of stones built up on the line and supported by beams placed so as to support the pile. The engine left the track and crashed into the side of the embankment. The first three coaches were overturned, two being demolished.

FRENCH TRAIN IN COLLISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 1

A railway accident, caused, it is supposed, by defective brakes, occurred at Chartres last evening. A train loaded with passengers returning to Paris from their holidays over-ran the signals, passed through the station at 45 to 50 miles an hour, and came into violent collision with an engine which was being shunted into a siding. The engine and guard's van of the passenger train were wrecked, and the passenger coaches were derailed, but did not overturn.

The engine driver was pinned under the engine by his arm, which had to be amputated, and he died in hospital. The body of the guard was recovered from the débris of the guard's van. One passenger received a fracture of the arm, and about 40 others suffered from bruises and shock.

PROTECTION IN CANADA

STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF TRADE

VANCOUVER, Sept. 1.—Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister for Trade and Commerce, before leaving here to-day to attend the special Session in Ottawa, declared that the chief aim of the new Government was to build up Canadian industry and agriculture by suitable protective tariffs. When goods could not be produced in Canada the Government would do its best to get them from Great Britain or the sister Dominions. Referring to the new trade agreements with Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Stevens said:—

> "Just now it is not a question of Canada selling more goods to these two Dominions but how can we buy from them. . . . I hope the British people in the Southern Hemisphere will realize that we hope to enter a new era of our trade relations with them."—*Reuter.*

NEW ZEALAND AIR DEFENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, SEPT. 1

After the suspension of compulsory military training comes evidence of the Government's increasing interest in air defence in the shape of the reorganization of the Territorial Air Force somewhat on the lines of the Royal Air Force.

Hitherto somewhat formless, the Force is to become an organized body embracing the whole Dominion. Four squadrons, comprising a wing, will each have definite duties, two being trained for Army cooperation work and two for bombing. Each squadron consists of three flights based on different towns. Wing-Commander K. Caldwell, the commanding officer, had a distinguished War record, and the four squadron leaders have also had extensive War experience.

FRENCH ATLANTIC FLIGHT

CAPTAIN COSTES'S PROGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 1

The airmen Captain Costes and M. Bellonte left Le Bourget aerodrome at 10.55 a.m. to-day in the aeroplane Question Mark on their second attempt to fly from Paris to New York. The Question Mark took off perfectly, leaving the ground after a run of about 1,000 yards, which occupied 40 seconds. The first wireless message to be received from the airmen was timed 10.48 G.M.T. (11.48 Summer Time) and gave their position as 49.50 latitude: 0.45 west longitude. They were then flying at 3,600ft. altitude and making 130 miles an hour.

Captain Costes and M. Bellonte have been preparing for a Transatlantic flight for three years—ever since, in fact, Nungesser and Coli lost their lives. On July 14 last year they left Le Bourget with the intention of reaching New York *via* the southern route, but they were forced to turn back from the Azores by strong head winds. Since then they have been occupied in perfecting their machine and awaiting favourable weather. The day before yesterday the Meteorological Office announced that conditions were unusually propitious, and the Question Mark was hastily brought from the aerodrome at Villacoublay to Le Bourget. At midnight the work of fuelling and oiling the Question Mark was begun and, just as it was beginning to get light, the machine was towed to her starting point at the south-west corner of the field. As the sun rose visibility was found to be extremely low, and reports stated that the greater part of Southern France was covered by thick mist.

At 9 o'clock a light drizzle began to fall, and it looked as if the airmen would have a hard time to get off, but by 10 o'clock visibility had increased to 2½ miles, and Captain Costes upon waking decided to start at once. Representatives of the Air Ministry, the American Embassy, and the Breguet Company and several of the most distinguished French pilots were at Le Bourget to wish the airmen Godspeed. About 1,000 people, some of whom had spent all night in the neighbourhood of the aerodrome, cheered loudly as the Question Mark left the ground.

The Question Mark is the same machine in which Captain Costes and M. Bellonte flew from Paris to Tsitsihar, a distance of 4,910 miles, last year. The 550-600 h.p. Hispano engine with which they accomplished that trip has since been changed for a 750 h.p. engine of the same make. This has increased the machine's effective radius to 5,500 miles. The Question Mark is equipped with a wireless transmitter, and messages will be sent out every hour on a 900-metre wave-length. The call will be F.R.A.M.S.

OVER IRELAND

The Question Mark passed over Rosslare Pier, Co. Wexford, at 2.45 p.m. yesterday. At 3.49 p.m. the machine was sighted at Kilrush, County Clare, flying fast and at a high altitude. When last seen it was leaving the coast in most favourable weather with a moderate following wind.

LINER'S REPORT

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A report received here to-night from the liner Ile de France states that the latter vessel has been in communication with the liner Rochambeau, which stated that she had seen the Question Mark at 7 p.m. this evening flying steadily westward. The position at which the aeroplane was sighted was 49 degrees 31 minutes North and 20 degrees 35 minutes West (about 780 miles from the south-west coast of Ireland).

Orly aerodrome, near Paris, reports the receipt of a wireless message from the flyers stating that in consequence of finding himself between two heavy banks of cloud Captain Costes had altered his course farther to the northward.—*Exchange.*

ARGENTINE MINISTER SHOUTED DOWN

SCENE AT RURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 1

Contrary to expectation, President Irigoyen did not attend the opening of the Show of the Argentine Rural Society yesterday. Owing to unfavourable weather it was decided to hold the opening ceremony in the large restaurant of the show grounds. When Dr. Juan Fleitas, Minister of Agriculture, arrived to open the Show he was greeted with a deafening chorus of metal whistles and hostile shouts against the Government. The tumult became so violent that he could not be heard and he made no attempt to read his speech.

Dr. Fleitas was escorted from the grounds by members of the committee of the Argentine Rural Society, who afterwards called at Government House to express their regret for the untoward occurrence. The situation otherwise remains unchanged.

AIR RACE ROUND ITALY

MISS SPOONER FOURTH

ROME, Sept. 1.—The Minister for Air, General Balbo, to-day presented the prizes given in connexion with the air race round Italy. Miss Spooner (Great Britain), who has been officially adjudged fourth in the contest, was awarded the cup for the Naples district, a statue given by the Minister of Justice, and two gold medals.—*Reuter.*

SPANISH BANKS AND EXCHANGE

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, AUG. 31

The Government has decreed that from now onwards all transactions in foreign money made by banks must be done through the Bank of Spain. Banks still retain the liberty to buy and sell foreign money on behalf of their clients, but the transactions must be done through a special department of the Bank of Spain and not by direct negotiation between bankers. This measure was approved by the Cabinet at a meeting held on Friday night and was published in the *Official Gazette* yesterday.

It is understood that the Government hope soon to be able to lift the Press censorship so as to allow the maximum liberty of propaganda during the electoral campaign. A decree strengthening the existing law respecting publication of articles of a defamatory character will probably precede the lifting of the censorship. The work of revising the list of voters will end on December 7.

It is also believed that the Government has proposed to begin the construction in the near future of two cruisers and 12 submarines. These vessels form part of the naval construction plan decided upon during the Dictatorship.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

OFFICIAL SURVEY

The following appreciation of the situation in India up to August 30 is issued by the Government of India:—

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.—There have been no fresh developments of any importance in the Mohmand or Afridi situation during the week and the Peshawar District Border has remained quiet. The Orakzai of Tirah have also remained quiet, and there are indications that they are already regretting the extent to which they allowed themselves to be influenced by Afridi hostiles. The area of hostile activity has now shifted south-west towards the Kurram and Tochi Valleys. In the Kurrum area the Messazai and one section of the Para Chamkanni tribe have made full submission and complied with all the Government terms. Two sections of the Para Chamkanni tribe still remain obdurate, and have shown signs of renewed activity. Air action is, therefore, being continued against them.

Agitation has, however, spread to other parts of the Kurram border, where the Afghan tribal contingents recently summoned to Kabul for the protection of the capital against the Kohdamani rising, on returning to their homes, have not dispersed, but are showing a tendency to invade our borders in spite of the efforts on the part of the Afghan authorities to restrain them. Strong tribal contingents have collected in Khost, and are actively threatening the north-western area of the Kurram Agency, while others are said to be contemplating a move against Datta Khel or Miranshah in Tochi. The situation is at present well in hand, but contains serious possibilities.

In Waziristan also a *lashkar* of the Kabul Khel and other Wazirs has collected in Shawal with the avowed intention of attacking either Wana or Datta Khel, but has not yet shown any sign of movement in either direction.

CAPTAIN ASHCROFT'S DEATH

There was a serious clash near Domel, in the Bannu District, on August 24, between Government forces and a large armed party of Hathi Khel Wazirs, which resulted in heavy casualties on both sides. A mixed force of Regular infantry, Frontier Constabulary, and police had moved out from Bannu in the early morning of the 24th to occupy the ground where a meeting under the hostile Mullah Fazl Qadir had been advertised and to effect the arrest of the leading agitators. The Mullah and his adherents appeared with a large gathering of armed followers which amounted to a regular *lashkar*, and sent a message stating that they were prepared to surrender themselves for arrest, but only on condition that they were permitted to march with their armed following first to the place of meeting and thence to Bannu gaol, where they would give themselves up. A magistrate and Political Tahsildar were sent to parley with the leaders, but a hostile *lashkar* of the Mullah's following meanwhile continued its advance towards the adjoining hamlet.

They came up against a platoon of infantry already located in this hamlet, which moved out to stop the *lashkar's* advance. Captain F. Ashcroft, of the 6/30th F.F. Regiment, who was with a platoon, was attacked by one member of the *lashkar*, and while attempting to defend himself was shot dead from behind by another. A general engagement at close quarters, with hand-to-hand fighting, took place, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides. The Government casualties were nine killed (including Captain Ashcroft) and 10 wounded. The hostile casualties were 42 killed, 30 wounded, and more than 80 taken prisoner. Mullah Fazl Qadir was among the wounded, and subsequently died while this clash was taking place.

Near the Bannu-Kohat road a motor-car containing two British officers, which happened to be passing along the road, was fired at by some members of the *lashkar*. One shot passed between the front and back seats of the car, but no damage was done. The road between Bannu and Kohat was closed to European passengers for two days while the situation was cleared up. Loyal Hathi Khel Wazir Maliks turned out a tribal *lashkar* to pursue the remnants of hostiles. Two ringleaders are reported wounded and in hiding. The usual Friday meeting at the mosque outside Bannu City on the 29th was marked by objectionable speeches by three speakers, two of whom have been arrested. Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

TERRORISM IN BENGAL

The chief event of the week has been the recrudescence of terrorist activity in Bengal, where four outrages have been committed within as many days. The first was an attempt to kill the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, whose motor-car was bombed. He himself escaped without injury, but the driver of the car was slightly injured. One of the assailants was killed as a result of the bomb explosion, and another was arrested. The second and third outrages were bomb attacks on two police stations in Calcutta, but they fortunately caused little injury to the police. The fourth, which occurred at Dacca, was the most serious of all. The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, and the Superintendent of Police, Dacca, were shot, and seriously injured, by a revolutionary, who escaped. Mr. Lowman, the Inspector-General, has since succumbed to his injuries.

These outrages appear to be part of a concerted campaign of violence against the police and, in particular, against European officers, and are the outward manifestation of terrorist plans which, it is known, have been maturing for some time. The Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, which was recently passed by the Legislative Council, and which will replace a similar ordinance, furnished the executive with special powers to deal with the movement. Their vigorous use will, it is hoped, bring it under effective control, but it has wide ramifications, and the difficulties of preventing isolated outrages are considerable.

LAWLESS ACTIVITIES

The working committee of the All-India Congress was declared an unlawful association in the United Provinces towards the end of June, and the president and secretary were then arrested. At a meeting held subsequently in Bombay the committee showed clearly that they were opposed to the abandonment of the civil disobedience movement and determined to continue their lawless activities without regard to the damage, economic and otherwise, that it is causing to the country. When they announced their intention of holding a meeting at Delhi, the committee were, accordingly, declared an unlawful association in that Province, and when the meeting was held in defiance of the declaration, nine members and the secretary were arrested and convicted and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment each. The arrests were carried out on August 27 without disturbance, and although *hartals* and demonstrations were held in some places, less public interest has been shown than might have been expected.

The reports received during the week from local Governments relate only to particular incidents, and there is little of general interest to record. The educational boycott is losing strength and picketing at Allahabad University has been abandoned, owing largely to the opposition of students themselves. The boycott of foreign goods is still effective, and remains the main success of the Congress. The consequent distress of many thousands of Indian dealers is increasing, but their growing discontent with the civil disobedience movement has not yet taken the form of open revolt. The dislocation of trade is responsible for the closure of more mills in Bombay, where the labour situation is serious. Conditions in the Bombay Presidency show little change. The local Governments have declared unlawful various associations in the Deccan which were organizing the breach of Forest Laws and the deliberate damage to Government forests. In the Central Provinces vigorous action has curbed agitation in the chief towns, but defiance of the Forest Laws is causing trouble in some districts, and was responsible for a clash between the police and a party of Gonds who were misled by agitators. The boycott of educational institutions is giving trouble in that province. Generally, enthusiasm for the civil disobedience movement is on the wane, but as its failure becomes more pronounced the activities of those who favour violence are likely to increase.

A Reuter telegram from Shillong, Assam, says that the All-India and Assam Provincial Congress Working Committees have been declared unlawful associations.

FIRE IN ATHENS REFUGEE SETTLEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, SEPT. 1

Fire broke out in the refugee quarter in the Kyphissia-road in Athens this afternoon, and many wooden hutments were destroyed. A number of children are missing. The same settlement was destroyed by fire in 1928.

FOREIGN POLICY OF GERMANY

DR. BRUNING AND THE "PEACEFUL WAY"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 1

The Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, made at Trier yesterday a speech intended to remove any misgivings aroused at home and abroad about the future course of German foreign policy. Recent utterances of other Ministers had aroused doubts, and certain passages in the Chancellor's speech, like the Foreign Minister's recent appeals for "foreign political discipline on all sides," are clearly addressed to these quarters.

In German foreign policy, Dr. Brüning said, it was not enough categorically to state a certain aim. Their aims were governed by Germany's general situation, and there need be no disagreement about them at home. The point was to seek ways and means which might bring them perceptibly nearer to these aims. The first condition for a sound and successful foreign policy was stability and real purpose; without these a country like Germany could not count on establishing her position in international relations and creating respect for it. It would occur to no responsible German statesman to entangle the people's destiny in adventures of any kind.

He would have thought the presence of himself and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius, who were solely responsible for the conduct of foreign policy, would have offered a guarantee that there could be no talk of such adventures. For the rest, it was as true of foreign as of home policy that the striving after popularity could not help a nation, and that the mere promise of great successes did not bring them nearer. A responsible foreign policy must soberly take account of the possibilities open to it. The peaceful way alone stood open, and no country had a greater interest in keeping it open than Germany. Their further progress along the set path of German foreign policy must have that steadiness which alone could make it possible to proceed with firmness and energy and thus to retain the necessary confidence at home and abroad.

Among several other election speeches yesterday the most important is that of General von Seeckt, whose candidature brings a much-needed addition to the People's Party, which since the death of Stresemann has shown many signs of weakness. The main aim of foreign policy, he said, was to re-establish Germany as a "mighty state." Cooperation in M. Briand's efforts for a European federation should not be opposed if Germany's interests were protected. An essential condition was equality of rights for all States. The satisfaction of German wishes was so important for the tranquillization and strengthening of Europe that they should make the restoration of their sovereignty the price of their cooperation.

They could not now win a lost war. The aim of foreign policy must remain understanding, peace, and amicable co-existence. Co-existence meant that their power must be restored, so that they should not be ruled by others. The restrictions on the German Army must disappear. Other States would never reduce their armaments to the German level. Therefore, there must be an armaments settlement which would restore Germany to the ranks of sovereign States. The great armaments of France and the huge expenditure on the French Army meant a threat to Germany.

PERUVIAN JUNTA AND THE LEAGUE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 1

Colonel Montagne, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Peruvian Junta, has telegraphed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations stating that the Junta has decided to declare null and void the appointment of delegates to the League made at the beginning of August. The new Government will be represented until further notice by Don José Maria Barreto, secretary of the old delegation, which would have been headed by Señor Cornejo, Peruvian Minister in Paris.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1

Two hundred jurists, representing 25 countries, arrived in New York from Europe to-day to join the 200 British and French already here for the opening of the thirty-sixth annual conference of the International Law Association to-morrow. A special message of welcome on behalf of the Catholics of New York from Cardinal Hayes was read at High Mass at St. Patrick's yesterday. In the afternoon a special service for the foreign jurists was held at St. John's Cathedral, at which the Bishop of Lexington preached a sermon emphasizing the supremacy of Christian principles over legislation.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

It is understood that the Conference of the International Law Association will be under the presidency of Mr. John W. Davis, formerly American Ambassador in London and president of the American branch of the Association. Lord Blanesburgh, the chairman of the executive council of the Association, is unable to attend.

The Committee on the Legalization of Documents, of which Mr. J. Arthur Barratt, K.C., is the chairman, has proposed a convention under which, for use or admission in any Court of Law, it should be sufficient that documents issued or legalized by a Court of Law, public authority, or notary in the territory of any other high contracting party, should be certified as having been so issued or legalized by the Consul or diplomatic agent.

A report on social insurance will be presented by Dr. A. Manes (Germany) and Dr. O. Stein (Austria) on behalf of the Social Insurance Committee. The principles recommended involve the recognition of the right to a pension, the preservation of rights in the course of being acquired by persons who move from one country to another, and equal treatment of foreigners with nationals concerning the obligation to insure and the right to benefits.

A committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. E. L. Vaughan Williams, K.C., has drawn up a report dealing with the effect of war on contracts between enemies. The general proposition is that the effect of war should be to dissolve contracts—across the line of war. In determining the exceptions, the treaties following the late War have been employed as a guide.

The Neutrality Committee (the chairman of which is Judge Boye, of Norway), which has prepared a draft convention on "Neutrality in Land Warfare," has passed a resolution dealing with the Kellogg Pact, stating that "in the event of such Pact being violated by any high contracting party, the affording of any aid, comfort, or support by any other high contracting party, its citizens or subjects, to the said violating high contracting party, or the inhabitants of its Dominions during the exercise or non-abandonment of such non-pacific means of action, would constitute an infringement of the Law of Nations."

On the subject of trade marks, the committee concerned has put forward three resolutions:—

(1) Affirming the fundamental interdependence of the trade mark and the business, but supporting endeavours to enable in certain cases the transfer of the trade mark without the transfer of the whole business;

(2) Approving of the movement to make the foreign mark independent of the mark of the country of origin; and

(3) Supporting any endeavour to accord protection against misuse to names and marks of universal validity.

The Committee for the Protection of Minorities (Mr. R. E. L. Vaughan Williams, K.C., chairman) has presented a report dealing with questions affecting persons belonging to "racial, religious, or linguistic minorities" in connexion with rights conferred on such minorities under the Versailles group of treaties. The committee expresses its regret that the procedure adopted by the League of Nations for dealing with minority petitions does not allow of a right of reply by petitioners to the official cases presented on behalf of the Government concerned. The suggestion is made that, to carry out the spirit of the Minorities Treaties, a Permanent Minorities Commission should be appointed by the League of Nations.

Telegrams in Brief

A settlement has been reached in the strike of builders' labourers at CORDOVA.

The International Congress of Homeopathic Medicine opened in ROME yesterday.

In a collision between police and Communists at SALONIKA yesterday 11 men were injured.

Aeroplanes of the Red Air Fleet will meet the German airship Graf Zeppelin and escort her to MOSCOW on her flight to Russia next week.

A banquet was given in TEHERAN by the Persian Foreign Ministry in honour of Memduh Shevket Bey, the resigning Turkish Ambassador.

Our GIBRALTAR Correspondent reports that the R.A.F. flying-boat Iris, which arrived there on Thursday from Lisbon, left yesterday for England.

There are now 15,000 persons unemployed in BELGIUM and 42,500 working short time, out of a total of 627,000 workers covered by unemployment insurance.

An international conference of women workers opened in MOSCOW on Sunday. Seventy-nine delegates from 20 countries are attending the conference.

There was some disturbance at a political meeting in CORUNNA on Sunday, which was addressed by Count Guadalhorce, Minister of Public Works during the Dictatorship. One man was injured.

Miss Berniel Balter, a woman of 22, has established what is believed to be a women's record by dropping from a parachute at a height of 17,518ft. over Peterborough, NEW JERSEY.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, left MALTA yesterday in H.M.S. Bryony for Naples. During his stay in Malta Mr. Alexander visited the King George and Merchant Seamen's Memorial Hospital.

Before the closing of the tenth International Penal and Penitentiary Congress, which has been meeting in PRAGUE, an invitation from the German Government to hold the next congress in Berlin, in 1935, was accepted.

In the will of Sir Robert Stout, formerly Chief Justice of NEW ZEALAND, provision is made for bequests of £250 to the Gilbert Bain Hospital at Lerwick and of £100 to the Lerwick Primary School.—*Reuter.*

M. Paul Vachet, general manager of the Compagnie Aéropostale in Venezuela, has obtained verbal assent to proposals for the establishment of an aerodrome at Port of Spain, TRINIDAD, as a link in a proposed air route to Martinique. It is expected that the air line from Venezuela to Trinidad will be opened within three weeks, and will be extended to Martinique on November 15.

THE NEW TURKISH PARTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 1

The speech at Sivas of Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, has aroused little comment in the local Press, but in some quarters astonishment is expressed that he did not reply more fully to criticisms levelled against the Government by Fethy Bey, the founder of the new Liberal Republican Party.

Fethy Bey has been visiting Mustapha Kemal Pasha at Yalova, and has stated that he will answer Ismet Pasha in a speech he will shortly deliver at Smyrna. Meanwhile, Fethy Bey has declared that Ismet Pasha's speech does not contain any constructive proposals so far as the economic crisis is concerned.

The Constantinople Press states that the offensive will be resumed to-day by the Turkish forces against the Kurdish rebels at Mount Ararat, but this news is not confirmed. It is also reported that the Persian reply to the last Turkish diplomatic communication has been received in Angora, but its contents have not been divulged.

JACK DIAMOND ARRESTED

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Sept. 2.—Jack Diamond, the New York gang leader who arrived at Antwerp yesterday, was arrested by the criminal police on his arrival here.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on pages 12 & 14

Now is this Margaux or Madeira?

A pretty predicament! But not to be wondered at when the only light in the wine cellar is candle-light. It's just another example why people say that life is impossible in the country without electric light. How often do you wish you were able to touch a switch and have a rush of real light! Generous light upstairs and downstairs, in attic and cellar, within and without. Though you live in the depths of the country, in crib or mansion, you can have the comfort and convenience of electric light. The Chloride Battery will bring it to you.

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Ch. 39

HOW ANDREE WAS FOUND

FULL STORY

DISCOVERER'S OWN NARRATIVE

THE LAST CAMP

In the message which follows Dr. Gunnar Horn tells the full story of the finding of the bodies of Andrée and his companions, and of the remains of their camp, on Kvito or White Island, which is situated between Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land. Dr. Horn was leader of a scientific party which travelled in the Norwegian motor vessel Bratvaag, and he personally superintended the removal of the relics.

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By Dr. GUNNAR HORN

MOTOR VESSEL BRATVAAG, SEPT. 1, 12.30 A.M.

The Norwegian expedition to Franz Josef Land in the summer of 1930 was undertaken in the motor vessel Bratvaag, of Aalesund, master Peder Eliassen. The vessel, which, according to plan, was to hunt walrus, seals, and polar bear, left Aalesund on July 26 and in splendid weather went northward along the coast to Tromsö, where she arrived on July 30. She left the same evening, and the next morning passed Sorö. Out in the open sea we steered a course for Hopen, where we coaled on the evening of August 2. The sea was quite calm, but on our arrival at this lonely Arctic island fog set in. The load line was used until we reached the east coast of the island, which was first seen like a dark strip in the fog. We made an excursion ashore on August 3.

The same evening we went northward on a course for King Karl Land [off the eastern coast of Spitsbergen], at the western point of which, Abel Island, we called on August 4. This island, so rarely visited, consists of basalt cliffs. After going ashore here we weighed anchor at 2.30 p.m. and soon after the low coast disappeared in fog.

Our first intention was to visit Storo Island, on the east side of North East Land, as it appeared from the reports of sailors who had been in Arctic waters this year that ice conditions were extremely favourable, and so far we had not met a single drifting ice flake. For this reason we resolved on our way to Franz Josef Land to visit the islands situated between Svalbard [*i.e.*, Spitsbergen] and Franz Josef Land —Storo, Kvito, and Victoria, as a rule little accessible. Early in the morning of August 5 we were scanning the white ice mantle covering Storo. It appears that the map of these regions is not correct, the island being situated about 12 miles farther west than is indicated on the British Admiralty chart. It seems that the position of the island fixed by the Worlsley-Algarson expedition of 1925 was correct. We first went ashore on the south-east side of the island, where the coast is desolate and barren. Subsequently we went ashore on the north-east side, where there is a rather extensive barren land. Close to the beach was a pole marking a depôt laid down in 1928 by the Italians for Nobile and Amundsen. By this depôt we set up one of the huts we had brought with us. In this lonely region it may be useful to have a house provided should expeditions put in there.

LANDING AT KVITO

At 5 o'clock we weighed anchor again, steering eastward through entirely ice-free waters. To begin with we were accompanied by our old friend, sea fog, which, however, soon cleared up, and then we saw the mighty white cupola of Kvito. This island—also known as Giles Land and White Island—is generally considered one of the most inaccessible of the Svalbard Archipelago, and now our course was full-speed towards the island in ice-free waters.

We were very happy indeed and rejoiced at having the opportunity to land on this island, so rarely visited. We little imagined that our visit would lead up to the disclosure of one of the most tragic and mysterious events in the history of Polar exploration. We approached a barren flat piece of land on the south-west of the island, whose position is also wrongly indicated on the maps. It is marked too far to the east. The weather was quite calm and there was glorious sunshine when we approached land. Skipper Eliassen manoeuvred the vessel with great care, constantly sounding, as here the sea floor was very uneven and full of shallow banks, but fortunately the icebergs which had gone ashore were in the most shallow waters. We anchored at 11 p.m., and soon after all the members of the expedition, including myself, as leader, Olav Hansson (botanist), and Adolf Soerensen (zoologist), left for shore. On our way we saw a herd of walrus playing at sea and the outlook for a good haul for the Bratvaag contributed to make us high spirited. We landed at a little bay and soon were on our way over the barren land. It consisted of sand and gneiss cliffs. Between the small hills there was sand gravel. A small round pond broke the monotony. Red and brown moss formed a little spare cover here and there, otherwise the vegetation was exceedingly poor. The usual forms were plants of the Polar regions, *Saxifraga cernua, Draba alpina,* and *Phippsia algida.* The ice-free land formed a brim towards the south, ascending smoothly towards a glacier, which formed the mighty background of this barren Arctic beach.

On a flat little piece of land just under the glacier ice ptarmigan were hatching. These are the finest birds of the Arctic Ocean, only hatching in the most inaccessible islands, and this was a very rare sight. Hundreds of snow-white birds flew up when we approached. The young ones were just hatched and the birds, therefore, did not fly far off, so we easily got near them. We worked in the evening in the north-western part of this lowland and went on board again early in the morning.

On August 6 we had still the same glorious weather: splendid sunshine, a cloudless sky, the sea like a mirror, and on all the shallows round about many foundered icebergs. The mighty ice cupola of Kvito rose majestically from the low coastline, and everywhere was the most intense silence. Only now and then a thundering was heard from the glacier on the northern part of the island, where its exceedingly steep face goes down to the sea. The heavy sounds were due to mighty pieces of ice which detached themselves from the glacier to continue their existence as drifting icebergs until annihilated and dissolved by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. Here was the great white silence indeed, and it was impossible not to feel a little depressed by this magnificent quietness and sense of death. The thunderings of the glacier increased still more this weird silence.

During the morning the Bratvaag's two hunting boats, commanded respectively by Ole Myklebust and Severin Skjelten, went out to harpoon walrus. We had hoped as long as possible that the animals would land, making the hunting easier, but they would not leave the sea, and accordingly we had to try to kill them in their element. The boats went along the south-west side of the island, and it was not long before the first walrus was harpooned and brought ashore. After some time the walrus began to withdraw round a promontory farther south-east, where the boats followed them.

At 11 o'clock in the morning boat No. 2 had just shot two walrus. The crew consisted of Severin Skjelten, Karl Tusvik, Olaf Salen, Johan Alnestad, and Sigurd Myklebust, all members of the Bratvaag's crew. One walrus was first pulled ashore and the crew began to skin it. The second animal was subsequently hauled ashore in the same place. Soon after Salen and Tusvik crossed a small beach hill to get drinking water, where we had observed a little rivulet, and close by it they saw on the snow something dark and not resembling the general appearance of the ground.

THE DISCOVERY

They at once went to the spot and saw a boat sticking out of the snow. In the boat they got glimpses of the point of a boat-hook on which was engraved a name. The two men immediately ran back to Skjelten, telling him about their find and showing the hook, on which was engraved "Andrée Polar Expedition, 1896." Skjelten, Alnestad, and Myklebust all went to the place where the discovery was made, and in the boat this time they also saw a book, which they took with them down to the beach.

At this moment the Bratvaag's motor-boat, in which were Skipper Eliassen and the agent and assistant, Ekorn Aasvaag, came up to assist in hauling the walrus on board. Eliassen was immediately informed about the find and went up alone to inspect it more closely. He then found a corpse leaning against the mountain, the legs partly buried in snow. Eliassen at once realized that he had before him the remains of the Andrée expedition, and hastened back to the Bratvaag, where I was at the moment engaged in making out a position. He showed me the book, and I at once saw that it was the observation book of Andrée's expedition written after the explorers had left their balloon far away in the ice. Various tools were taken on board the motor-boat and all the members of the expedition subsequently went ashore to dig up as far as possible everything connected with Andrée and have them taken on board.

Strange were our feelings on standing on the very beach where valiant Andrée and his companions thirty-three years ago had made their last halt. In deep silence we went towards the camp, which only too distinctly told us what had happened. There was a boat half-buried in the snow with the stem towards the shore. Beside it was a sledge, the upper edge of which was on level ice, and on the snow some yards farther away a piece of black-and-red cloth with windows—perhaps a piece of a tent—and Andrée himself, only recognizable by the monogram on his coat, leant against the side of the mountain a few yards north-east of the boat. He had worn Polar shoes and was otherwise well dressed. Beside him was a gun and a petroleum boiling contrivance. Oil was in the apparatus, and on pumping the oil came out in a fine spray. On opening the valve the gas streamed out, and the machine was instantly in full order.

In one of the pockets of Andrée's coat was his diary, but only a couplé of pages were fully written up. In the pockets also were Andrée's pencil and pedometer. A little farther ahead, between some mountain blocks, we found another member of the expedition, who had been laid there by the others. The body was partly covered with small stones. It was entirely "iced down" and very difficult to remove. In the boat also were bones, but it was impossible to make out whether these bones were those of a human being.

REMOVING THE RELICS

Other remains were found in various parts of the camp and carefully collected. On closer examination of the boat we found a great many different things belonging to the expedition. These included all kinds of clothing, such as stockings and handkerchiefs (two of the handkerchiefs had the monogram N.S.), a wind measurer, photographic apparatus, guns, sewing implements, a hammer, an axe, and a bag, with nautical tables, all partly buried in the ice and partly filled with ice.

After having detached the dead men from the ice and transported them to the beach we began the difficult work of getting loose the boat, which was so placed that the starboard side was entirely buried while the other side was protruding and partly torn away. During the digging out of the boat it was seen to be standing on another sledge, and we found that it was solidly bound to the sledge and resting on four cigar-shaped pillows. To get the whole detached we first had to remove the boat and subsequently the sledge. Both this and the other sledge had undergear metal. When everything was detached from the ice we began to transport them to the beach 150 yards off. The ice-filled boat, however, proved too heavy, and the tarpaulin we used was torn to pieces. We therefore placed five oars under the boat and with five men each side tried to carry the whole thing. It was only after we had removed more ice from inside the boat that we managed it, and went cautiously towards the beach with a burden heavy in more than one respect.

Before leaving the place we raised a cairn crowned by a pole, on the mountain close to the camp. Plainly to be seen, it will make it easy for future visitors to find the spot where Andrée died. In the cairn we placed a bottle with a slip of paper, on which we wrote in Norwegian and English that here the Norwegian Franz Josef Land Expedition found the remains of the Swedish Andrée Expedition.

"CARE AND PIETY"

Everything was brought down to the beach and placed on board one of the hunting boats, which thereby was so deeply loaded that it was not many inches above water. This hunting boat was tugged by the motor-boat and after an hour was alongside the Bratvaag. Here Andrée's body was placed on our boat deck and our work was finished after 24 hours' toil. It was very fortunate that it was quite calm during our stay on Kvito as it is only possible to land there in such weather. On this exposed coast, if there is a wind or heavy seas approach to the island would be impossible. To land, therefore, it was important for us to use our time to the best of our ability and not run the risk of being interrupted before it was finished.

As soon as the discovery was made the walrus hunting was interrupted and the digging hastened as much as could be. Possibly, therefore, the work was not executed as carefully as was desirable, but everything was taken into consideration and I venture to say that everything was done to execute the work with care and piety. To this should be added that the finds were mostly buried in ice, which made the digging out of thin and fragile things very difficult. The camp had been considerably ravaged by a bear, which had destroyed much of value. Several things may also have been carried by the wind far away and still lie buried under the snow. The camp too is close by a large snow brim and possibly under this may be found several belongings of the expedition. To search further would, however, have taken so much time and been such a great work that it would have been entirely impossible at that juncture. On a visit at another time of the year much of the ice may probably be melted and the search for further remains will therefore be easier.

As it will appear from what I have said Andrée's camp is not far from the beach and is visible from it, but a dark object on a glacier will generally look like a part of a mountain, and it was only when our attention had been aroused by finding a piece of zinc that our people discovered the camp. No cairn or hut had been raised by Andrée, and if the snow had been only a couple of feet higher everything would have been entirely hidden. This summer there has been particularly little snow and the camp may have been entirely covered by snow for many summers during the past years. Even if one searched ever so carefully one might go close to the camp without seeing anything.

ANDREE'S LAST HOURS

In the circumstances it looks as if Andrée's boat had been drawn up from the beach, and as his camp was on the east of the island on part of the barren land, there is reason to suppose that the members of Andrée's expedition landed on the northern side of the island, and from there proceeded towards the east until they came across the barren land. After their heavy march from 83deg. North they were likely not to have had much strength left and succumbed from exhaustion, the more so as at the time when they arrived on the island, some time in September, the cold can be rather intense. Why they did not proceed towards North East Land, which perhaps would have been a shorter way, may possibly be due to the fact that they had been pushed eastward by open water and many crevices in the ice. As the ice begins to freeze towards the end of August they may not have set out through the crevices and open water for fear that their poor canvas boat should be cut to pieces. When getting a glimpse of the white shield of White Island (Kvito) they might possibly have been filled with new courage and proceeded towards land with their last ounce of strength.

We may imagine their joy when they set foot on the island and had firm ground to tread upon and no longer the unpleasant drifting ice. But from Kvito they could not get away; exhaustion and cold took them. Truly they fought and struggled bravely and valiantly to their very last moment as true sons of the country which fostered them. To us, to whose lot it fell to find and bring home one of the great pioneers of Polar exploration, it has been a great and solemn event which will never be effaced from our memory.

On August 7 we left Kvito and went eastwards to Victoria Island. The white cupola of Kvito was still visible, and again and again our eyes turned towards the island, which for thirty-three years had hidden Andrée and his companions from the waiting world. When on Victoria Island we still saw Kvito from its top. It was as if it would not loosen its hold on us, but rose against us in mighty defiance, angry that we had wrung from it one of the greatest secrets of the Arctic.

STATE OF THE BODIES

The following supplementary information has been received from Skjervö, where the Bratvaag now is:—

The bodies of Andrée and Strindberg were not so well preserved as appeared from the first reports. In fact they consist chiefly of bones and clothing. The remains of Andrée are headless. Strindberg's skull is separate from the body. Fränkel's body was taken on board still enveloped in ice, and has not yet been uncovered. It will not be disturbed until it is examined by the Swedish investigating commission.

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EXPLORER'S LOG

CROSSING THE ICEFIELD

A GREAT MARCH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SKJERVO, SEPT. 2

Andrée's observation log may prove of more value to scientists and hold more of dramatic interest than his diary. The pages of the diary are stuck together, and it is problematical what the experts will be able to do with it, but the log is said to be in good condition and to contain several hundred pages of Andrée's careful handwriting, which is easy to read.

Those connected with the expedition express the belief that the log will prove to be more than a mathematical record, and will in fact be found to be a diary in which is recorded the tragic march of Andrée and his companions from 83deg. North, where the balloon went down, to White Island (Kvito), where the intrepid explorers made their last stand.

It is possible that this observation log may chronicle the great march of Andrée and his two companions across some 200 miles of well-nigh unconquerable frozen fastnesses, where they encountered drifting ice and great barriers. It may tell the world how they succeeded in getting their boat and sledges, with other equipment, across this inhospitable Polar zone.

In well-informed quarters it is stated that the log does in fact show the remarkable and indomitable spirit of Andrée. He is said even to have written jokingly about plans for his next balloon expedition. Dr. Horn expressed the belief that the three men must have been two months on their march.

Andrée's observation log was, as Dr. Gunnar Horn states in his narrative, found in the canvas boat which the explorers used. Andrée's diary was found in one of the pockets of his coat. The diary, by arrangement with the members of Andrée's family, will be given to the Swedish Government.

POLLING DAY AT BROMLEY

CONSERVATIVE PROSPECTS

Candidates
- Mr. E. T. Campbell (U.)
- Mr. W. G. Fordham (L.)
- Mr. A. E. Ashworth (Lab.)
- Mr. V.C. Redwood (United Empire)

LAST ELECTION:—

Lieut.-Col. C. James (U.)	..	25,449
Mr. W. G. Fordham (L.)	..	18,372
Mr. A. E. Ashworth (Lab.)	..	10,105
Unionist majority	..	7,077

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

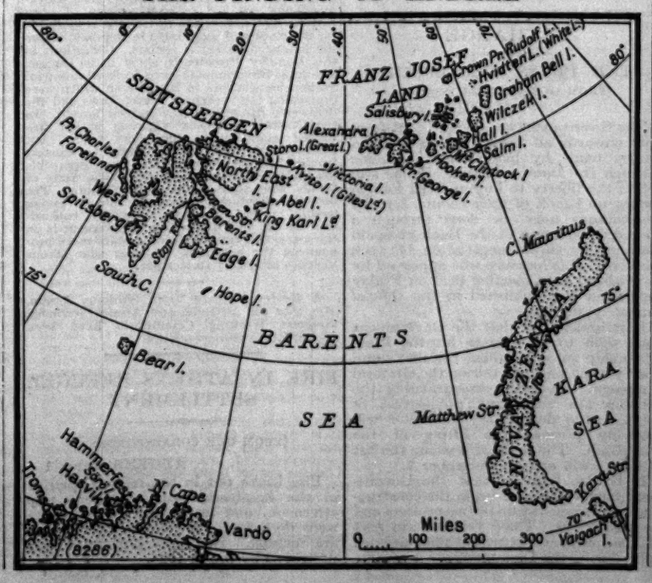
BROMLEY, SEPT. 1

The last speeches in the by-election were made to-night, polling will take place to-morrow, and the result will be declared on Wednesday. Meetings are notoriously unreliable as a guide to the feelings of the average electorate, and this is true in a special degree of a suburban constituency like Bromley, where a great part of the voters are absent on business during the day and have little desire to spend their evenings in halls or schoolrooms, or even to listen to speeches in the open air. The decisive factor at the poll to-morrow will be the "silent voter" who has quietly determined which of the candidates shall have his support. There can be little doubt that a very large number of the electors will not be disturbed in their party allegiance by anything that has happened in the contest. In the normal course the Conservative candidate would have been certain of an overwhelming majority, but for the first time the United Empire party has challenged official Conservatism at the polls, and an element of uncertainty has been introduced.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Campbell will have the support to-morrow of the majority of the Conservative voters who go to the poll, but his success must depend, as has been said before, upon whether the members of the party in the constituency, and also those who have removed from it but are still on the register of voters, take part in the election. At the General Election the late Conservative member polled 25,000, and it is believed that several thousands of that total could be dropped without endangering Mr. Campbell's prospects of election. The Liberal candidate a year ago had over 18,000 votes, and his party have not concealed their hopes that Mr. Redwood's intervention will enable them to achieve a victory which would otherwise be far beyond their reach.

Put shortly, the question is, on the one hand, whether Mr. Redwood will poll heavily enough to enable the Liberal candidate to win, and, on the other hand, whether the representative of the United Empire Party or the representative of Labour will be at the bottom of the poll. It is recognized that the larger the poll the greater chance of Mr. Campbell being elected.

THE FINDING OF ANDREE



TRADES UNION CONGRESS

PRESIDENT ON SOCIALISM

WARNING NOTE

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

NOTTINGHAM, SEPT. 1

The sixty-second Trades Union Congress opened here to-day under the presidency of Mr. John Beard, who was president of the Workers' Union until its amalgamation a year ago with the Transport and General Workers' Union. Mr. Beard has been a member of the General Council for 10 years, but has chosen until now to take only a modest share in the proceedings of the Congress. To-day he has revealed himself as a man of independent and courageous opinion. His address was remarkably direct and outspoken.

It has not been the practice of recent presidents to refer to Labour Party affairs except in a complimentary way, but Mr. Beard opened with a rough rebuke to those in the party who delude themselves with the prospect of "Socialism in our time." There was no beating about the bush; no attempt to find smooth words to soften the force of the blow at the Left Wing. Could Socialism come in our time? Was there any desire for it, even in the Labour movement? Mr. Beard's answer was an emphatic "No." A strictly grammatical reading of his words might make them cast a doubt on the desire for Socialism itself. For a moment it seemed, indeed, that Socialism might be going by the board; presently, however, it was evident that Mr. Beard's doubts were not of Socialism, but of Socialists.

THE IMPATIENT WARNED

He was very bold in his disregard of shibboleths. He denied the verbal inspiration and permanent authority of "Labour and the Nation," which was thought two years ago to enshrine a plenary statement of Socialist policy and plan. He warned the impatient that in building the road to Socialism they must take care and time enough to avoid stopping the traffic of industry and trade. He hit the "In Our Times" hard. They had much to unsay, much to undo, and the party would suffer for their misdeeds at the next election. This was the president's first step as he strode, an eventoned iconoclast, among the fond conceptions of those who share his environment. But when, in an admonitory passage, he enlarged the Socialist vocabulary with the phrase "epistemological profundity," he came perilously near the fault of the learned in science who speak a language their colleagues fail to understand.

In his examination of the Memorandum on Economic Groups, there was more free hitting, now to the right and now to the left, as the president tried to clear away obstructions to an open mind and unbiased inquiry. Neither free trade nor protection was a vital principle. Anyone who suggested the contrary was a bad economist and a bad Socialist. Free trade must not be made a fetish, and tariffs were not a panacea for industrial ills. With 2,000,000 workpeople unemployed the country's economic fortunes were approaching a crisis. Little, piecemeal plans were valueless and futile. A much bigger, bolder, more scientific and more energetic attack must be made on the problem.

Mr. Beard declined to be committed to an unqualified "must" in either free trade or tariffs. He denied that the one was the necessary alternative to the other. His alternative was regulated trade and, without becoming explicit, he declared that there were many ways of regulating trade and therefore many methods of establishing economic links with other nations. "We shall listen to any case that may be put up for a tariff, just as much as for any other method." Every proposal must be judged on its merits. Expediency in the broadest sense of the word must be their guide and not abstract principle which might have no relation to the actual facts.

THE SOCIAL SERVICES

There has been a short and premature discussion of the possible effect of social services on wage rates. The point was raised by a delegate who was finding occasion to censure the General Council for failing to take sufficient account of the findings of the Macmillan court of inquiry into the woollen industry wages dispute. Mr. Collick, a Guildford engineman, warned the Congress that Lord Macmillan had set a precedent which would be followed in future wage disputes when he took the value of social services into account. Mr. Collick also complained that the woollen workers entered into the struggle with one hand tied behind them by the Labour Government, which appointed Lord Macmillan by himself a court of inquiry. Mr. Sherwood, of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, who has known Lord Macmillan as the independent chairman of the conciliation conference in the shipbuilding industry, defended his impartiality and fairness, and Mr. Pugh had no difficulty in assuring the Congress that the General Council had done all it could to support the woollen trade unions. The discussion stopped there, the main question at issue having been sidetracked. It will, however, come up again in the later proceedings.

INDIAN PEACE TALKS

A BREAKDOWN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 1

The conversations of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar with the Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru have ended. It is learned authoritatively that they have proved unsatisfactory. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru left for Poona this morning with the letter for Mr. Gandhi announcing the breakdown of the negotiations. Mr. Jayakar is going to London on October 4, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru probably on September 20.

It is expected that the correspondence of the negotiations will be released on Wednesday or Thursday, after the meeting of the mediators with Mr. Gandhi. The *Pioneer* learns that they will disclose a defeatist attitude on the part of the Nehrus, who are said to have disclosed details of the conversations to the Congress in spite of the mediators' secrecy.

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

BENGAL REPRESENTATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 1

Five Indian representatives have been asked by the Government of Bengal whether they will be able to reach England by November 1, in time to attend the Round-Table Conference. They are Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, one of the ablest of Bengal business men, Sir Provash Mitter, member of the Governor's Executive Council, Mr. M. J. N. Basu, the present leader of the Hindus in the Legislative Council, Mr. Fazlul Huq, and Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, brother of Sir A. K. Ghuznavi and one of the representatives of Bengal in the Legislative Assembly.

The suggestion has been made, in the quarters responsible for the recent stir ring-up of European opinion in Calcutta, that the question of European representation at the Round-Table Conference should be reopened with the Viceroy, with a view to obtaining a place for some member more in sympathy with the views expressed upon Calcutta platforms.

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.—The Bombay branch of the European Association at a largely attended meeting to-day adopted the following resolution:—

While recognizing the desirability of evolving a constitution for the Central Government which would be acceptable to the reasonable aspirations of Indians, this meeting expresses the opinion that responsible Central Government is not yet suited to Indian conditions, and this meeting therefore would not be in favour of any scheme involving the administration of the Central Government by a Cabinet responsible to the Legislature.

The meeting expressed its horror at, and condemnation of, the Dacca outrages. —*Reuter.*

VALIDITY OF MARTIAL LAW SENTENCES

BOMBAY COURT DECISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, SEPT. 1

A full bench of the Bombay High Court to-day dismissed the rule for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the matter of the 17 persons now imprisoned after being sentenced by the martial law tribunal at Sholapur.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Madgaokar, and Mr. Justice Blackwell delivered separate but concurring judgments, in which they held that the sentences passed by the tribunals under martial law were not justiciable. The sentences were validated by the ordinance promulgating martial law, the Viceroy's ordinance having the same legal validity as a Statute passed by the Legislature. The majority of the Judges, considering whether an emergency existed at Sholapur justifying the promulgation of martial law, gave as their opinion that it was a matter for executive discretion and decision. Mr. Justice Madgaokar considered that the sudden transfer from a civil to a military régime was not justified by the evidence made available to the Court.

The clash between police and mill hands yesterday has caused some misgiving, as it is indicative of the growing discontent and restiveness caused by unemployment. To-day the situation is almost normal, except that eight more mills have been closed. There are now about 60,000 mill hands unemployed.

MR. LOWMAN'S FUNERAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 1

The funeral of Mr. Lowman, Inspector-General of Police, who was shot by a Bengali youth on Friday and died yesterday from the effects, was held to-day at Dacca. All the Europeans in the town and many Indians of both communities attended. All the shops along the route were closed, as were the schools, colleges, courts, and Government offices. The route was lined by the Eastern Frontier Rifles and police, and full military ceremonial was observed.

A tribute to Mr. Lowman was paid this evening in the memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, conducted by Archdeacon Grimes. The cathedral was crowded, the greater part of the congregation being in uniform, military, police, and civil. The Governor was unable to be present as he had left for Darjeeling from Dacca.

Mr. H. Burt, Superintendent of River Police at Narayanganj, died in Mitford Hospital, Dacca, yesterday, after an attack of apoplexy. It was while calling to see Mr. Burt that Mr. Lowman and Mr. Hodson were shot.

Forty-one students have been admitted to hospital with injuries received during the stampede while the police were searching the hostel for the murderer of Mr. Lowman.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.—Sobharani Dutt, a Bengali girl, has been arrested in connexion with the recent bomb outrages. Five more Bengali youths have been brought before the Chief Magistrate of the Presidency in the same connexion and are being detained on remand.—*Reuter.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES PROMOTED

The Prince of Wales has been promoted simultaneously in the three Defence Services. It is announced officially that he now becomes Vice-Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet, Lieutenant-General in the Army, and Air Marshal in the Royal Air Force. Some particulars of the Prince's association with the three Services appear on page 14.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

John G. Murdoch and Co.
Selection Trust.
Waring and Gillow.

EUSTON EXPRESS ACCIDENT

COLLISION WITH BUFFERS

30 PERSONS INJURED

The Night Scot, the L.M.S. express which leaves Glasgow at 10.30 p.m. for London, overran the buffer-stops in Euston Station at the end of its journey yesterday morning. The third coach was telescoped into the second, and some 30 of the passengers and crew of the train were injured.

The driver of the leading engine dislocated his shoulder in jumping to the ground, and his fireman was slightly hurt; the driver and fireman of the second engine were unharmed.

Most of the injured were taken to University College Hospital, and three others received medical attention at the London Temperance Hospital, Hampstead-road. All were sufficiently recovered to be discharged from hospital during the morning or afternoon.

Among the passengers who escaped injury were Lord Rothermere, who was thrown to the floor of his compartment by the impact, and Mr. Marshall Field and his wife, formerly Mrs. Dudley Coats, who were married in London on August 18.

The L.M.S. Railway Company announces in an official statement that the cause of the accident is under inquiry.

The Night Scot, which consists in part of first and third-class sleeping-cars, is timed to reach Euston at 7.15 a.m., but on this occasion it was running late, and the official statement gives the time of the accident as 7.58. Among the passengers were a number of railwaymen and their families who had joined the train at Crewe.

The people who had assembled on No. 1 platform to greet friends among the passengers were alarmed to see and hear the train crash violently against the buffer-stops. The off-side buffer of the leading engine was wrenched off, the buffer-stops themselves were bent and their timbers torn and splintered. The coach immediately behind the second engine was a steel-framed mail-van, and the main shock of the collision fell upon the second and third coaches. One of these was derailed, and the buffers of the one were forced into a compartment of the other, interlocking both. Other compartments were crushed inwards, and the rupture of water-tanks on the train poured streams of water on the platform and permanent way.

Many of the passengers were standing to get their luggage together at the moment of the crash. It was the common experience that they were flung down or upon each other. One man's nose was broken, and several were cut by flying glass from the windows. Fortunately no compartment was so badly crushed as to make the rescue of its occupants difficult. The numerous spectators of the accident searched anxiously for their friends on the train, and in cooperation with the station staff had soon extricated all who could not help themselves. First-aid workers, doctors, and ambulances were summoned, and a waiting-room became a temporary dressing station. At the two hospitals to which the more seriously injured were taken several, including the driver of the leading engine, were X-rayed, but for the most part the injuries were limited to minor cases of shock and cuts and bruises, and in no instance were they pronounced serious.

A similar accident occurred at Euston two years ago. On August 27, 1928, the 9.45 a.m. express from Manchester overran the buffer-stops at No. 2 platform and caused minor injuries to 55 passengers and 19 railwaymen.

THE QUEEN

The Queen will leave Balmoral to-day for Carberry Tower on a visit to Lord and Lady Elphinstone. Her Majesty will travel by the 12.30 p.m. train from Aberdeen, arriving in Edinburgh shortly after 4 o'clock. She will remain at Carberry Tower until Friday, when she will return to Balmoral.

INVALIDS

The condition of Major Duncan Campbell, who was found unconscious in the gardens close to the sea at Folkestone on Sunday, is practically the same as when he was admitted to the hospital. He was still semi-conscious last night. Major Campbell had returned only recently to this country from Shanghai, and had been ill. A relative stated yesterday: "Major Campbell has been under treatment in this country, and it was on the advice of his doctor that he went to Folkestone. He had an attack of cerebral haemorrhage there and became unconscious."

Mr. H. Gosling, M.P., was stated yesterday to be "very ill indeed."

Mr. W. Mackinder, M.P., was reported to be weaker yesterday.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	THE FAR-OFF HILLS	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
London Pavilion	JEALOUSY / COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 9 / 2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	RICHARD III.	8.15
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	ONE MAD KISS	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	2.15 to 11
Capitol	ON YOUR BACK	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Empire	ROMANCE	12 to 12
Kensington	WELCOME DANGER	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	SO THIS IS LONDON	2 to 11
New Gallery	LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY	2 to 11
Plaza	SHADOW OF THE LAW	11.45 to 11
Regal	LADY OF THE ROSE	1 to 11
Rialto	THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	CHASING RAINBOWS	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	RAFFLES	12 to 11

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light variable breeze, fine; rather widespread morning fog; rather warm during day.

Further Outlook (General).—Fine in most districts, tending to become warmer. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

In his presidential address to the Trades Union Congress at Nottingham yesterday Mr. John Beard said that there was no evidence of a desire for Socialism based on the principle of sharing all things, even in the Labour movement. There was not the slightest likelihood that the trade union movement would ever adopt a policy of all-round protection, nor would it ever tie itself to any rigid doctrinaire free trade policy. The opposite of free trade was regulated trade. (pp. 7 & 12)

Two persons were injured when the Night Scot, the L.M.S. express from Glasgow, overran the buffer-stops at Euston station yesterday morning. (p. 12)

The inquest on the body of Miss Barker, who lost her life in the fire at the Turkish Baths, Leicester-square, on Sunday, August 10, was resumed yesterday, and the following verdict was returned:—"The jury's verdict is:—An accident on Lifford's part by entering the premises with no intention of committing arson or burglary, and probably smoking on the premises, which caused the fire and the death of Miss Barker. The jury wish a further inquiry made as regards the firemen's and Salvage Corps axes and the cash boxes." (p. 9)

In order to try to recover some of the trade in cheap cloths which has been lost to Japan, the Lancashire Cotton Corporation have produced a yarn from a low grade of cotton at very cheap prices. (p. 7)

One of the most valuable Exercises in the Army Training programme is an "amphibious" operation, in which the 9th Infantry Brigade is taking a prominent part. "War" broke out yesterday. (p. 9)

Oysters came into season yesterday. The early supplies dredged from the beds are in exceptionally good condition for the beginning of September. (p. 9)

We publish to-day an outline of the programme for the British Association's annual meeting, which begins at Bristol on Wednesday. (p. 17)

The Empire Industries Association states that the imports of safeguarded manufactures for the first seven months of this year show a decrease of more than half compared with the corresponding period of 1925. (p. 9)

The Congress of the Incorporated Association of Organists, at Torquay, yesterday unanimously passed a resolution supporting the remarks of Sir Hamilton Harty regarding the recent policy of the British Broadcasting Corporation. (p. 10)

Developments of cooperative social service in many directions are recorded in the report of the National Council of Social Service for the past year. (p. 9)

A number of awards for gallantry in life-saving and attempted rescue from drowning have recently been made by the Royal Humane Society. (p. 15)

In opening Portsmouth Civic Week yesterday Major-General Seely, Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire, said that he had the King's command to say that he wished success to the Week and prosperity to the city. (p. 10)

POLITICS

Our Special Correspondent reviews the prospects of the Bromley by-election, in which polling takes place to-day. The result will be declared to-morrow. (p. 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The full story of the finding of the bodies of Andrée and his companions is told by Dr. Gunnar Horn, the leader of the expedition which discovered the relics. (p. 12)

Five Indian representatives have been asked by the Government of Bengal whether they will be able to reach England by November 1, in time to attend the Round-Table Conference. The funeral of Mr. Lowman, the murdered Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, was held at Dacca yesterday. (p. 12)

Dissidents from the Kuomintang after a plenary session of the Central Executive Council yesterday decided to establish a new Government in Peking as a rival to the Nanking Government. (p. 14)

Seven persons were killed and many injured when the "Texas Special" express train was wrecked near St. Louis after striking an obstacle on the line. (p. 11)

The Lord Mayor of London arrived in Stockholm yesterday on an official visit. (p. 14)

Captain Costes and M. Bellonte left Le Bourget aerodrome yesterday morning in the aeroplane Question Mark upon their second attempt to fly from Paris to New York. (p. 11)

The Australian Commonwealth revenue for July and August shows a very great decline. It is believed that there will be a special session of the Federal Parliament next month to deal with the financial situation. Sir Otto Niemeyer has made a statement showing that in fixing the Australian War debt Great Britain made considerable concessions not only on capital but on interest. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales has received promotion in the Navy, Army, and Air Force. (p. 12)

The Rev. J. R. C. Webb has been appointed Vice-Principal of the Bishop Wilson Theological College, Isle of Man. (p. 15)

SPORT

A race meeting was begun at Lewes yesterday. (p. 5)

Sussex scored 269 runs in reply to the Australians' total of 367 at Hove yesterday, and the Australians made 22 without loss before the close of play. (p. 6)

A. F. W. Bowley won the Borough of Deal Golf Challenge Cup yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Discount Rates and the Exchanges; Waring and Gillow Meeting; Australian Costs of Production; Silk Manufacturers' Accounts; South African Reserve Bank Meeting; Copper Mining in Rhodesia; Eastwoods' Lower Dividend; and the Gold in the Sunken Liner Egypt. (p. 18)

In Lombard-street money was in rather keener demand. The discount market was slightly firmer. The Bank announced the sale of £215,000 in bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York and Paris rates moved against sterling. The Argentine exchange declined. Silver fell 1-16d. to 16 7-16d. per oz. (p. 18)

After a firm opening the stock markets suffered a general reaction yesterday, but in the late dealings a recovery occurred, and on balance changes were small. India loans advanced, and in the Miscellaneous market Cables and Wireless issues and international securities were strong. (p. 18)

THE RETURN OF ANDRÉE

We publish this morning the first full and authoritative account of one of the most poignant and dramatic incidents in the history of Polar exploration—the discovery in the melting ice of the far North of the bodies of the Swedish aeronaut ANDRÉE and of his companions. The strange story of their recovery from the grip of the North is told by one of the discoverers, the Norwegian scientist, DR. GUNNAR HORN, who reached Skjervö early yesterday morning in the sealer Bratvaag, which bore on board the bodies of the three brave dead. It is clear from his admirable narrative that DR. HORN and his companions of the Norwegian Scientific Expedition had never dreamt for a moment that it would be their sad privilege to throw light after more than thirty years on one of the most mysterious tragedies of the Arctic seas. They had intended to study the living creatures, the few plants and the rocks of Franz Josef Land and to take meteorological observations, while MASTER ELIASSEN and the crew of the Bratvaag hunted walrus and Polar bear and stalked the seals on its coasts. They resolved also to visit the little known islands, Kvito also known as Giles Land among them, which lie between Northern Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land, for they had heard from sailors that this year the Arctic Ocean was unusually free from ice. On August 5 they visited Storo, where the Italian expedition had deposited a depôt for GENERAL NOBILE and AMUNDSEN in 1928, and that evening put out under the midnight sun to Giles Land. From far off they had seen the majestic dome of ice that has given the island its Norse name of Kvito—the White Isle—and that night and in the next forenoon they explored the accessible shores of this place of strange silence, only broken by the solemn thunder of icebergs breaking from the great glacier into the sea. It was in the afternoon of August 6 that two of the crew who were looking for water to slake their thirst after killing a walrus found a boat projecting from the melting snow and by it a boat-hook bearing the distinguishing mark of the Andrée expedition. The Master, who had landed to see the boat, was the first to find the body of the aeronaut sitting half covered by snow at the foot of the mountain cliff; scientific studies and the chase of the sea beasts were naturally forgotten and crew and scientists turned to the solemn task of clearing away the snow and ice and bearing the dead, their boat, and their equipment to the beach.

DR. HORN'S report makes it plain that while everything was done to recover the relics of the expedition with due "care and piety" many objects may still remain under the snow or have been dragged away by the prowling bears. Happily for the discoverers the weather was strangely favourable to them during their brief yet momentous visit to the desolate island. There had been little snow in the summer; the sea was calm enough for them to transport all that they found to the Bratvaag without risking either their boats or the ship herself. For the entries in ANDRÉE'S diary which was found upon him we must wait until the Swedish Government, which has naturally claimed it, gives them to the world. We shall then know where his balloon descended and how it was that he reached the White Island that was to be his and his comrades' tomb for more than a generation. DR. HORN, in the interesting and eloquent passage which closes his fine narrative, maintains, no doubt with full knowledge of the contents of the explorer's log, which was found in good condition, that the balloon had descended far to the North, and that the three men reached their last halting place in the growing cold of September. Our latest news from Skjervo indicates, with a confidence which is obviously based on more than surmise, that this record describes their indomitable struggle from 83deg. North over more than 200 miles of broken ice, where the frail canvas boat could not be risked among the sharp floes. The three could have carried but a small part of their stores with them on that terrible journey, and it is only too probable that when they reached the White Island they had no strength to continue their march to the south; and so the cold took them as it took CAPTAIN SCOTT and his companions at the other end of the world. They had accomplished a great feat. The cheerful message attached to the carrier pigeon which was shot on July 20, 1897, near the North Cape, gave the balloon the position fully 200 miles from White Island, and reported that all was then going well. But we know now from the distinguished Arctic explorer CAPTAIN SVERDRUP, who conversed with ANDRÉE the day before he made his ascent from Danes Island in Spitsbergen, that this message was written by a man who had started on his journey with the premonition of failure and the knowledge that failure meant death. But, like so many of the heroes of the North, he went on.

The Swedish Government is paying fit honour to the dead. The gunboat Svenskund, which took ANDRÉE to Spitsbergen thirty-three years ago, has been re-equipped and will carry him home from Tromsö. It is a fit ending to an adventure boldly—yet by no means rashly—conceived, which required but a little kindness from fortune to astonish the world by its success. Had the winds been more favourable the balloon might have drifted far enough across the Polar solitudes for the explorers to make their way to Novaya Zemlaya. Had the condition of the ice been more favourable they might have reached Spitsbergen and maintained themselves there till the next spring. as NANSEN and JOHANSEN maintained themselves through the Arctic winter. Their countrymen will pay them the honour due to those who dared and failed gallantly. That the discovery of their fate should have fallen to another Scandinavian nation is in accordance with the history of the Northern peoples, often rivals yet bound by strong ties of tradition, sympathy, and comradeship which have survived temporary enmity, and unite these races by closer bonds than those of political interest. To the Captain and crew of the Bratvaag and to DR. HORN and the members of the Norwegian scientific expedition are due the thanks not only of the Swedish nation and of the surviving kinsfolk of the dead but also of all who have hoped that some day the mystery of ANDRÉE'S fate would be revealed. They have answered that perplexing question, they have made an astonishing discovery, and DR. GUNNAR HORN has told us a story which combines the precision of a scientific diary with the clear picturesque directness of a Saga of the old time.

A Clyde and Forth Canal

There have always been those who have wished that that part of Scotland which lies north of the Firth of the Clyde and the Forth could be converted into an island. The Romans, by planting forts on that narrow neck of land, succeeded to all intents and purposes in this ambition, as TACITUS complacently observes; but theirs was a selfish military object, and it was not until some seventeen centuries afterwards that the island idea for the peaceful purposes of commerce was translated into reality by the opening of a canal which is now much too small to serve modern shipping. The creation, however, of the Manchester Canal, many years later, seemed to point to much greater possibilities; and, as is common knowledge, there have been in the last forty years or so various proposals and schemes. Those which had been formulated were reported upon by the Royal Commission on Canals in 1909. At that time there were two main proposals: one for a short and direct canal, and the other for a longer and indirect passage which, however, should be cheaper to construct because it would utilize the waters of Loch Lomond and Loch Long. The Commission, which had to take into consideration current strategic policy, found itself unable to make any suggestion beyond inviting Scottish and shipping interests to consider how the necessary capital could be raised, to which possibly the Government might, or might not, contribute; and there the matter was left. Nor by any later calculations made during and after the War was it brought nearer to a practical stage. All the estimates pointed to a great, and accurately unascertainable, expenditure of money, and to a corresponding difficulty of getting any economic return for it. It was therefore with no little surprise that the public learned last year of the Government's decision to reopen so hoary a question through a Departmental Committee appointed by the MINISTER of TRANSPORT; but the reason was to explore afresh a field which might relieve unemployment, and the scheme was strongly recommended on that and other grounds by the Mid-Scotland Ship Canal National Association. The Departmental Committee has now reported, and, as will have been seen from the summary of their findings yesterday, the project has once more been rejected. It has also been much simplified, since, for reasons which the Committee give, there are now no rival schemes and strategy has ceased to be interested, the only proposal holding the field being that for a canal by the direct route at sea level.

According to GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON, who wrote to us yesterday, the present verdict "will act as a corpse-reviver upon the Nationalist "movement in Scotland"; but why this should be so is not clear after some of the Scottish evidence heard by the Committee. The Leith Shipowners' Association is, as it was in 1918, still against the Canal "as a commercial pro-"position"; the Clyde Shipowners' Association finds it not acceptable in the same sense; the Clyde Navigation Trustees are not in favour of it; the Corporation of Edinburgh, endorsing their memorandum of 1921, foresee from the magnitude of the scheme the "most serious and "widespread results in case of failure"; the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce holds that no sound case has been made out for it, that there is no public demand for it, and that shipowners do not desire it. The Mines Department, the Ministry of Transport, and the fishery interests perceive no advantage in it. The Scottish witnesses quoted should surely carry weight. No doubt if the Canal could spring into being at next to no expense their views would be different; but one and all they know what roughly the cost would be both of making and maintaining the Canal, and they feel that the possible sources of revenue are too conjectural to justify it. Even its champion, the Ship Canal Association, can sum up the case for it in words no more definite than that it would be "a valuable asset, which in the course of time "might pay directly." The analogy of other canals, as the Committee show, must be used with caution; it is not a case, they point out, of a second Manchester Canal which has induced trade and industry to establish themselves along its banks; the parallel to that waterway is not a canal eastwards of Glasgow, but the estuary of the Clyde. But at bottom the huge expense, whether computable to a few millions or not, is decisive, and condemns the scheme even as a philanthropic measure, for there is no guarantee that were the money found by the Exchequer the ultimate expenses of upkeep might not remain indefinitely as a burden on the country and a cause of still greater unemployment.

Mr. Beard's Address

This year's Trades Union Congress has opened on as decided a note as lies in the PRESIDENT'S power to impart to it. MR. BEARD would leave no one in doubt about its meaning or about his own powers of direct and independent speech. Using a metaphor which must have come naturally to one familiar with transport, he declares that the Labour Party's problem in Parliament is to "rebuild the road without "stopping the traffic"; and that that is the approved trade union method; while if his actual words appear to imply that there is no desire for Socialism at all in the Labour movement, they are really meant, as our Special Correspondent explains, all the more pointedly to round off the rebuke to the advocates of the "in-our-time" brand. To hit out, however, at the unrealities of the Left wing has not been MR. BEARD'S only purpose. Other unrealities fare quite as badly under the application of this free fist and the play of this free mind. Our Special Correspondent pronounces the audience to have been aroused, if also puzzled, by the address. Indeed the reference to the position of the agricultural workers in the hierarchy of Labour may well have given them something to boggle at; but the unfolding of what their attitude should be towards trade and fiscal problems should be much more immediately intelligible. Why indeed should not Labour regard these subjects purely as matters of expediency? The employers, with whom the trade unions by that process of evolution mentioned by MR. BEARD are now accustomed to confer on policies formerly supposed to be beyond their competence, have never regarded them in any other light. Though the phrase "regulation and con-"scious control of economic factors and forces" may be an "accepted," but not very lucid, "position," the proposal "let us judge each "case on its merits" requires no interpretation. In short, this year's PRESIDENT stands forth as one who has shaken himself free of a great many conventional ideas and assumptions. He has taken the chair at a time of much greater national anxiety than most of his predecessors, and he appears to have been thoroughly braced by it. It is perhaps a pity that the presidential address stands on these occasions as aloof as it does from the rest of the proceedings; but no doubt echoes of MR. BEARD'S admonitions will be picked up from time to time, while the general impression created by them can hardly be lost.

Rhythm and Action

One of the most popular seaside amusements is surf-bathing. The bather takes into the water a board. Standing with his back to the incoming waves, he waits until one of them is just going to break upon him; then, lying down on his board and taking a spring forward at the same instant, he is borne inshore upon the wave until it trickles to nothing on the sand. Once the bather has mastered the carriage of his board, his success and his enjoyment depend wholly upon the exact timing of the breaking of the wave. When the timing is perfect, the speed of the movement and the distance to which it is possible to float on an inch or two of water are surprising. But if the start is made a second too soon or a second too late, the wave rolls on and plank and bather are left ridiculous. Even on the safest, sandiest beach waves are very irregular. In size, in speed, in direction, in interval they seem to please themselves. There is no intellectual process yet known to surface-bathers in general by which the movements of waves can be accurately foreseen. The bather must wait and watch.

The letter from SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES which appeared in these columns the other day may perhaps have set some surface-bathers wondering whether it were possible that in the sphere of conduct there is any corresponding rhythm which can only be discovered empirically—whether between suggestion and counter-suggestion there may be a no man's land in which suggestion fails to transform an idea into an act, not because it raises counter-suggestion, but merely because it passes on like a wave that has been mistimed. To take a simple instance: many a strong-minded man has told himself and his sponge that he will count twenty and then get out of the bath; and has counted twenty and stayed where he was. That is not all due to weakness of will or a sybaritic bent. For it is just as likely that some number on the hither side of twenty—fifteen, say, or even six—will have lifted him to his feet and put the towel in his hand. The will to get out being there, and his reaction to his own suggestion being normal, his failure was due to his missing the precise moment of the breaking of the wave. It came at six, or at fifteen, and he let it go by: he expected it at twenty and it did not come. Yet, if he had hit it off, if he had performed the action in what—for some reason that he cannot discern—presented itself as the right, the creative moment, he would have been surprised to find how easy and even pleasant had been the exchange of repose and hot water for activity and chilly air. This rhythm may seem a dangerous notion. It threatens to encourage supineness. Twenty was reached, and there was no sign of the breaking wave; very well then, it is a great mistake to try to force the rhythm; we must wait and watch; let us turn on the hot tap again. Yet the danger is less than it appears, because to those who give the notion a fair trial, neither "pressing," as the golfers say, nor cheating, it seems to become ever clearer that, given the sincere intention, the right moment will indeed come sooner or later, and that, when it comes, it can only be denied at the cost of a sore conscience. In the end, of course, it matters little whether there is such a rhythm of right moments or not. Noble fellows will spring out of their baths, and lazy rogues will loll in them just the same. But it makes a pleasant idea to toy with.

TROPICAL CLOTHING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think few who have to deal with tropical clothing—apparently the Admiralty by a recent order do not—realize that the best form is a substance impervious to mosquito bites. Of common forms duck is easily penetrated—a mosquito's proboscis goes through it like a sieve—while drill is not. I know this by long experience, and believe that malaria would be much reduced by the use of proper material.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. H. HENDERSON, Admiral (Retired).

AIRSHIP AND LINER

SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES

COMPARATIVE LIFE AND COST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Bradford Leslie's knowledge of marine transport gives special interest to his letter comparing steamship with potential airship services, and putting forward financial calculations which he believes deserve "the most serious consideration . . . before any further expenditure is incurred on building more airships." His calculations intimately depend at nearly every stage on the assumption of an airship fleet which is to transport all the passengers normally carried by steamship; he finds that 31 airships would be necessary to transport the number of passengers carried in a single steamer during its "life"; and he concludes (on the basis of a consideration of certain technical factors of airship construction and operation to which reference is made later) that the cost of this airship fleet would be from £14,000,000 to £28,000,000, as compared with £2,750,000 for a steamship.

But the supporter of airships has never believed that they would supersede steamships; on the contrary, he has expected that they would supplement the trans-oceanic steamship services in a manner rather similar to that in which aeroplanes supplement the train services on land. Aeroplanes, in fact, attract (and partly create new) high-grade traffic because of their speed, and it is believed that airships will do the same. It can, however, be taken as certain that airship services will not be designed to transport all the passengers carried by steamship, and the assumption that they would, upon which Sir Bradford proceeds, destroys the utility of his figures. The argument has no more validity than one casting a doubt on the future of aeroplane transport services on the ground of the enormous capital cost of the number of aeroplanes which would be required to carry all the passengers who normally travel in a long-distance express throughout its "life."

I should have preferred to have confined my letter to pointing out the fallacy on which Sir Bradford's main argument is based, but if his statements on technical matters are allowed to go unchallenged they might convey the impression that, even for the kind of traffic for which airships are designed, they will in practice prove impossibly expensive. I will therefore try to deal with these points as briefly as possible.

1. Sir Bradford puts the "life" of an airship at four or, sometimes, only two years, but the R 33 had a "life" of seven years, and the Los Angeles, which was completed in 1924, is still flying. Airship experts regard 15 years as the possible "life" of the airships of the future.

2. It is known that there is in fact less vibration in an airship than in a steamship, and the framework is not therefore subject to any special strain from this cause, as Sir Bradford fears; nor are the stresses due to bad weather so unknown as he thinks. British airship engineers having made great progress in the calculation of these stresses in recent years.

3. It is not justifiable to deduce a short "life" for airship covers from the case of R 100, the outer cover of which was admittedly experimental and cannot be regarded as typical. The Los Angeles is still flying with 80 per cent. of her original cover of 1924; and the Graf Zeppelin, after flying 73,000 miles last year, as well as making her great pan-American trip and continual schedule flights since, has not reported any cover trouble.

4. Sir Bradford observes that the gas bags must be subject to continual chafing, but although the "life" of gas bags in the past has varied considerably, I believe some have given good service over several years, and there seems no doubt that their average "life" will gradually increase.

5. Sir Bradford refers to the cost of R 100 as being £450,000 and makes his calculation of the cost of the fleet of 31 airships on the same basis. It must be remembered that the R 100 is a pioneer ship and the first of her type, and it is obvious that considerable economies can be expected if a large number of similar airships are built. Nor is it likely that airships will always take two years to build, particularly if built in quantity.

6. The staff required at airship terminals has been greatly reduced by the successful development of the mooring-mast, which can now attach an airship with a mast crew of 15 men. It is likely that the *personnel* of airship bases will compare favourably with that of harbours, which are the corresponding terminals of ships.

7. With regard to airship engines, it should be realized that R 100, like most of our previous airships, is not provided with engines primarily designed for airship work, but with modified aeroplane engines. R 101's engines have of course been designed as airship engines and they have satisfactorily passed a bench test far more exacting than the normal test for petrol aircraft engines; at the same time it should be remembered that they are the first experimental engines of a new type. A better guide is to be found in the engines of the Graf Zeppelin, which are the result of several years' concentration on the production of an airship engine. It is believed that they are normally capable of six round Atlantic trips without top overhaul.

It is suggested that this examination of the technical matters discussed by Sir Bradford shows that he is unduly pessimistic in regard to the present position and does not make allowance for the technical progress which may reasonably be expected in the future.

It is, however, desirable to recall that the question of the finance of potential airship services comprises revenue as well as expenditure, and in order to draw attention to this aspect of the matter I would put forward the following calculation for consideration. It is not unreasonable to envisage in the near future a Transatlantic airship with a capacity to carry two tons of mail, three tons of urgent freight, and 50 passengers. On the basis of a passenger fare of £150 and a charge of 12s. a lb. for mail and 3s. a lb. for urgent freight, the gross revenue of the airship on a round trip would be £22,000 at 100 per cent. capacity, and £16,500 at 75 per cent. capacity. On Sir Bradford's assumption of 24 round trips a year therefore the gross revenue would be £528,000 at 100 per cent. or £396,000 at 75 per cent. capacity, or totals which as a matter of interest it may be observed are in the neighbourhood of the figure of £450,000 which Sir Bradford takes as the capital cost of an airship.

Those who have followed with interest the development of the experimental airship programme begun by the British Government in 1924 will not be inclined either to overestimate or to underestimate the successes which have been achieved, but will be content for the present to await the conclusions of the Imperial Conference after it has considered a question in which the Dominions are as interested as Great Britain. In these circumstances I would suggest that this is not the time for instituting a further inquiry as proposed by Sir Bradford Leslie.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY LLOYD.
Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, Aug. 29.

KEEPING COOL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter which you publish to-day from Sir Charles Strachey will be read with complete agreement by a great many people. Custom, however, dies hard, and I should doubt if the facts as disclosed in his letter have any effect on the powers that be at clubs, hotels, or any public building. Some courage is required for a minority to stand up to a majority, when one is pretty sure to get looked at pityingly, as your correspondent relates.

I have employed Sir Charles's suggestions for many years and as an example it may be of interest if I tell you that the outside temperature on Thursday on the north wall of my house was 83deg.; while inside in a south room it was 68deg. We must remember that it took a European war to convince a British Parliament that "summer time" was sensible and workable!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. K. BATEMAN.
Ellesborough, Princes Risborough, Aug. 30.

EASTWARD IN 1810

AN EVENTFUL DIARY

I.—TO INDIA BY THE CAPE

The following is an abstract of diaries kept during an eventful voyage to India in 1810 by a Mr. and Mrs. Welland. Mr. Welland, a servant of the Honourable East India Company, was returning to India accompanied by his wife, a favourite niece, the latter's friend, a maid, and manservant. The extracts from the diaries are untouched except in punctuation and the standardization of proper names.

A letter of Mrs. Welland's written on the return journey in 1816 and describing Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena was published in *The Times* of July 14.

Leaving Wimpole-street on the afternoon of February 27, they reached Portsmouth next day and went on board their ship on March 14. The Ceylon formed one of a convoy of 16 vessels in charge of H.M.S. Northumberland and other warships. The nine weeks' voyage to the Cape was, so far as risk from the enemy went, uneventful, although in the light of recent discussion it is interesting to know that the longest day's run was 190 miles, and the average for the voyage 107. Other dangers threatened, as the following entries show:—

April 14.—By telegraph, were informed of the Small Pox being on Board the Hugh Inglis, of which two men had died.

Despite the fact that "four men were lately innoculated with the Small Pox," matters got worse, and on May 6 the commanders of all the Indiamen, except the Hugh Inglis, came on board, "to consult on the malady of the small pox on board that ship, as to the propriety of her going to the Cape. That disorder was said not to have been known there for the last 40 years, when it swept off more than 30,000 Inhabitants." The commanders of the Northumberland and Euphrates, on being ordered to continue to the Cape in place of the Hugh Inglis, remonstrated, but "their arguments were overruled."

May 21.—Saw the Cape Land, beat off during night, and early in the Morng. of the 22nd entered Simon's Bay and dropped Anchor at 10 o'clock.

INCLUDING CAPE WINE

Two days later they landed, and, in a coach and six small horses, drove to Cape Town, admiring on the way "the ground strewd with numerous Flowers of the Trefoil, Purple, White and Yellow, and beautiful heaths." They found lodgings at Mr. De Waal's, No. 2, Strand Strnat, for which with their board, including Cape wine, they paid three Spanish dollars a head. The three weeks' stay was occupied with visits to places familiar to all present-day travellers—Kirstenbosch, Rondebosch, Newlands, The Kloof, Camps Bay, and Constantia—where "the Wine Cellar is of great extent and contains three kinds of Wine. The Frontinach and White and Red Constantia. Of these the Frontinach and White Constantia are considered the best." The travellers did not neglect their more serious duties:—

April 27, Sunday.—Went to Church, which was crowded with Military. Mr. Halloran preached on the subject of drunkenness, which was well calculated for his Congregation, but the discourse was rather long, being extended to about ¾ of an hour.

Mr. Welland thought that the inhabitants appeared "to be acquiring the manners of the English very rapidly, particularly the younger branches; many of the Men purchase Commissions in our Regts. and the Women not appearing averse to form a union with our Officers. The Women have pretty Countenances and considering the disadvantages under which they labor have very good manners." The King's birthday afforded him further opportunity of improving his acquaintance with the latter:—

At nine o'clock repaired to the Ball, given at the Govt. House in honour of our good King. The Rooms were crowded, exhibiting a display of both Dutch and English. The former fine Girls, modestly dressed and well behaved. The English Ladies, particularly those of the Fleet, of rather ordinary appearance, excepting four or five who were of a superior order.

A visit to the camp of French prisoners preceded the return journey to Simon's Town, where they embarked; the Euphrates struck heavily in False Bay and was left to follow on. After sailing (in the opinion of Mr. Welland) unduly far south, they reached latitude 36. The commanders, by a majority vote, decided to take the inner passage—namely, that by the Mozambique Channel—which brought them in close proximity to the "French Isles" (Comoro Islands).

June 14.—Unlucky it turned out we should have so determined . . . for, early in the Morng. we descried three Ships which afterwards proved to be two French Frigates and a Corvette. With these we engaged, first with the Minerve and Victor (corvette) for about three hours, and an hour more with the 3rd. Ship, the Bellona, from ¾ past two to seven, when we struck and were taken possession of, and the next Morng. we saw the Bellona with the Wyndham in charge. The Astell during the night contrived to make her escape. We had seven Men killed and 27 wounded—among the latter were Captn. Minton and Mr. Aldham severely, and Coll. Marriott slightly. The Wyndham had 4 killed and 9 wounded. I have written a narrative of the particulars of the Action together with some suggestions as to improvement in fighting India Ships, but doubt if I shall make use of it tho. it were to be wished that some rules and instructions were laid down for the occasion by professional Men.

Is, one wonders, this document preserved in the archives of either the Admiralty or the India Office?

July 5.—We anchored in the Harbour of Joanna (Comoro Islands), where we continued to repair our damage until the 17th, when we left that place, in order to proceed, as we are given to understand, for the Isle of France (Mauritius).

NEGLECTFUL FRIGATES

On August 15, "the anniversary of Buonaparte's Coronation, the Emperor's health was drunk on all the ships and their guns were fired." Mrs. Welland adds that "the Minerve sailed round the Fleet with the Band of the 24th Regt. playing on her Poop, all the Ships had their colors hoisted and altogether displayed a most Triumphant scene." On the 17th the French talked with the utmost confidence of reaching Mauritius without being in the slightest degree molested by English ships. "Is not this," she says, "proof that our Frigates, which are supposed in England to be completely Blockading the Place, must be extremely neglectful? We are now five Ships in Number, one a French Frigate mounting 50 guns, which has already done great injury to our India Trade. The Minerve, one of the finest Frigates now in the service, captured from the Portuguese, two Indiamen and the Victor, corvet—yet these men from experience assert that we shall all get in safe to their Port, which we are taught to believe is guarded by *seven* or eight English Frigates, etc." Every preparation was made in anticipation of an attack from the English vessels known to be in the neighbourhood. Although Mauritius had been officially captured by us in the same year, and Lord Farquhar had been appointed Governor, the Island was by no means in full possession of the British, and French men-of-war were still a grave source of mischief to Indiamen and other merchant vessels. On August 19 the ladies, together with the English officers, were again ordered to be in readiness to descend to the Bread Room at a moment's notice; Mrs. Welland methodically records that, as "the Biscuits were expended we shall have more room than we had last time—our Husbands, thank God, with us."

August 28.—Isle of France, on shore. This last week has been such a scene of Agony—Distress and mortification—that it was quite impossible for me

to write, or to be employed in any way but in the eventful circumstances of every moment, which have been most fully occupied. On Monday 20th at 11 o'clock a strange sail was seen, but we remained in a state of anxiety for some time, not knowing whether it was English or French. We were, however, ordered down to the Bread Room and most of the Gentlemen with us, where we remained about an hour, when we were sent word we might come up, for the Ship had shewn French colors and had answered all the signals. We ascended out of this vile hole and were amusing ourselves looking at the land and Ships which were now very near us, all our Fleet entering Port in full sail, the Commodore quite triumphant with his prizes. I was with W. at the Qr. Gallery window, when to my astonishment I saw several guns fired from the Frigate opposite to us, and *Balls* fall into the sea at a short distance from us. I said to him "there is surely some mistake, for they never would fire Balls if it is a salute for the Commodore." It had scarcely spoken when Saunders came in to us and said, looking quite alarmed, "all the others are already in the Bread Room. I hope I am not alarming you unnecessarily but I think you had better go." We ran out upon Deck when we heard a cry in French "Run for the Ladies, put them down, for she has hoisted English Colors and they are firing upon us from the Fort" (this was a small point we were obliged to pass coming in and which I now find is called L'Ile de Passe). Every person English now descended into the various parts of the Ship below water—we heard the firing of every ship as they passed, and at length were glad to find that our Anchor was dropping. We shortly after were called up, and, when the confusion and bustle was over, we were let into our own Cabin, told that the little Fort Passe was taken and guarded by the Nereid, Capt. Willoughby, that we had one man killed, none wounded. The Minerve 4 killed, 16 wounded—Bellona and Victor unknown; the Wyndham when she saw how we were molested in getting in, kept out, and has been taken by us and carried into Burbon. Capt. M. was in such a dreadful nervous state from his visit to the Bread room, etc. etc. that he conjured Mons. Moulac to let him go on Shore; he accordingly ordered a Boat immediately and sent me word (with his accustomed attention) that if I wished it our party should also go. I requested to speak to him before I decided—he came looking jaded and uncomfortable. I said as he understood the navigation round the Island, I would depend upon his telling me whether we ran any risque of our other Frigates coming round and having an action in the night, for *that*, I thought, was more than I could just now bear. On his honor he assured me it was impossible and that the next morning early we should go on Shore, for he certainly believed that we should not be attacked, that Borbon was in our possession and a number of our Frigates surrounding the Island.

After further alarms, preparations were made to send the prisoners ashore, and, no English attack being forthcoming, on the morning of August 22 the ladies, without their luggage, were placed in a boat armed with the following passport from the ship's commander: "Je Récommande a mes amis les Dames Welland—Elles le méritent.—Moulac."

(To be continued)

DETROIT HYDROPLANE RACES

ENGLISHMAN'S SUCCESS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DETROIT, SEPT. 1

Mr. Hubert Scott Paine, from Hythe, England, won the international race for the *Detroit News* Trophy open to 5½-litre hydroplanes with Miss Britain I.

The race was in three heats, and should have been held yesterday. In the first heat Phantom, from Houston, Texas, was leading, but sank in the fifth of six laps. Mr. Paine, who was following, went to the assistance of the men in the water, and the third boat, Baby Minchas, from Bay City, Michigan, passed. The committee declared the heat off, as Mr. Paine had lost his place in going to the rescue of the men in the water. His sportsmanship was much appreciated by all.

The first heat, which was held early this morning, was won by Mr. Paine in a walk-over. The second was won by Phantom, Mr. Paine being second with Miss Britain I. in a fine close finish to a good race. He thus had enough points to win the trophy if only he finished the third heat. The third heat was a neck-and-neck race, Mr. Paine leading by half a length at the end of the first lap and still close in the second lap. Mr. Paine's skill in taking the turns gave him an advantage over Phantom, which was doing better time on the straight, but was losing at the turns. Both kept close together, and were never more than two lengths apart in the five laps. Mr. Paine kept the lead till the finishing stretch, when Phantom won by 2ft.

Mr. Paine's fine effort was greeted by loud cheering and blowing of sirens, as he won the trophy with one first and two seconds in three heats.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN PEKING

RIVAL TO NANKING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, SEPT. 1

A decision to form a Government here, under the leadership of Yen Hsi-shan, as a rival to the Nanking Government, was reached at a meeting of leaders representing the dissident factions of the Kuomintang this evening.

It is announced that the new Administration is composed of 11 Ministries directed by a State Council, consisting of Yen Hsi-shan, Chairman; Tang Shao-yi [the first Prime Minister of the Republic]; Wang Ching-wei, the Kuomintang Left Wing leader; Feng Yu-hsiang; Chang Hsueh-liang; Li Tsung-jen, leader of the Kwangsi clique; and Hsieh Chih, of the Kuomintang Right Wing.

Political observers here feel that the success of the project hinges largely upon the attitude of Chang Hsueh-liang, whose participation at the present stage of affairs is considered highly improbable.

CONFERENCE OF AGRARIAN STATES

CHANGE IN TARIFF POLICY FORESHADOWED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, AUG. 31

The conference of agrarian States of north-east and south-east Europe concluded yesterday, when the resolutions presented by its various committees were adopted. The most important recommendation, which may foreshadow a change in tariff policy, suggests that the principle of the most-favoured-nation clause should be abandoned for a system of preference of Customs duties in exchanges between the agrarian States and their Continental neighbours. It was explained that such a system could not really be damaging to oversea countries as they would always continue to be the principal suppliers of Europe.

At present the European countries which are exporters of cereals supply not more than 15 per cent. of the grain purchases of the importing countries, so that in the present agricultural crisis the only remedy for the European exporters is the introduction of European preferences. Other resolutions provide that the participant States should present to the League of Nations at a suitable opportunity a draft proposal for the abolition of all bounties on agricultural exports, direct or indirect, and that the States should support a technical finance commission to meet in Warsaw on November 10, which will be asked to work out uniform regulations for medium-term (six months to five years) agricultural credits, the matters to be regulated including object of loan, form of guarantee, and character of publication. It was further resolved to hold annual conferences between the agricultural authorities of the States, the next to be summoned in the autumn of 1931.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

PROMOTION IN ALL THREE SERVICES

FLAG RANK AT 36

The King has been pleased to approve that Captain H.R.H. Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., M.C., Royal Navy, be promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in H.M. Fleet, to date September 1, 1930.

Our Naval Correspondent writes:—

The Prince of Wales has reached flag rank in the Royal Navy at the age of 36, but this is by no means an exceptionally early age in the case of Royal Princes. King George became a rear-admiral in January, 1901, at the age of 35½, and a vice-admiral in June, 1903, at the age of 38. The King was made a flag officer after some 23 years' service or association with the Navy, which he entered as a cadet in June, 1877. The Prince becomes a vice-admiral after a similar period, as it was in May, 1907, that he joined the Royal Naval College at Osborne as a cadet. Most of the other cadets of that term are now lieutenant-commanders, and a few are commanders of June, 1928, and later seniority.

After two years at Osborne the Prince passed on to Dartmouth College. He left Dartmouth College on March 30, 1911, but in view of the increased responsibilities now devolving upon him as heir to the Throne he did not from this time onward pursue the ordinary routine of the Naval Service. In the usual way, he would have made a six months' cruise in H.M.S. Cornwall, and then have been rated midshipman. Instead, he received this rate as from the date of the Coronation, June 22, 1911, and on August 1 of that year he was appointed to the battleship Hindustan, Captain (now Admiral Sir) H. H. Campbell, for three months' service with the Home Fleet.

His subsequent association with the Navy, although it has not, for obvious reasons, conformed to the ordinary career of a sea officer, has been both frequent and intimate. On March 17, 1913, when he left England for a visit to Germany, he received his commission as Lieutenant, R.N. He did not hold rank as Commander, and his next promotion, on July 8, 1919, to Captain, occurred on the eve of his first Empire tour, to Canada, in H.M.S. Renown. In that vessel and her sister-ship, the Repulse, he has since visited Australasia, India, Japan, South Africa, and South America in the course of his Imperial missions. He has seen the Royal Navy at work in nearly every sea, and equally he has had first-hand acquaintance with the service of the Merchant Navy. The action of King George, in February, 1928, in appointing the Prince to the new office of Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets was deservedly popular. The Prince has on many occasions shown his appreciation of the training he received in the Navy, and has often taken an opportunity to indicate how gratified he is to belong to the Brotherhood of the Sea.

The King has approved of the promotion of Colonel H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., M.C., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, with effect from September 1, 1930.

The Prince of Wales has reached to nearly the senior position in the colonels' list in his ordinary turn, and of those colonels shown in the *Army List* who were senior to him, one has retired and several have been promoted during the past month. The nearness of the Prince's selection for advancement was mentioned in *The Times* yesterday in connexion with the promotion to major-general of Brigadier H. C. Jackson, at Simla, and Colonel L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, at Washington.

The Prince's advancement beyond the establishment of major-generals is to a vacancy which exists in the list of the lieutenant-generals, of whom 20 are allowed by Royal Warrant. His elevation to the higher vacancy will be warmly welcomed in the Army, where the long expressed wish that he should become the Army's Royal general is at last fulfilled.

It was on August 8, 1914, that he was commissioned into the Grenadier Guards. In two months he became a temporary lieutenant, and joined the B.E.F. on November 16, 1914. During the difficult days of 1915 he was at G.H.Q. as A.D.C. to Field-Marshal Sir John French, and continued for a time in this personal appointment on General Sir Douglas Haig taking over the chief command. After the withdrawal from Gallipoli and during the concentration in Egypt he was appointed a staff captain there, but the victorious movement was delayed, and the Prince was re-posted to France, having been promoted captain and filled two headquarter appointments. He accompanied the King on the inspection of the troops in France, being with his Majesty when the Guards were reviewed on relieving the 25th and part of the 6th Division. He was constantly with the Guards in and out of the trenches, and on their march through London on return from France he rode immediately behind Lord Cavan, with two members of the XIV. Corps Staff. In 1919 he was made Personal A.D.C. to the King and promoted Colonel.

The King has been pleased to approve that Group Captain H.R.H. Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King, be promoted to the rank of Air Marshal in the Royal Air Force.

The association of the Prince of Wales with the Royal Air Force has been shorter than that of the Duke of York, as at the time his Royal Highness was appointed Group Captain, in December, 1922, his brother had held that rank from June of the previous year.

Although the Prince has not taken a personal part in the Air Service as he did in the Navy and Army, his interest in aviation has for many years been keen, and he regularly makes use of private aeroplanes to fly to and from engagements in the country or to enjoy brief holidays.

This year he joined for a day in the air exercises. On the morning of August 13 he flew to Uxbridge from Northolt in a Fairey III. F. machine, piloted by Squadron-Leader D. S. Don, and from Uxbridge into "Blue Colony," where he had an exciting reception, as his machine was mistaken in the air for an enemy bomber. A patrol of six fighters, unable to distinguish squadron markings and assuming the aeroplane to be hostile, dived down to attack and drove the pilot lower and lower towards the ground. The assault was continued until the machine had landed on a "Blue" aerodrome. After spending some time at the station his Royal Highness accompanied a bombing squadron on an expedition to Cranwell, in "Red Colony."

The Prince of Wales arrived at Balmoral Castle yesterday, having made the journey by rail from London. He was met at Ballater Station by Captain Sir Charles Cust, R.N., and after inspecting the guard of honour left for Balmoral.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING

Partridge shooting opened yesterday in the Peak district of Derbyshire with dismal prospects, owing to the extremely unfavourable weather during July. Yesterday's bags were the smallest recorded for over five years.

In North Wales, where there was an excellent hatching season, partridges are numerous. Among those who are entertaining shooting parties are Lord Penrhyn, Lord Powis, Lord Trevor, Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, and Sir Henry Robertson.

In the Cleveland district and South Durham birds were plentiful, and the bags were, on the whole, better than on the opening day of last year.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

On Monday, September 22, in celebration of St. Matthew's Day, the boys of Christ's Hospital at Horsham and the girls from Christ's Hospital at Hertford will visit London to attend divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, and to receive their customary gifts in coin and kind from the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. The preacher at the service at 3 p.m. will, according to custom, be an old Bluecoat boy—Canon A. E. G. Peters, vicar of Bremhill, Wilts.

PHILOSOPHERS AT OXFORD

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OPENED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, SEPT. 1

The seventh International Congress of Philosophy, which meets at intervals of five years, is being held this week in the Examination Schools at Oxford. This is the first time the Congress has met in England. The delegates, numbering between 500 and 600, represent most of the civilized countries in the world. The proceedings were opened this evening in the South School, where the President, Professor J. A. Smith, Waynflete Professor of Metaphysical Philosophy and Fellow of Magdalen College, delivered an address of welcome.

The PRESIDENT said the invitation to the gathering did not emanate from the University of Oxford or the Universities of Great Britain as such, nor was it addressed to corresponding learned bodies and institutions throughout the world. The invitation was, indeed, endorsed and supported by a large majority of those who, in seats of learning in these islands, were charged with the special task of the superintendence and teaching of philosophical studies. But it was most happily the case among us that interest in these studies was not confined to the small and restricted group of teachers who represented them in the university, or of students there who selected these studies as the medium of their higher education. There was extending far beyond them a large reading public seriously concerned with their progress, anxious to keep in touch with their movement, and possessed of genuine competence to judge of their failures or successes. The gap which had at some time and in some places divided a self-appointed aristocracy of professional philosophers from the democracy of men of common sense was well filled with a numerous band of writers and readers and thinkers, who acted as officers of liaison between the extremes and united them in mutual understanding and cooperation.

He rejoiced to see that among those who had gathered were men who were qualified by other than professional studies, and who by their presence testified to their lively sense that what was called philosophy was far other and more than a matter of technical interest and specialized competence. They had come together not as a chosen—a self-chosen—people or as a class conscious *elite*, but because they shared with all their fellows of civilized mankind a deep concern in the great issues upon which throughout the history of more than 2,000 years the philosophic mind had almost uninterruptedly pondered.

However it might be with other human activities, it was certain that in the intellectual realm no general or mass advance, no genuine human progress, and no elevation of ideal and achievement was possible except on the condition of an inter-communication and reciprocal exchange of goods which crossed and all but ignored the barriers set by separation of races, nationalities, and languages. If they were ever to come together and reach a unity of mind they must foster within them an abiding sense of the essential unity of truth and wisdom as the same for all men of whatsoever race, speech, religion, history, or experience. He made no secret of his conviction that in a sense monism was a *sine qua non* of philosophy; the hope and belief in unity its inspiration and its guide.

The Provost of Worcester said it was extremely satisfactory to the University that the Congress should have come together in so great numbers and with such distinguished members among them. In the name of the University he said that there was no body of students to whom they would offer a warmer welcome.

Replies were made by Professor L. Brunschvicg, the Greek Minister, Senator Benedetto Croce, Professor Hans Driesch, and Professor R. B. Perry.

FINANCES OF THE COALFIELDS

REDUCED PROFIT IN SOUTH WALES

The ascertainment of the finances of the South Wales coal trade for the three months ended July 31 last shows a decrease in the average realized pithead price per ton, an increase in the wages cost alone of 4½d. per ton, and a slight increase also in costs of production other than wages.

This rise in the cost of production was due principally to a decline in the output, and the net effect of these changes was a trading profit for the three months of only £28,311, equivalent to 0.67d. per ton on the total quantity of coal raised, compared with £314,324, or 6.71d. per ton in the previous three months. But for the rebate on railway rates allowed under the Derating Act this small profit of £28,311 would have been converted into a substantial loss. The percentage on the 1915 basis wages certified is 8.66 per cent., compared with 15.05 per cent. under the previous audit, and the difference between this certified percentage and that of the minimum of 28 per cent. on the 1915 basis rates provided for by the present wages agreement has to be made up by the colliery owners.

In his comments on the report, Mr. Finlay Gibson, Secretary of the South Wales Coalowners' Association, says:—"The production of coal during the three months ended July, amounted to 10,171,864 tons, compared with 11,235,055 tons in the three months ended last April, a decrease of 1,063,191 tons or 9.4 per cent. There were two fewer working days, however, in the July quarter. This recession in the position of the industry has been due mainly to the contraction in the inland consumption of coal, largely in consequence of the severely depressed state of the iron and steel industry. In the volume of the export trade, the decrease was only just over 3 per cent., but the extent of the fall in the volume of the export trade of South Wales has been greater than is represented by this statement. Compared with the three months ended last January the volume of trade during the three months ended last July shows a decrease of 735,000 tons, or of 11 per cent., and of over 700,000 tons compared with the corresponding period in 1929.

Mr. Gibson deplores the Government's decision to impose on the industry the burden of new legislation, which must, he says, affect South Wales more severely than any other mining district in the United Kingdom.

POSITION IN CANNOCK CHASE

The latest wages ascertainment for the miners in the Cannock Chase coalfield shows that, although the men will continue this month on a rate of 42 per cent. above the 1911 wages basis, which gives a minimum wage to stallmen of 9s. 4d. a shift, the capacity of the industry to pay such a wage was only 8.94 per cent. during the last quarter. There was a loss of 4.84d. a ton on all coal produced during July, compared with losses of 6d., 1.3d. and 2s. 2d. a ton in the three preceding months, and the total accumulated deficit has increased by over £200,000 during the last quarter to its present figure of £1,308,448. The number of miners in receipt of unemployment pay shows no signs of diminution, and most of the pits are working only three days weekly.

Mr. G. A. Spencer, leader of the Notts Miners' Industrial (non-political) Union, stated yesterday that the figures showed that the wages of miners in the area were higher than in any other coalfield. "In face of this it was curious that Miners' Federation leaders, in conjunction with the Trades Union Congress, should go to Nottinghamshire to try to wean men from the Miners' Industrial Union.

Of 700 Castle Pit miners at Merthyr who have been idle for five months, a first batch of 80 restarted yesterday.

FREEDOM OF CANTERBURY FOR LORD BADEN-POWELL

Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, will receive the Honorary Freedom of Canterbury next Saturday. Before the ceremony he will inspect a Guard of Honour of Scouts representing every local association in Kent. The presentation of the Freedom will be made in a casket of oak from the Arundel Tower of Canterbury Cathedral. It will bear the Arms of the City of Canterbury, the diocese of Canterbury, Charterhouse School (where Lord Baden-Powell was educated), and the Chief Scout. After the ceremony Lord Baden-Powell will attend a rally of 15,000 Kentish Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and will receive greetings from Scouts from all parts of Kent, brought by heralds on motor-cycles and bicycles.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT BROMLEY

DEFENCE OF FREE TRADE

Mr. Lloyd George made an eve-of-the-poll speech in support of the Liberal candidate, Mr. W. Fordham, at Bromley last night.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that in his opinion it was rather a pity that the Conservative Central Office had thought it worth while to go to the expense of scavenging Australia to see if they could find something to the detriment of Mr. Redwood. So far as could be seen, they could find nothing worse against him than that he had tried to earn his living as a public singer. That was a very honourable profession, and why should not Mr. Redwood do that? "In fact," said Mr. Lloyd George, "my commiseration is for Mr. Redwood. Here is this gallant Australian fighting in the trenches in the forefront of the battle for Empire Free Trade, while his commander-in-chief has run away. I have nothing but sympathy for him under these conditions. If Lord Beaverbrook believed Mr. Campbell was an honest Empire Free-Trader his business was to come and help him. If, on the other hand, he thought he was a sham Empire Trader his business was to come here and say so. He did not, and I have very definitely come to the conclusion that he thought both of them were rather humbugs, and therefore he did not think it worth his while to don his armour, and the battle-axe of Coeur de Lion is hanging idly in the yacht's saloon."

Even the members of the Government themselves must confess that their record was very disappointing. The universal feeling even among their own supporters was one of dismay. He was not blaming the Government for the last slump; that was something that every trading country in the world was suffering from. His only criticism of them was this, that they had not met the conditions with vision, resource, imagination, courage, and promptitude, and he did not think that their best friends would claim that for them.

He saw that one of their supporters, he thought he was a Minister, said that they were committed to great works of one kind and another, which came in the aggregate to £140,000,000. That was a very disingenuous statement. They never explained that this was something which was spread over five years. What they wanted to know was, not what the Government were going to do in 1935, but what they were doing now in 1930, when the unemployment register was over 2,000,000 and trade was tumbling down.

Referring to Mr. E. T. Campbell, the Conservative candidate, he asked, "Can anyone tell me what he stands for? I have read all the papers, those which are for him and those which are against him, and I cannot find out what he stands for. One moment he was for Empire free trade. That is where he was. I don't say he is there now. It was Empire and prosperity—B.V.—Baldwin willing. I am just wondering what it is that Mr. Baldwin has done for the Empire or for trade that will justify anyone in surrendering his convictions for his lead. Do not forget during this great period of depression Mr. Baldwin was at the head of an Administration for five years. He (Mr. Campbell) says Mr. Baldwin would give us safeguarding. Mr. Baldwin was in for five years and had a majority of 200 of the tamest flock I have ever seen. (Laughter.) Just a thumb (with a gesture of the thumb) sent them anywhere. They would have voted for anything he proposed.

"If safeguarding would save the industries of this country, can you tell me why he did not do it? Either he did not believe it or he would not exert himself to carry it through. What guarantee have you got that if you give him another five years he would have the time, the inclination, or the energy to put anything through?"

HIGH LEVEL OF WAGES

It was necessary to act, but they must act wisely and not foolishly. People talked today as if free trade was a sort of antideluvian policy, and that they were advocating some musty old doctrine. At the present moment better wages were being paid in this country than in any protectionist country in Europe, and between four-fifths and nine-tenths of our people were employed even in this period of slump with better wages, better hours, better conditions, and cheaper living than in any of the great protectionist countries in Europe. We lent money to those protectionist countries and Heaven knew we would never see it back again. We were the only country that had paid its way of all those countries. France had paid 4s. in the pound, Germany had paid nothing in the pound, Italy, he thought, had paid about 5s. in the pound. This was the one country that was paying 20s. in the pound. Let them not, in a moment of depression, throw away this system which had made this small country a country with the greatest international trade, the greatest mercantile marine, the country that paid the best wages in Europe, the country which was selling to-day more manufactured goods to the world than any other country.

We were the richest country in Europe and our credit was the best. Let us use that credit fully now to recondition the country, to recondition agriculture—still the biggest industry in the country—which had tumbled down and had been neglected. This was the time to pick it up; this was the time to reorganize the transport system of the country, the electricity and power systems, and to re-equip factories, to make ready for the time when the demands would come.

SIR T. INSKIP AND THE GOVERNMENT

SIR THOMAS INSKIP, speaking at Beckenham last night in support of Mr. Campbell, asked who would be Mr. Redwood's leader if he were admitted to Parliament. "He would be as powerless as a child," he said, "unless he allied himself with a party—either Socialist or Conservative. You cannot strengthen the Unionist Party by stabbing it in the back." Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. MacDonald would prefer Mr. Redwood's return to that of the Conservative candidate. There was very little evidence of that policy known as Socialism in Labour circles to-day. The only enthusiasm the present Government had was for office. "They love it and you pay the price," he added. The present Government meant more taxation and more unemployment. It was the most complacent and the most incompetent Government that had ever been in power.

SOUTH PADDINGTON BY-ELECTION

SIR H. LIDIARD INVITED TO STAND

Sir Herbert Lidiard, who has been three times Mayor of Paddington, was unanimously invited at a meeting of the South Paddington Conservative and Unionist Association last night to contest the Parliamentary by-election caused by the death of Commodore H. Douglas King, who lost his life in the yachting disaster off the Cornish coast on August 20.

Sir Herbert Lidiard has represented North Paddington on the London County Council for 10 years and has been chairman of the South Paddington Conservative Association for 18 years. He stated yesterday:—"I have not yet made up my mind to accept the invitation. I shall want a few days in which to consider the question before I announce my decision."

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

Swansea Town Council yesterday decided to proceed immediately with the first unit of a big electricity generating station of 60,000 kilowatts, which is estimated to cost £1,400,000 and to give employment to over 1,000 men. The council further decided to accelerate the construction of its main trunk sewer with an outlet at Mumbles Head. This is estimated to cost £1,370,000.

LEATHERHEAD JEWEL ROBBERY

Inquiries were continued yesterday by the Surrey County Police into the theft of jewelry valued at £18,000 from the home of Miss Hulton, daughter of the late Sir Edward Hulton, at Leatherhead. After the burglary there was discovered in the house an old mackintosh, which the police believe belonged to a motorist, and inquiries have been made throughout the district whether a car was seen loitering near the house or stopped at one of the local hotels. Beyond furnishing a description of the missing property to Scotland Yard the Surrey police have not invited the aid of the Metropolitan Police. Photographs of the interior of the bathroom where the robbery occurred were taken yesterday in the hope that finger prints would be found.

A shop in High-road, Chiswick, was broken into yesterday morning, and a safe containing nearly £50 was taken away.

OBITUARY

MR. H. W. CARSON

Mr. Herbert William Carson, F.R.C.S., of 111, Harley-street, who died of pneumonia on Sunday at the age of 59, was not only a very skilful operator, but also a great teacher, who attracted to his operating theatre surgeons from all parts of the world, as well as those practising in the neighbourhood.

Born in 1870, he was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and determined to devote himself to the practice of a consulting surgeon in London. He became a member of the staff of the Prince of Wales's General Hospital at Tottenham early in his career, and ultimately senior surgeon, and by his tact, business capacity, and surgical skill did much to raise it to the high position it now holds among the general hospitals which lie on the outskirts of London. He was responsible for the North-East London Post-Graduate College, which he started, and which has continued to flourish. Always a hard worker and of abounding vitality, he was also consulting surgeon to the Hertford County Hospital and to the Welwyn Cottage Hospital. During the War he served with the honorary rank of captain, R.A.M.C., being surgeon to King George Hospital.

Apart from his skill as a surgeon and his success as a post-graduate teacher, Mr. Carson contributed largely to surgical literature. Perhaps his best-known work is "Modern Operative Surgery," which he not only edited, but to which he contributed largely. This book is one of the standard and best known text books on surgical technique which exists. Mr. Carson was also much interested in the social side of his profession. He was a past president of the Medical Society of London, of the Hunterian Society, and at the date of his death was librarian of the former and a member of the council of the latter. He was also chairman of the executive committee of the Fellowship of Medicine, and had recently been appointed on the committee of the new post-graduate hospital, Hammersmith. For many years he was an active figure at the Fellowship of Medicine, where he made it his particular duty to foster the oversea side of the work. In this connexion he never spared himself, and only a few years ago visited Canada to read papers, gather information, and generally to try to organize post-graduate teaching in this country for Colonial needs. Many a Colonial medical man has found his path made smooth by Mr. Carson's sympathetic advice and guidance. Mr. Carson was a man of wide interests apart from his profession. He was a keen cricketer and no mean chess player. His loss will be severely felt by a large circle of friends.

There will be a memorial service at All Souls', Langham-place, to-morrow at 11 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent, but donations to the Prince of Wales's General Hospital, Tottenham, will be gratefully acknowledged.

DR. BEVERLEY

Dr. Michael Beverley died at Overstrand on Sunday night in his ninetieth year. He qualified as M.D.Edin. and M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1863, and practised for 50 years at Norwich, where he enjoyed a reputation as a consultant. He was the senior magistrate of the city. During his early experience at Edinburgh he came under the notice of Lister, who allowed him to witness operations by antiseptic surgery, and inspired him with an enthusiasm for that revolutionary method, which he was one of the first to introduce into the surgical practice of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, of which he became consulting surgeon. On leaving school, Dr. Beverley was apprenticed to a Norwich surgeon, who laid upon him the duty before breakfast of taking down the shutters and cleaning out the surgery. Before he was 17 he was visiting patients and vaccinating children. A direct ancestor of Dr. Beverley, also named Michael Beverley, was Mayor of Norwich in the time of Charles II.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. A. BUSHMAN

Major-General Sir Henry Augustus Bushman, colonel of the 9th Lancers, died yesterday in his ninetieth year.

Born on June 26, 1841, he joined the 9th Lancers in 1858, and retired in 1900. His first service was on the North-West Frontier of India in 1863; he was next in the Zulu War in 1879, when he was mentioned in dispatches; and in the Afghan War of 1879-80, including the march from Kabul and the battle of Kandahar, he commanded his regiment and was again mentioned. From 1884 to 1890 he was A.A.G. in India, and from 1892 to 1895 A.A.G., Southern District. He was made C.B. in 1881 and K.C.B. in 1903. Sir Henry Bushman married, in 1899, Laura, daughter of Mr. Robert Lewis; she survives him with one son and two daughters.

The funeral will be at Lyndhurst on Friday at 2.30.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O'BRIEN

Lieutenant-Colonel Aubrey John O'Brien, C.I.E., C.B.E., died at his residence in Kensington on Sunday after a long illness, at the age of 59.

The son of Mr. Edward O'Brien, Bengal Civil Service, he was educated at Dover College, and joined The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment from Sandhurst. After some years he transferred to the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, and served for 29 years in the Punjab Commission, ending as Commissioner of Ambala, Lahore, and Jullundur. He was made C.I.E. in 1906 and C.B.E. in 1919. Colonel O'Brien was the author of "Cupid and Cartridges," "The Man who Paid" (with Reginald Bolster), and "Salt Range Stories." In November, 1926, he contributed to *The Times* an interesting article on the State of Bahawalpur. He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

M. DE WESSELITSKY

Mr. J. A. Malcolm writes:—

In your very interesting obituary of M. de Wesselitsky nothing is mentioned about his extraordinary memory, which was only equalled by that of the late M. de Blowitz, the famous Paris Correspondent of *The Times*, whom also I had the good fortune to know intimately. During the War, while I was engaged in Anglo-Russian propaganda, I asked M. de Wesselitsky to give a lecture on Germany, which he consented to do. Some 10 days afterwards he called and handed me a sheaf of manuscript in very small characters, and said he was going to recite his lecture to me and wanted me to follow him with the manuscript. For 90 minutes he continued without a single pause or the slightest mistake. The lecture was subsequently delivered with the same ease and without a single note to a crowded audience at the Central Hall, kindly provided by Sir Robert Perks. Mr. Speaker Lowther (now Lord Ullswater) presided, and was amazed at this remarkable feat.

Mr. Wilfred John Hardcastle, V.D., F.R.I.B.A., who died suddenly at Woking on Saturday, was born in 1854. He was articled to Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., and practised in Conduit-street. Mr. Hardcastle was president of the Society of Architects, which was founded in 1884 by a secession from the Royal Institute of British Architects. The society actively supported reforms in architectural education and practice, and in particular promoted a Bill for the registration of architects. Ultimately the society and the institute cooperated in the registration policy, and in 1925 the two bodies were amalgamated.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IN STOCKHOLM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 1

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Waterlow, and party arrived at Gothenburg in the Swedish Lloyd steamer Suecia early to-day. Gothenburg, which was gaily beflagged, gave them a hearty welcome.

After luncheon, at which they were the guests of M. von Sydow, the Lord Lieutenant, the party proceeded to Stockholm, where they arrived soon after 9 o'clock to-night, being welcomed by the British Minister and representatives of the city. Stockholm has arranged a varied programme for the visitors. The city is gaily decorated with bunting, particularly along the route the civic procession will take from the Grand Hotel to the Town Hall, where to-morrow the Lord Mayor will be officially welcomed.

Walter Pryce, 39, a retired Royal Marine bandmaster, was found shot dead yesterday at Portsmouth, where he had taken temporary lodgings. His wife was lying near him wounded and in a critical state.

THE WEATHER

FINE, BECOMING WARMER

Meteorological Office, Sept. 1

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A large anticyclone over the British Isles will maintain quiet, fine weather over nearly the whole country. A few showers will occur in Northern Scotland.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., W., N., WALES, IRELAND.—Light variable breeze; fine; rather widespread morning fog; rather warm during day.

ENGLAND, S.W.—Moderate or fresh easterly wind; fine; rather warm.

SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., AND ISLE OF MAN.—Wind westerly, light or moderate; fair; local morning fog; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Fine in most districts. Tending to become warmer.

SEA PASSAGES

ALL PASSAGES.—Light variable breeze; fine; local morning fog on coast; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Variable or north-easterly winds, less than 10 m.p.h. up to 2,000ft. Local fog early; cloudy in West Germany and towards Paris, clearer elsewhere. Visibility 100 yards early, improving to 6-8 miles generally.

Sun rises, 6.14 a.m.; sets, 7.44 p.m.
Moon rises, 5.53 p.m.; sets, 12.27 a.m. to-morrow.
Full moon September 8.
Lighting-up time, 8.44 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 9.35 a.m. and 10.19 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, SEPT. 1, 7 P.M.

Pressure continued high over the British Isles, and winds were mainly light and variable. Weather was mainly bright, apart from local mist or fog in the early morning, but in the north of Scotland cloudy weather, with slight rain was experienced. Sunshine amounts were good apart from Scotland and Hunstanton, Clacton, and Southsea recorded 11.2 hours, Weymouth 11.1 hours, Dovercourt, Sidmouth and Tunbridge 11.0 hours. Maximum day temperatures were mostly about normal for the time of year, though several places reached 70deg.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, SEPT. 1, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1026.8mb. (30.32in.), steady; temp., 65.4deg.; humidity, 67 per cent.; wind, East, moderate; weather, fine.

Sunday, 7 p.m., to Monday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 53deg.; rainfall, nil.

Monday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 70deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 9.3 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 12; Lowestoft, 11; Margate, 11; St. Andrews, 4; Torquay, 3; Ventnor, 14½.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

SEVERAL CYCLISTS KILLED

Richard Robson, 18, a labourer, of Ellesmere Port, was killed last night when his cycle skidded and he was thrown under a steam wagon. This was the third fatal accident at Ellesmere Port over the week-end.

Robert Price, 10, of Calderon-road, Leytonstone, was killed in Union-road, Leytonstone, yesterday when his cycle came into collision with a motor dust-van.

Donald Wilkinson, 18, of Mayfield-villas, Cray-road, Footscray, Kent, a pillion passenger on a motor-cycle, was thrown from the machine, after a collision with a motor-car, last evening, at Ruxley-corner, Sidcup, and died later from his injuries.

Sidney Ridley, 21, of Meaford Hall Farm, Stone (Staffs), died in Stafford Infirmary yesterday from injuries received in a collision between two motor-cycles at Yarlet on Sunday night.

David Boyce, of Elm-road, Hornchurch, was killed yesterday morning near Harold Wood. He was attending to a puncture in his motor-cycle when he was struck by a vehicle.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST COAST					
Berwick-o-T.	7·4	—	47	58	Bright.
Scarborough	9·3	—	48	68	Bright.
Bridlington	9·8	—	43	66	Bright.
Cleethorpes	9·6	—	49	66	Bright.
Mablethorpe	10·0	—	45	63	Bright.
Skegness	9·8	—	61	66	Bright.
Hunstanton	11·2	—	52	68	Bright.
Cromer	10·8	—	54	64	Bright.
Yarmouth	10·8	—	54	64	Bright.
Lowestoft	10·5	—	50	63	Bright.
Felixstowe	10·8	—	50	65	Bright.
Dovercourt	11·0	—	62

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE-STREET AND OXFORD-STREET
LONDON W1

SUPERLATIVES

As a firm we do not approve of superlatives. It argues a slight lack of confidence in the quality and value of the goods; a too obvious desire to push them on the public at all costs.

Now we feel there is no need for us to emphasise the quality of our clothes, and as an example would quote to you these lovely evening dresses with coatees complete for six guineas.

They are quite new and beautifully finished, and the little coatees set them off—give them a soignée air—all for far less than one usually spends on an evening toilette.

BRIDGE DRESS AND COAT; sleeveless dress in black georgette; coat of black velvet lined white. Stock size only. PRICE complete 6gns

OPENING OF OUR
MINIATURE GOLF COURSE
"Teeny Tiny Golf"
in our Sports Hall
9 holes, covering 2,400 sq. feet.
Charge 1/- per round.
We are able to supply and instal one of these sets for you in 7 days.

GOWN AND COATEE of satin rayon, sleeveless dress cut on the new season's lines; coatee bound with white fur. Stocked in black only, and three sizes. PRICE 6gns

Large sizes 21/- extra.
Sent on approval.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BALMORAL CASTLE, SEPT. 1

The Prince of Wales has arrived at the Castle.

Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N. (Equerry in Waiting to The King), was in attendance at Ballater Railway Station upon the arrival of His Royal Highness.

The King's Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), under the Command of Major R. D. Hunter, was mounted at the Railway Station.

The Right Revd. Andrew N. Bogle, D.D., has left the Castle.

The Lord and Lady Apsley, General Sir Alexander Godley, Mr. Herbert Johnson, and Lieut.-Colonel Stewart Menzies had the honour of Dining with The King and Queen this evening.

Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge and Captain the Lord Claud Hamilton have succeeded Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Colonel Sir Clive Wigram as Equerries in Waiting to The King.

The Lady Victoria Weld-Forester has succeeded the Lady Bertha Dawkins as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

The Maharajah of Bikanir has arrived at the Carlton Hotel from India.

The Duchess of Manchester has arrived at the Kulm Hotel, St. Moritz.

The Bolivian Minister in London and Senora Aramayo sailed yesterday in the Cap Arcona for Buenos Aires *en route* for La Paz.

The Siamese Minister left London yesterday for Geneva. He expects to be away until next month.

The Earl and Countess of Lindsey have returned to Uffington House, Stamford, from abroad.

The Bishop of Accra has left England on his return to his diocese.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., returned to London yesterday from abroad.

The Hon. Stratford and Mrs. Tollemache have returned to 156, Castelnau, S.W.

Colonel the Master of Sempill, president of the Royal Aeronautical Society, left on Sunday by air for The Hague, to attend the fifth International Air Congress.

Lady Northcote, who is in residence at Compton Place, Eastbourne, does not expect to return to 25, St. James's-place before November.

Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn-Campbell will return to 52, Pont-street on Sunday from Aix-les-Bains.

Sir Howard and Lady Frank have returned to Cheyne-walk.

Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley have returned from the Continent. Lady Kindersley is in residence at Plaw Hatch Hall, Sharpthorne, Sussex.

Sir John Sandeman Allen will leave to-day with Lady Sandeman Allen for the Continent, where he will attend the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Brussels. They will then proceed to Cracow, where Sir John Sandeman Allen will preside over an international conference dealing with Danube navigation and commerce. They expect to return to London on October 7.

Mr. and Lady Diana Cooper expect to return to London about September 24 from the United States.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers, who have been in residence at Tulloch Castle, Dingwall, since the beginning of August, do not expect to return to London before the end of the month.

M. C. E. Aagaard, Press Attaché to the Danish Legation, who has recovered from a serious illness, has now returned to London from Denmark.

Major and Mrs. Denton Carlisle have arrived at Stronelairg Lodge, Whitebridge, Inverness-shire, from Shopwyke House, Chichester, Sussex.

Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., and Mrs. Page celebrate their golden wedding to-day.

Mrs. Freddy Temple, wife of F. C. Temple, Jamshedpur, India, gave birth to a daughter on Saturday at Damerel, Newick, Lewes.

Miss Nora Monckton has been taken, as a result of her accident, to the King Edward VII. Hospital at Windsor.

The Suffolk Hunt Ball will take place at the Athenaeum, Bury St. Edmund's, on November 7, 1930, at 10 o'clock. "Embassy" band. Tickets, £1 10s., from E. Arnold Crack, Athenaeum. After November 3, £1 15s.

Preparations are already well in hand for the Y.W.C.A. annual bazaar, Central Hall, Westminster, to be held on November 5 and 6. The Marchioness of Londonderry is president of the committee, and among the stall holders are the Countess of Northbrook, the Marchioness of Sligo, Grace Countess of Wemyss and March, Viscountess Chelmsford, the Hon. Mrs. Montagu Waldegrave, Lady Sydenham, and Lady Selby-Bigge.

FUNERAL

THE DOWAGER LADY DUNDAS

The funeral of Evelyn Henrietta Lady Dundas of Arniston took place yesterday at Borthwick Churchyard, after a service in Borthwick Parish Church, at which the Rev. R. G. Davison officiated. The family mourners were:—The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos (sister), Lady Beatrix Dundas (sister-in-law), Miss Jean Dundas, Sir Philip Dundas, Mr. James Dundas, Mr. Charles Dundas, Mr. Robert Dundas, Theresa Lady Montgomery (sister-in-law), Earl Temple, Mr. Neville Dundas, Mr. E. R. Thompson (brother-in-law). Others present included:—

The Duchess of Grafton, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Home, the Earl and Countess of Cassillis, Lord Lamington, Sir Robert Gordon-Gilmour, Sir George Sutherland, Sir Duncan and Lady Hay, Sir Rew Hamilton-Dalrymple, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Forbes of Culloden, Mr. John Pitman, Mrs. A. R. C. Pitman, Major Sholto Douglas, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Alex Mitchell, Mr. H. Stanford Robinson, Mr. Robert S. Smith, and Miss Stanhope (representing the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Stanhope).

COWES

RETURN OF BRITANNIA

Having completed her season's racing engagements the King's cutter Britannia, with Major Sir Philip Hunloke in charge, returned to Cowes yesterday, flying prize flags which represented five firsts, four seconds, and one third, obtained in 25 starts. Altogether Britannia has captured 201 first prizes—a fine record. She will be dismantled and laid up almost immediately. Sir A. G. Anderson's Harbinger and Mr. A. Reynell-Pack's Freda are among other yachts going to their winter quarters this week.

Cruising during the week-end were Sir Fitzroy Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe's Amaryllis, Sir Harry Newton's Ocean Rover, Colonel G. B. Winch's Medusa, Colonel Æ. M. B. Gage's Amphitrite (back from a Baltic cruise), Mr. Lionel de Rothschild's Rhodora, Mr. Harold A. Sanderson's Isola, Mr. Daniel Hanbury's Ombra, Major H. F. Parbury's Amasis, Mr. Cyril A. Drummond's Penguin, Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Watt's White Owl, and Mr. Cuthbert Heath's Ann of Anstie.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe was a heat winner in the club boat sailing of the Besnbridge S.C. last week.

Sir Arthur Cope, R.A., has been re-elected commodore of the Solent Yacht Club at Yarmouth, I.W.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE HON. DROGO MONTAGU AND MISS T. GUINNESS

A marriage has been arranged between the Hon. Drogo Montagu, second son of the Earl of Sandwich, and Miss Tanis Guinness, younger daughter of Mr. Benjamin Guinness.

MR. W. J. SEYMOUR AND MISS W. CLARKE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on September 9, at St. John's Church, Toorak, Melbourne, between William John, son of the Rev. Lord Victor Seymour, of 48, Carlisle-mansions, S.W.1, and Wilma, younger daughter of the late W. J. T. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, of Winmarleigh, Toorak, Melbourne.

MR. G. C. F. RAMSDEN AND MISS M. L. ROBINSON

A marriage has been arranged between Geoffrey Charles Freshville Ramsden, Indian Civil Service, son of Colonel H. F. S. Ramsden, C.B.E., and the Hon. Mrs. Ramsden, of Moseham House, Wadhurst, Sussex, and Margaret Lovell, daughter of the Rev. J. and Mrs. Robinson, of Downton Vicarage, Salisbury.

MR. E. T. WILLANS AND MISS N. H. BROWN

The marriage arranged between Mr. Esmond Tetley Willans and Nancy Hedley, second daughter of Sir Frank and the late Lady Brown, of Norton Priory, Stockton-on-Tees, will take place quietly at Norton Parish Church on Thursday, September 11.

CAPTAIN P. S. MYBURGH AND MISS B. REED

The engagement is announced between Captain P. S. Myburgh, D.S.O., M.C., R.H.A., and Miss Betty Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sidney Reed, of 11, Rue de Than, Paris, and New York.

MR. A. C. MAYNARD AND MISS A. FEILDING

The engagement is announced between Alister Cecil Maynard, The Seaforth Highlanders, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Maynard, of Ridgeway, Farnborough, Hants, and Anita, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland Feilding and Mrs. Rowland Feilding, of Stoke House, near Slough, Bucks.

MR. B. FEILDING AND MISS M. FEILDING

The engagement is announced between Basil Feilding, son of the late Percy Feilding and Mrs. Percy Feilding, of Beckley Park, Oxford, and Margaret (Peggy), third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland Feilding and Mrs. Rowland Feilding, of Stoke House, near Slough, Bucks.

SQUADRON LEADER L. SLATTER AND MISS C. DAVIES

The marriage arranged between Squadron Leader Leonard Slatter and Miss Cecil Davies will take place at 2.15 p.m. on September 10 at St. John's Church, Harlow. There will be no reception, but friends will be welcome at the church.

MR. B. BELFRAGE AND MISS HENLEY

The engagement is announced between Bruce, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. S. Henning Belfrage, of 90, Gloucester-place, London, W., and Joan, only daughter of Major and Mrs. F. J. Henley, of Johannesburg, South Africa.

RECEPTION

LADY METHUEN

On the occasion of Lord Methuen's eighty-fifth birthday a garden party was given yesterday afternoon at Corsham Court, Wiltshire, about 350 persons being present. Lord and Lady Methuen received the guests, who included:—

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, Lord and Lady Walter Hervey, Sir Edward Wallington, Sir Audley Neeld, Lieutenant-General Sir Francis and Lady Gathorne-Hardy, Admiral and Mrs. Ballard, Sir Frederick Goldney, General Sir Beauvoir and Lady de Lisle, Rosalind Lady Roundway, Lord and Lady Hylton, Major and Lady Cecilie Goff, the Hon. Mrs. George Lopes, the Hon. Ursula Chaloner, Viscountess Long of Wraxall, Sir Daniel and Lady Cooper, Lord and Lady Arundell of Wardour, Lady Isobell, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Bristol, Sir Herbert and Lady Bryan, Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Briggs, the Hon. Cecil and Mrs. Parker, Sir John and Lady Gladstone, Lady Beatrice Skelton, Sir Edgar and Lady Bonham-Carter, Lady Currie, Lady Power, Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Nicholson, Lady Nina Willoughby, Viscountess Churchill, and the Hon. Mrs. Brassey.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

UNSETTLED ESTATE OF LORD HEREFORD

The RIGHT HON. ROBERT, sixteenth VISCOUNT HEREFORD, D.L., J.P., of Tregoyd, Three Cocks, Breconshire, Premier Viscount of England, who had held the title for over 74 years, and who died on March 27, aged 87, left unsettled property of the gross value of £20,906, with net personalty £20,085. He died intestate and a widower.

Miss AMY MARY TAGART, of Downleaze, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, who died on June 13, aged 83, left estate of the gross value of £48,816, with net personalty £47,099. She left:—

£400 to St. Giles' Christian Mission, £100 each to Middlesex Hospital and Bristol General Hospital, and £50 each to Bristol Royal Infirmary and the Church Army.

CAPTAIN EDWARD ATHELSTAN LEWIS POWELL, D.L., J.P., of Nanteos, Cardigan, who died on March 27, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £26,142, with net personalty £17,381. He left:—

£500 to his agent, Llewelyn Jones; and £100 to Kate Jones, formerly nurse to his late son, William Edward George Pryse Wynne Powell.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BRENNER, Mr. Thomas (79), of Princes-avenue, Palmers Green, N. (net personalty £6,922)	£26,381
CHASSER, Mr. George, of Heath-street, Stourbridge, Worcs, a director of Jones and Attwood, Limited, heating specialists, hydraulic engineers, and ironfounders (net personalty £7,840)	7,904
FRENCH, Mr. Charles Edwin, of Talbot-road, Bournemouth, of Messrs. C. F. French and Sons, drapers, of Cirencester (net personalty £1,197)	5,683
GRAVESON, Mr. Michael Tyson, J.P., of Dunraven-road, West Kirby, Cheshire, retired grocer (net personalty £6,698)	7,765
GREATOREX, Mr. Percy Jeremiah (71), of Cromwell-road, Chesterfield, late cashier of the Chesterfield branch of the National Provincial Bank (net personalty £4,718)	5,484
GREGG, the Rev. John Bainbridge, of St. George's Vicarage, Cullercoats, Whitley Bay, Northumberland (net personalty £4,996)	5,311
HARRINGTON, Mr. Frederick Herbert Luis, of Chelsea Park-gardens, Kensington (net personalty £9,029)	9,080
HARRIS, Mrs. Catherine Sarah, of Barns-crescent, Ayr (personal estate in Great Britain £15,401) (personal estate of the total value of)	15,778
HINCHLIFFE, Mr. Richard (65), of North End Farm, Otterington, Yorks, farmer and fruit merchant (net personalty £7,116)	15,030
HINDLEY, Mr. Harold Douglas (55), of Penselwood, North-road, Midsomer Norton, Somerset, engineer (net personalty £8,195)	12,052
HOGARTH, Mr. James (83), of Priorbank, Kelso, Roxburghshire, retired engineer, of J. and R. Hogarth and Co., agricultural implement makers (personal estate in Great Britain)	5,980
JENKINSON, Mr. Fred, of Chestnut-avenue, Hyde Park, Leeds (net personalty £3,391)	4,260
JONES, Mr. William, of San Remo, Herbert-road, New Milton, Hants (net personalty £13,361)	13,403
KEMP, Miss Jane Herald, of Great King-street, Edinburgh (personal estate in Great Britain)	12,435
KIRKNESS, the Rev. Thomas Henry, of Carleton, Park-avenue, Pontefract, superannuated Wesleyan minister (net personalty £733)	5,934
LANGRIDGE, Mr. Henry William, of Fole Hall, Staffs, farmer (net personalty £2,729)	11,168
NASH, Mr. Walter (88), of High-street, Kensington, W., builder (net personalty £11,186)	21,022
ROLL, Mr. Hugh Winfield, of Sussex-square, Brighton, solicitor (net personalty £5,271)	9,471
ROWELL, Mr. Edward Percival (55), of Bury, Huntingdon (net personalty £493)	5,568
SMITH, Mr. John Addison (78), of Sunnyside, Marine-avenue, Monkseaton, Northumberland, retired ships' store dealer and hardware merchant (net personalty £4,427)	21,050
STANFORD, Mr. Ronald Adrian, of Jessups, Mark Beech, Edenbridge, Kent (net personalty £31,591)	67,656
STARLING, Mr. Richard (92), of Stanhope-road, Streatham, S.W. (net personalty £27,569)	27,639
STEPHENSON, ex-Alderman Edward (86), of Barrington-crescent, Stockton-on-Tees, of Messrs. Worth, Mackenzie, and Co., engineers and brass founders (net personalty £7,629)	8,626
SUGDEN, the Rev. Edward Haigh, M.A. (72), of Barco House, Penrith, Cumberland (net personalty £496)	1,222
TAGART, Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Ongley (55), of Frant-road, Tunbridge Wells (net personalty £8,685)	6,939
TAYLOR, Mr. Joseph Percy (47), of Mile End-lane, Stockport (net personalty £2,840)	4,656
WALE, Mr. John James, of Yon-street, Kingkerswell, Devon, yeoman (net personalty £6,984)	13,047
WILES, Mr. Edwin (83), of Fern Les, Bradway, Derby, estate agent (net personalty £35,234)	40,534

Prince Arthur of Connaught opened the new Carlton Cinema, Islington, last night. The proceeds of the first performance were given to the Middlesex Hospital, of which Prince Arthur is chairman.

NODDING AT THE PLAY

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE

It is impossible to frequent the playhouse without noticing that nearly every audience has its sleeper. A glance along the stalls is always likely to fall upon the blank face of some man (it is never a woman) who has thus taken refuge from the play; and a systematic search of the house would doubtless discover more. There is perhaps an uncommon quality of pleasure to be got from dozing in the theatre, especially on nights as languorous as those the new autumn season is bringing. Observe the practised voluptuary! He sleeps as cosily as the Dormouse at that long table which Alice found in Wonderland, cosily and yet not without an air of furtive enjoyment. His face is not wholly blank. Still upturned to the stage, it seems mildly attentive to what may be passing there, but the eyes, we observe, are tightly shut, and the shoulders of this accomplished hypocrite are rising and falling in a long, gentle rhythm that during a dull play stirs in us the liveliest of all emotions, envy. How quietly he has escaped, leaving us to bear the brunt of the play's tedium!

It is easy to guess by what pleasant stages sleep took him from us. The heat, the quietude, the darkness—all made for repose. Only the radiance of the stage and the voices of the actors worked in some degree against inclination. When would these young people cease to chatter about the beauty of moral uncontrol, as if it were something they had themselves invented? They had said it all once, and it was hardly worth saying, not at this time of the day. They were beginning to say it all over again. But this time, like the watchman in midnight Bath heard by Mr. Dowler while he was sitting up for his wife, it was fainter, it seemed to be turning the corner. It had all been said, and said more acceptably, in some play of the nineties. The nineties, those were the days! And so must have begun that delicious reverie which accounts for the benign expression on the face of the sleeper. We are greatly tempted to follow the example of the good, easy man; and remember just in time that some playgoers are constitutionally unfitted for this particular form of indulgence.

It looks deceptively easy, but observation puts the average duration of the dearly bought happiness of the unfit at roughly five minutes. He drops off, and soon his deep, regular breathing rises to a hideous concatenation of snores. Ripples of discontentment spread around him in ever widening circles. The sound takes on a sharper note that seems to reach the stage itself. Whispered consultations spring up between the sleeper's immediate neighbours. One of them, emboldened by the knowledge that he has the community with him, ventures to pluck at a sleeve. This having no effect, another neighbour taps a shoulder somewhat imperatively. But it is clear that these pluckings and tappings mean no more to the sleeper than the faintly heard knockings of a servant on his bedroom door. Let her knock! By this time it has become impossible for a considerable number of people to continue the pretence of following the play. "Who is he?" asks someone, with a vague idea, apparently, of telephoning for the relatives. "The tired business man," a wag replies, and the old jest draws giggles from some and increases the exasperation of others. Finally, a woman (it is always a woman) rises from her seat in the row behind, firmly seizes the sleeper by the shoulders and shakes him indignantly until it seems that his head will be shaken off. Awakened at last, the culprit will turn with a charming, blank, deprecatory smile to the woman who has, as he thinks, solicited his attention. "You are disturbing the whole theatre," she is sure to say in stinging, defiant tones, and may have to repeat her cruelly frank explanation before the poor wretch, realizing something of the enormity of his crime, turns to the stage with a preternaturally alert expression which deceives nobody.

It is well, after all, that such dangers should fence off from common folk a pleasure that seems to have exquisite attractions for some. The reveries of those who dare invite them must be delicious, but no reverie can be called delicious that may be broken by a savage shaking, the sound of angry whispers, of half-suppressed giggles, and the sudden sense of bewilderment and shame. Is it not better to endure the play?

RESCUES FROM DROWNING

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S AWARDS

The Royal Humane Society recently awarded their silver medal to Mr. Vivian Varcoe, a clerk employed by Shell Mex, Limited, Kingsway, for a gallant rescue from drowning at St. Margarets Bay on August 3. Mr. J. M. Troughton, 64, was bathing in a fairly rough sea and, being a poor swimmer, could make no headway. He started to float, but was being carried away on the current and called for help. Mr. Varcoe plunged into the sea and, reaching Mr. Troughton, brought him to safety.

The Society's bronze medal has been awarded to Mrs. Violet A. Horsfall, 40, of the Cliff House, Dunwich, Suffolk, for saving from drowning near Dunwich on July 9 C. R. Ling, 39. The man got out of his depth and was being carried out to sea, when Mrs. Horsfall threw off her skirt and shoes and, with an inflated motor tire, swam out some 200 yards. She reached Ling and brought him to shore in an exhausted condition. The rescue was the more heroic because Mrs. Horsfall had been suffering from a severe illness and was convalescing at Dunwich.

Mr. C. G. Robinson, a coast guard, has also been awarded the bronze medal for having attempted to rescue R. Swinscoe, 17, who fell over the cliffs at Land's End on July 3. Mr. Robert Bond, of Grebe House, and Mr. C. R. Parratt, of Buckinghamshire, have been awarded the Society's vellum for assisting in the rescue. Swinscoe, who was clambering on the cliffs, slipped and fell to the bottom, a distance of 300ft. Mr. Parratt attempted to save him, but got into grave difficulties about 150ft. down. Mr. Robinson was lowered to where Parratt was and got a line round him, and he was pulled up. Robinson and Bond were then lowered to where Swinscoe was and together they got a rope round him and he was pulled up, but he was found to be dead.

Vellums for life-saving have been awarded to Mr. Frederick Breeds, 49, a Customs watcher, of Station-road, Denton, Sussex; Mr. W. J. Leslie, storekeeper, of Musselburgh; and Police-constable W. D. R. de Silva and Sollamuttu Perumal, of Chilain, Ceylon.

James Sprake, A.B., of the Sir Evelyn Wood, has been awarded a vellum for having attempted to save from drowning at Alderney on May 31 Stoker Greenfield, of the same vessel. Miss Clara Kempsell, domestic servant, of Boston House, Carlisle-road, Eastbourne, has been awarded a vellum for having saved from drowning at Eastbourne on July 4 William Pool, 18, of Leslie-street, Eastbourne. Police-constable W. T. Turner, of Eastbourne, who assisted, has been awarded the Society's parchment.

The Society's parchments have been awarded to D. E. Organe, of Glebe-road, Staines; A. W. Johnson, of Charlwood-terrace, S.W.15; Frederick Gardner, a scout boy, of Leverstreet, Finsbury; W. H. King, 16, of Parnham-place, E.14; F. A. Petty, 144, of Galway-street, E.C.1; George Smith, of Wheat Sheaf Cottages, Staines; and Oliver Wignall, of Essex-gardens, Chiswick.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £2 10s. and £1 10s.

The War Office acknowledges the receipt of 3s. 6d. sent anonymously from Sydenham as conscience money.

A MONK'S TOMB

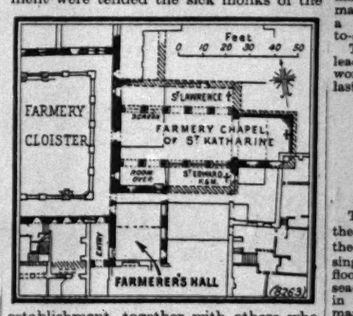
DISCOVERY AT THE ABBEY

(BY THE REV. JOCELYN PERKINS, SACRIST OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY)

On the Little Cloisters of Westminster Abbey, which are approached from the Great Cloister by way of the Dark Cloister, one generation after another has made its influence felt by addition or alteration.

In the twelfth century there was set up here the Farmery, or Infirmary buildings of Westminster Abbey. At the outset the architects followed the normal arrangements of a Benedictine foundation. To the east was erected, probably about the year 1150, a noble church, which came to be known from its high altar as the Chapel of St. Katharine. It consisted of a short choir, 24ft. in length, together with an aisled nave of five bays. An altar stood at the east end of each aisle, that in the north aisle dedicated to St. Lawrence, and that in the south to St. Edward the King. This fine building, in which the Romanesque architecture is just beginning to melt into its successor, was ruthlessly destroyed in the sixteenth century, save for a quantity of precious fragments in the garden attached to one of the official houses.

Westward of St. Katharine's Chapel, but connected with it, there extended a large aisled hall, forming a kind of structural nave. It must have extended right across the existing quadrangle of the Little Cloisters, and perhaps effected a junction with the Norman cloister on the other side. In this spacious apartment were tended the sick monks of the



establishment, together with others who were too old to carry out the duties of their position. Chapel and Hall must have been a superb specimen of medieval architecture.

But disaster ensued, and at no distant date. On the twenty-ninth day of March in the year 1298 a chimney took fire in the Palace hard by. The sparks ignited some of the buildings of the Abbey. The great Church and the Chapter House were mercifully preserved; but the conventual buildings, more especially the Farmery group which stood nearest to the Palace, suffered severely. In the extensive rebuilding which was forthwith rendered necessary the architects did not consider themselves bound by tradition. In the course of the fourteenth century the great hall disappeared and was succeeded by a square quadrangle—the Little Cloisters—to which a number of "lodgings" were attached for the sick monks. It still remains, though it has since assumed a seventeenth-century garb. In its eastern walk may be seen the fourteenth-century west door of St. Katharine's Chapel.

During the fourteenth century another building was erected, which has for many years past been known as the Farmerer's or Infirmarer's Hall. It stands immediately to the south of St. Katharine's Chapel, projecting at right angles to the two westernmost bays, with which it was connected by means of a door. It is a noble old building, about 19ft. in breadth and 30ft. in length. The timber roof still retains no small amount of its beauty, despite the efforts of restorers. Originally it was 10ft. longer, and the northern section contained a gallery or loft, the fireplace of which still exists. From this point of vantage it was possible to assist at a mass celebrated in the Chapel of St. Edward the King. Unfortunately no record of the building of the Farmerer's Hall survives among the Abbey muniments. There is a gap in the Infirmarer's Rolls between the years 1311 and 1320. It has been suggested, therefore, that it was erected at this date, and there is a good deal to be said for the suggestion. After the Dissolution this Farmerer's Hall, with the adjoining buildings, was converted into a dwelling-house for one of the clergy. It was filled up with rooms, and its existence as a hall passed away from the minds of men.

Somewhere about 1855 a discovery was made. While carrying out some minor repairs, the workmen stumbled upon the noble beams of the roof of the Farmerer's Hall. Sir Gilbert Scott was then Surveyor to Westminster Abbey. Thanks to his efforts, a certain amount of antiquarian interest was aroused. The Dean and Chapter were persuaded to bring the hall back as far as possible to its original condition, and a great work of reconstruction was carried out. The rooms and staircases which had for so long filled the interior were removed. The present house was erected on the south side, and from that time forward the Farmerer's Hall has served as its antechamber.

Posterity owes a real debt to Scott for this piece of work, but unfortunately there was a heavy price to be paid. Whether the Surveyor was himself to blame or not it is impossible to say; but the fact remains that he diminished the length of the old building by some 10ft., and by his own admission failed to save the gallery in the north-west corner, which had survived all these many years. Thus the existing northern gable with its two traceried windows is a purely modern construction.

Scott had no hesitation in designating this old building as a hall. No other suggestion has ever been made up to the present time; but it now appears possible that existing theories must be jettisoned. Within the last few weeks there has been discovered beneath the floor of the so-called Farmerer's Hall a fine stone coffin, with a lid of Purbeck marble on which is sculptured a floriated cross. No trace of any inscription is discoverable; but it is clear that the coffin must have been occupied by a personage of very considerable importance. It is not unreasonable to assume that it is coeval with the Hall. The bearing of this discovery will be obvious. Was this building ever the Farmerer's Hall at all? Ought it not rather to be regarded as an additional chapel? If so, what precise function did it fulfil in the general life of the convent? Why was it ever erected? To what saint or saints was it dedicated? Did the occupant of the coffin hold the post of Farmerer, or possibly a higher position still? Was he laid to rest in a building which he had added at his own charges as a further embellishment to the church?

Such are some of the questions which inevitably suggest themselves as a result of this deeply interesting find. We can only hope that the problems which it raises may find a speedy solution somewhere in the Abbey Muniment Room.

❦ A photograph appears on p. 16.

BRITISH FASHION SHOW

A FORECAST OF STYLES

An indication that dress lengths are now standardized is given at the Fashions Exhibition, which opened yesterday at Olympia. To this trade show, at which the public is not admitted, buyers come from all parts of England, and from the Continent, America, and the Dominions, to discover and buy the latest styles in women's and children's wear—a tribute to the importance attached to British taste.

The view is taken that for at least 12 months ankle-length evening gowns will prevail and afternoon frocks that reach to about 12in. from the ground. But there will be concessions to individual requirements, and designers and makers think the short skirt will not disappear, if only because the business girl will continue to demand it.

British manufacturers are now producing many delightful new fabrics. Some of the Yorkshire lightweight material at present being made is described as very beautiful and it is regretted that, through labour disputes, there is not more Bradford material shown.

Many novelties are to be seen. There is a modified revival of the muff, not the large creations of fur of days gone by, but dainty little things to accompany dinner and theatre gowns, and often made of brocades to match; there are pockets in the linings to hold a powder-puff, handkerchief, and other small oddments. Jumper suits are shown in rich and brilliant colour contrasts; gardening and Badminton suits (with knee-length "shorts" and blouse) have developed from the smoking jacket and the cocktail suit; and there are lounge pyjama suits. The period of Louis XV. has been the inspiration of some of the designs. Many evening wraps have sweeping trains, others are of three-quarter length to reveal the long frock beneath. Obviously much more material is now being used for the making of frocks—one contains 11 yards of material—and it is the more satisfactory that a greater proportion of gown fabrics are to-day made in England.

The exhibitors comprise over 100 of the leading firms in the wholesale made-up women's wear trade, and the exhibition will last until September 12.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS

Two unusually fine English water-colours of the nineteenth century have been acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and are now on view in the ground floor devoted to new acquisitions. One is a sea-piece, "Rhyl Sands," by David Cox, done in the more vigorous and less popular early manner of this artist, who anticipates here in the treatment of waves the characteristic work of Boudin. The other is a view of a steep and sharp mountain, rising across a bay or large stream, with a boatman fishing in the foreground. The private owner from whom the sketch was purchased knew it as Girtin's "Afterglow." Undoubtedly, however, it is not the work of Girtin, but of John Varley, the painter and friend of Blake. While the Museum possesses several examples of Varley's later and more conventional water-colours (many of them approaching oils in treatment) the new acquisition is in his unusually fine "Japanese" manner. The flat sections of water-colour cause sharp planes of perspective to rise, one behind another.

A number of changes have been made in the arrangement of the main collection of water-colours on the first floor, and the Alfred W. Rich bequest of modern English water-colours has been generously handed to the Museum by the artist's widow. In this group of paintings two water-colours by Sir D. Y. Cameron have been hung with a view of Ely by Mr. Rich himself, and there are three good examples of the early work of Sir William Orpen. A sketch for his portrait of the Earl of Leicester and another portrait sketch dated "Little Miss Newnes," 1909, are accompanied now by perhaps the best known of all his early water-colours, "The Draughtsman and his Model."

The two galleries south of the Sheepshanks Collection, and of the recently reopened collection of oils by Constable, have been closed for nearly a year for redecoration and re-hanging. Both rooms (familiar to many visitors as the "old Jones gallery") have now had their walls covered with dark green canvas and are again open with somewhat shifted contents. The eastern of the two galleries now holds the D. M. Currie bequest of works of art of all kinds, and the various engravings, ceramics and woodwork purchased out of the late Captain H. B. Murray's bequest. The other gallery is filled partly by the collection of Constable water-colours presented by Miss Isabel Constable, and partly by the main collection of miniatures (including the Plumley enamels) hitherto distributed in other parts of the Museum. The larger paintings here consist chiefly of Italian works in tempera, but two of the best German paintings owned by the Museum, the fifteenth century Cologne "Martyrdom of St. Ursula," and the late fourteenth century altar piece of the Apocalypse, sometimes attributed to Meister Bertram, have found a place of prominence now upon the green walls.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

VICE-PRINCIPAL OF BISHOP WILSON COLLEGE

The REV. JAMES ROBERT CHARLES WEBB has been appointed to the vice-principalship of the Bishop Wilson Theological College, Isle of Man. Mr. Webb was educated at King's College, London, and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, and is a B.D. of London University. Mr. Webb has been serving as curate of St. Saviour's, Denmark-place, in the diocese of Southwark.

OPEN-AIR SERVICES IN THE ISLE OF MAN

There has been a remarkable response in connexion with the great services organized in the Isle of Man during the holiday season. Last Sunday some 10,000 people took part in the service held at Kirk-Braddan, when the Bishop of Sodor and Man was the preacher. The crowds also gather in the afternoon on Douglas Head, where similar services are held. The Church has a special opportunity of evangelistic work in the island, and it is being used to the full.

CITY CHURCH APPOINTMENT

The REV. F. G. MASTERS, vicar of St. Luke's, South Lyncombe, Bath, has been appointed to the incumbency of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Laurence Pountney, E.C., by the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The REV. H. W. HAYNES, curate of Christ Church, Eastbourne, has been appointed vicar of St. James's, Pentonville, Islington. Mr. Haynes worked for 16 years in a brewery office at Brighton. He ran a Church mission in Brighton for many years, and has been both a soldier and a sailor. It was not until he was 62 that he decided to take Holy Orders, and he was ordained in 1928.

The Bishop of Winchester has appointed the REV. CANON W. H. CHITTY, Rural Dean of Southampton, lately vicar of Highfield, Southampton, to the vicarage of Hartley Wintney, near Basingstoke.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Bromley By-election: Polling.

Mr. Lansbury at opening session of annual conference of the Association of Parks and Botanic Gardens Superintendents, Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, 10.

Trades Union Congress, Nottingham.

International Congress of Philosophy, Oxford.

Sanitary Inspectors' Association: Annual Conference, Ilfracombe.

National Federation of Merchant Tailors: Annual Conference, Norwich.

National Artillery Association Competition, Sandown, Isle of Wight.

1912 Club: Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Williams-Till on "What is Wrong with British Politics?" 8.

Savoy Theatre: *The Devil's Disciple*, 8.30.

Marriage: Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Douglass and Miss E. Burr, St. John's, Eastbourne, 2.15.

Funerals: Dr. W. A. Spooner, New College Chapel, Oxford, 3.30; Lady (Somerset) French, Brompton Cemetery, 2; Mr. Stratford Kelshley, St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, 6.30; Mr. C. L. G. Colebrook, St. Peter's, Mount Park-road, Ealing, noon.

Requiem Mass: Lieutenant-Colonel D. Matheson, St. Stephen's, Gloucester-road, 10.30. (Burial, Brookwood Cemetery.)

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

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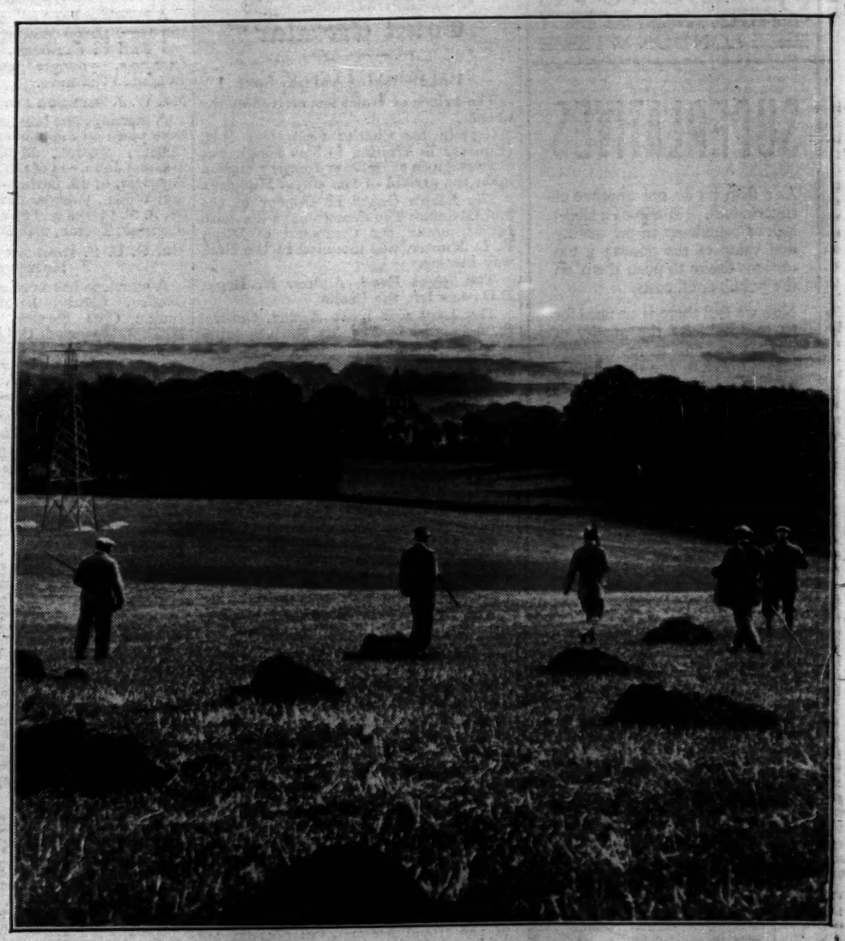
THE PARTRIDGE SHOOTING SEASON

SCENES IN THE HOP FIELDS

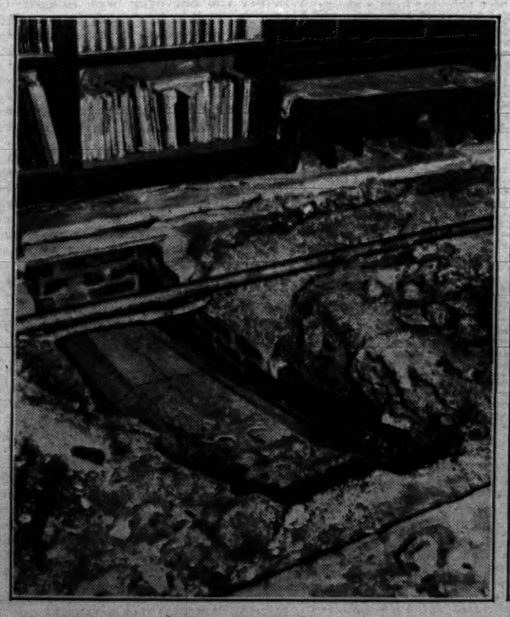


THE ROUND ITALY AIR RACE.—Miss Spooner, the British airwoman, whose performance in the Round Italy air race has been praised by Italian critics, photographed in her machine.

A SHOOT IN SUSSEX.—The partridge shooting season opened yesterday in ideal conditions, and birds were plentiful, good weather having been experienced during the nesting season. We give two photographs showing a shoot in progress near Lewes, in Sussex.

AN ATLANTIC FLIGHT ATTEMPT.—Captain Costes (left) and his mechanic, M. Bellonte, preparing to start on their attempted flight from Le Bourget to New York yesterday in the Question Mark.

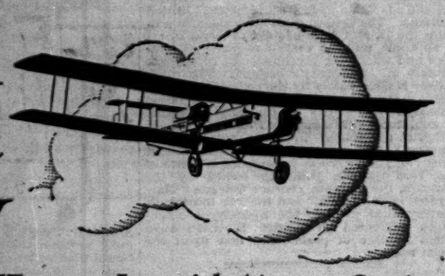
HOP PICKING BEGINS.—The general hop picking season began yesterday, and pickers were busy in the hop gardens of Kent and the adjacent counties. By the end of the week some 50,000 people, many of them from the poorest parts of London, will be engaged on the work. Our photographs of hop fields near Bodiam, on the border of Kent and Sussex, show pickers at work on the early varieties.



A WESTMINSTER ABBEY DISCOVERY.—The stone coffin discovered by workmen at 5, Little Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, referred to in an article on page 15. The discovery raises the question whether what has been known as the Farmerer's Hall was not in fact a part of the Infirmary Church.

ACCIDENT AT EUSTON.—One of the damaged coaches of the Night Scot express from Glasgow to London, which crashed into the buffers at Euston Station yesterday morning. Many holiday-makers returning from Scotland were on the train, a number of whom were hurt.

All in a Day



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SCIENTISTS IN SESSION

MEETING OF BRITISH ASSOCIATION

OPENING AT BRISTOL TO-MORROW

Bristol, where the British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its last annual meeting before the celebration of its centenary in London next year, has many advantages for a congress. The magnificent Colston Hall in which the general meetings are to be held, the University buildings, new and old, the Museum and Art Gallery, the Grammar School, and the Victoria Rooms give ample and comfortable accommodation, all close together in the centre of the city.

The meeting, which opens to-morrow under the presidency of Professor F. O. Bower, and will last the usual week, is the fourth which has been held in Bristol. The first meeting there was in 1836, under the formal presidency of Lord Lansdowne, who, however, does not appear to have attended, as the main address was delivered by Daubeny, Professor of Chemistry and Botany at Oxford, one of the founders of the association. Daubeny confined himself to describing the general objects of the association and giving a description of the researches undertaken during the previous year. He also communicated an elaborate report on mineral and thermal waters which remains a standard treatise on the subject. In 1875 the association again met at Bristol, under the presidency of Sir Thomas Hawkshaw, the engineer responsible for the stations at Cannon-street and Charing Cross, the Severn Tunnel, and the suspension bridge at Clifton. The third meeting at Bristol, in 1898, had a more famous president, the late Sir William Crookes. His address was remarkable for its analysis of the contemporary production and consumption of wheat, and for the prediction that unless something happened before 30 years had passed, there would be a wheat shortage amounting to world starvation. His prophecy failed, as he hoped it would fail, partly for a reason he foresaw—an immense increase in the production and use of nitrates as fertilizers—and partly because of the improvement of wheat culture by the production of new strains.

ADDRESSES AND DISCUSSIONS

Professor Bower, who held the Chair of Botany in the University of Glasgow from 1885 to 1925, will deliver his address to the whole association to-morrow evening. His greatest contribution to science has been on the ancestry, anatomy, and classification of ferns, but he has taken a deep interest in the wider problems of biology, and may be expected to deal with a subject attractive and stimulating to the greater part of his audience. The full work of the association begins on Thursday, when six of the 13 presidents of sections will deliver their addresses. Professor G. T. Morgan, Director of the Chemical Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, should be able to describe to the chemists the successes of the State in the direct pursuit of research. Dr. W. T. Calman, Keeper of Zoology at the British Museum, is an authority on crustaceans, but his address to zoologists will probably deal with some general aspect of classification. Dr. H. S. Harrison, Curator of the Horniman Museum, will preside over the anthropologists, and is a specialist on human archaeology. Professor H. S. Raper, now of Manchester, formerly at the University of Leeds, who is President of the Section of Physiology, is an expert on bio-chemistry. Dr. A. W. Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, will address the Botanical Section on taxonomic and economic problems, and Lord Eustace Percy, President of the Board of Education in the last Government, will devote his presidential address to schemes of higher education. On Thursday also there are to be discussions on Fertilizers, Atmospherics, and on a scheme for establishing a National Folk Museum.

Friday, the second full working day, has three presidential addresses. In the Section of Geography, Professor P. M. Roxby, of the University of Liverpool, will deal with the subject in its human rather than its physical applications. Sir E. W. Moir, in his address to the Engineering Section, will draw on some of his experience of the value of science gained in his association with the great firm founded by the late Lord Cowdray. Dr. C. W. Valentine, Professor of Education in the University of Birmingham, will devote his address to the Section of Psychology to Child Psychology. There will also be discussions on dyestuffs, with special reference to the industry in Great Britain, on the Permian Geological Period, on mineral elements in plant nutrition, and on the physiological effects of changing air pressure in engineering works. The remaining four sections have to wait until Monday to listen to their presidents. On that day Dr. F. E. Smith, formerly scientific adviser to the Admiralty, now secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and Physical Secretary of the Royal Society, will address the Section on Mathematics and Physics on Terrestrial Magnetism. Professor O. T. Jones, of the University of Manchester, will deal, in the Section of Geology, with the Bristol Channel. In Agriculture, the president, Dr. P. J. du Toit, will deal with the position and prospects of veterinary science in South Africa. Professor T. E. Gregory, Sir E. Cassel, Professor of Banking in the University of London, will discuss the relations between rationalization and technological unemployment in his presidential address to the Section of Economy.

LECTURES AND RECEPTIONS

On Friday evening Professor E. V. Appleton will give the first evening discourse to the whole association, his subject being "Wireless Echoes," and on Tuesday night Professor R. E. Slade will give the second on "Nitrogen and the Food Supply," when he will doubtless justify Crookes's hope of 30 years ago concerning the artificial production of nitrates.

The Lord Mayor is giving a reception on Thursday evening, to be followed by a dance at the Students' Union. The Clifton Zoological Society is to be "at home" to the association on Sunday afternoon, and on Monday evening there is to be a reception at Clifton College. An extensive set of excursions has been arranged for the afternoons, with longer trips on Saturday and Sunday. Certainly, the local committee has done everything possible for the success of the meeting.

The late Professor H. H. Turner was to have given a public lecture on the "Discovery of Planets"; his sudden death will be regretted very specially; for many years he was one of the general secretaries of the association and was one of the most regular attenders at the meetings.

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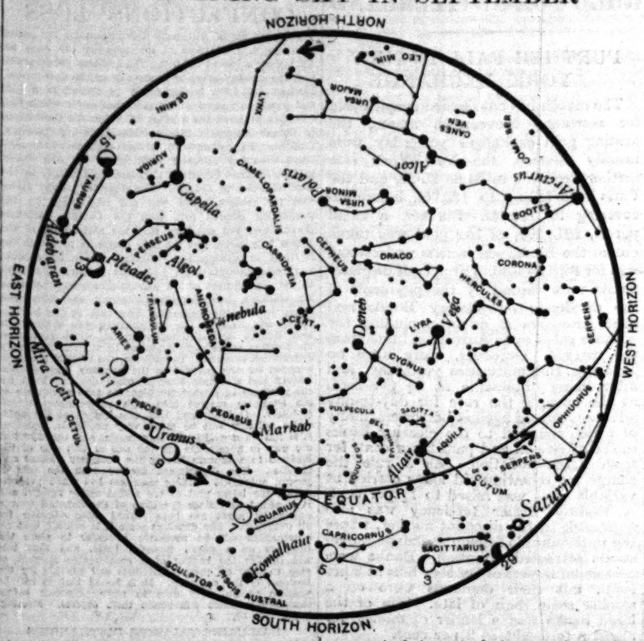
STARS OF THE MONTH

THE EVENING SKY IN SEPTEMBER



(FROM OUR ASTRONOMICAL CORRESPONDENT)

This diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 11 o'clock at the beginning, at 10 o'clock in the middle, and at 9 o'clock at the end of the month, the time in all cases being local; or, in other words, at places away from Greenwich, the Greenwich times to which the diagram applies are later than the above by the amount of the longitude if the place be west of Greenwich, earlier by like amount if it be east. If the diagram be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words round the circle) is at the bottom, the stars he then has in front of 11 n will be found between the lowest point of the circle and its centre, which represents the zenith, or point immediately overhead, and the heavens to his right and left hand will be found in the corresponding positions in the diagram.

The arrows show the direction of the apparent motion of the stars throughout the night because of the rotation of the Earth and also of their progress through this series of diagrams throughout the year.

The time used in these notes is that of the Greenwich Meridian and is not "Summer Time," which may be found by adding one hour to the times here given.

The position of the Moon is shown for alternate evenings from the 3rd to the 15th and for the 29th. The Moon will be Full at about 3 o'clock in the morning of September 8, so that the 7th is the night of Full Moon. This is not the Harvest Moon: that designation belongs this year to the Full Moon of October 7, since that is the nearest to the Equinox, which happens in the evening of September 23.

The Variable Star Algol will be at a minimum at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 13th, about an hour before midnight of the 15th, at 8 o'clock in the evening of the 18th, and at other times in daylight hours. These times are given approximately, to the nearest half hour in fact, and may probably be relied on to that extent, but precise observations of the exact time of minimum would be a welcome addition to knowledge.

Mira Ceti, which is a variable star of another type, since it goes through its changes of brightness in 11 months, rising from obscurity to naked eye visibility once during that interval, now comes within the diagram. Its maximum this year was predicted to happen in June, so that it is probably not now visible without instrumental aid.

THE PLANETS IN SEPTEMBER

Mercury will be at Inferior Conjunction on the 21st, and will afterwards be a morning star, but will not rise early enough to be seen by naked eye in September. Venus will be at Greatest Elongation east of the Sun on the 12th, and will therefore be an evening star, but when that configuration happens at this time of the year, the planet is necessarily lower than the Sun in declination, since it must be south of the Equator, and hence it sets at no great interval after the Sun. Actually the planet will set a few minutes before 8 o'clock at the beginning of the month in the west-south-west at the beginning of the month and soon after half-past 6, more towards the south-west point at the end. Venus is now of half-moon shape, like our satellite at First Quarter. It is quite bright and growing brighter, and may be seen about sunset, or soon after, low down near the compass points indicated.

Mars is now in the constellation Gemini, just beyond the north-east boundary of the diagram, and rises soon after 11 o'clock at the beginning of September, but since it is moving eastwards, or from right to left among the stars, its time of rising is not very much earlier later in the month. Jupiter is in the same constellation as Mars, and is moving in the same direction, but less rapidly, so that it is overtaken by the latter in the early morning of the 27th, when the two planets will be in conjunction, Mars being about half-a-degree or the breadth of the Moon above the brighter planet, and since this occurs in the region of the sky near the well-known stars, Castor and Pollux, the aspect of the eastern sky in the early morning will be attractive this month. Mars is now as bright as an average first magnitude star, which means that it is brighter than either of the Twins. Jupiter is of negative magnitude, 1.6 at the beginning of the month, which means that it is much brighter than any other object in its near vicinity, and about as bright as the star Sirius, much lower in the sky, which rises in the east-south-east an hour-and-a-half after midnight at the end of the month.

Saturn is still to be seen in the early evening sky in the position shown, and Uranus, which may possibly be seen by unaided eye in favourable circumstances, is now within our diagram.

THE LATE PROFESSOR TURNER

The astronomical obituary of August is perhaps more calamitous, if comparison may be made with propriety, than that of the previous month. The loss of Dr. Knobel was scarcely unexpected, but the announcement of the death of Professor Turner must have come as a shock to all who knew him, for no warning had been manifested by any apparent abatement of vigour, and the effect on the Astronomical Society is almost catastrophic. Twenty-three years ago M. Lœwy, then Director of the Paris Observatory, met his death by the same cause as Turner has, and in very similar circumstances. He was speaking at an astronomical committee meeting and fell back unconscious into the arms of a friend. In the course of a sympathetic note on that occasion which he knew so well how to write, Turner quoted what were almost the last words of this distinguished man, "Travailler comme si on devait vivre éternellement et se hâter comme si on ne devait pas avoir de lendemain." Those who knew Turner know that he adopted and lived up to those sentiments, and that though death came to him as he would have wished, it was perhaps accelerated, as in this earlier case, by the need of repose. In the biographical notice in *The Times* of August 21 there will be found mention of many of his chief activities, but there are others that may not be so well known, of which one at least may be recalled. When Chief Assistant at Greenwich under Sir William Christie he took a leading part in the determination of the longitude of Montreal, in cooperation with a Professor of the university of that city and others, which produced a result still regarded as standard for the Transatlantic arc. But of late years his attention has been drawn specially to Seismology, as was specially mentioned in the column above cited, he hoping, no doubt, to arrive at some concrete fact of periodicity, or inter-relation with some other phenomenon, that would have been of fundamental importance to knowledge. But this, alas! was not to be, and he has not been permitted to see the full result of much capable and well-organized work.

EARTHQUAKES AND THE PACIFIC

Curious to say, at the latest meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society Professor Turner read a paper bearing on the circumstances of the Pacific Ocean that have lately been written about in *The Times*. He spoke of a special class of deep-seated earthquakes that originate at a depth of 400 miles as against 50 miles for the average earthquake. The epicentres, or spots on the earth where these are indicated, are confined to a region of South America which runs parallel to the Pacific Coast but is situated some distance inland, and to the Malay Archipelago and the Pacific shore of the continent of Asia. The centre of a curve drawn through these falls on the Equator in the middle of the Pacific, and Professor Turner mentioned the supposed breaking off of the moon and conjectured the possible persistence of a strain.

PLUTO

It is not yet to be definitely said that the moving object that was photographed at the Lowell Observatory at other places in the early part of this year is a newly discovered major planet of the Solar system. Dr. Jackson of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, doubtless with the supposed new planet in his mind, has lately made a revision of the orbit of Neptune. It will be realized that accuracy in such matters is obtained by continual discussion of the residual errors as they accrue from observation, and the last revision of Neptune's orbit was in 1898. Dr. Jackson found a correction of three hours to the period of about 165 years, but after applying this correction and others the residuals were such that the mass of a body outside the orbit of Neptune could not be determined from them. Images of objects on photographs of bygone years are being picked out that will fit the computed orbit or nearly so, but it is suggested that as this body is a very faint object there are many such images to choose from, and nothing definite can be said as to its nature until there is a longer range of consecutive observations for discussion.

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE

During the past month a change has taken place in this small Government Department, in accordance with the regulations of the Civil Service Dr. P. H. Cowell, F.R.S., has retired from the post of superintendent that he has occupied since 1910 and has been succeeded by Dr. Leslie J. Comrie, who has been the deputy superintendent since 1925. Dr. Cowell was a Senior Wrangler of exceptional merit whose genius for manipulation of formulas has found its use in a somewhat obscure but important position. Dr. Comrie is a Cambridge mathematician who held one of the Isaac Newton studentships, founded by the late Dr. Frank McClean, that have been the means of introducing many professional astronomers of to-day into the science. The Nautical Almanac Office has existed in its present form for about 100 years, and Dr. Comrie is its fifth superintendent.

MARINE INSURANCE

TWO SMALL STEAMERS SUNK

A curious feature of the marine casualties reported during the week-end was the sinking, through collision, of two little steamers—the Shoreham and the Claretta—belonging to the same ownership.

The SHOREHAM sank through collision with the French steamer Annik off Trevose Head. She is described as a vessel of 805 tons, built in 1914, and owned by John S. Monks, Limited. The same owners' steamer CLARETTA sank, after collision, off the Longships, while bound from Cardiff for Granville. She is of 500 tons, built in 1898. The crews of both vessels were saved.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted on the London market:—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
TAITSU MARU	Vladivostock for Yawata. Ashore outside Urusan Harbour, Korea	50
KRONPRINS OLAV	Ashore at Skallnes, Varangerfjord	50
SPICA	West Indies and Halifax Aug. 26 for Quebec. Ashore Cerberus Shoal	70

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

ABERHILL.—Grimsby, Aug. 30.—British s. Aberhill (previously reported), temporary repairs impracticable, cargo must be discharged here. Permanent repairs being arranged Humber. Jettisoned cargo from after-deck only. Sea water penetrated both holds depth about 4ft. starboard side.

ANNIK.—Barry, Sept. 1.—French s. Annik (previously reported) docked here and landed the crew of steamer Shoreham reported sunk after collision Annik; bows damaged.

ARGINIA.—North Sydney, N.S., Aug. 31.—British schooner Arginia is ashore at the entrance to the port and lies in a bad position. Assistance has been sent to her from here.

BORDERLAND.—Liverpool, Sept. 1.—Steamer Borderland (previously reported) arrived here to-day.

DURLSTONE.—Dunkirk, Sept. 1.—British auxiliary schooner Durlstone and Dutch m.v. Zuid Beijerland have been in collision. Former vessel badly damaged; latter slightly. Both have put in. Collision occurred near Sandettie Lightvessel yesterday owing to a dense fog.

ETHELWOLF.—Durban, Sept. 1.—British s. Ethelwolf, from Fredrikstad, arrived here leaky, having struck uncharted obstruction off Port St. Johns. Surveyor appointed. Will go into dock and be surveyed as soon as practicable after discharging Durban cargo. Examination by divers to be held to-day.

KILNSEA.—Buenos Aires, Sept. 1.—British s. Kilnsea discharging cargo, fire in cargo No. 1 hold. Surveyor attending.

MARIGOT.—See Yainville.

MAROUSSIO.—Dardanelles, Aug. 31.—Greek s. Maroussio, Poti for Genoa, has stranded at Injeh Burnu. Assistance has been sent.

MILLIMUMUL.—See Stassfurt.

SHOREHAM.—See Annik.

SPANPO.—Alderney, Sept. 1.—Motor-yacht Spanpo, Cherbourg to Bordeaux, engine backfired 8 p.m. Sunday and about 10.30 p.m. explosion followed. Ship in flames, blew up, and sank in Race about two miles east La Hague Coast. Crew of three, including master, landed here in punt at 8 a.m. to-day.

STASSFURT.—Sydney, Sept. 1.—German s. Stassfurt, from Brisbane, collided with trawler Millimumul in harbour to-day. Former vessel damaged above the waterline; stem smashed and plates injured. Temporary repairs will be effected. Latter damaged badly amidships below the waterline. Will dock to-morrow. Permanent repairs will be effected.

THASSOS.—Kiel, Sept. 1.—Greek s. Thassos (previously reported), got off with assistance and proceeded after having obtained certificate of seaworthiness.

YAINVILLE.—Dunkirk, Sept. 1.—French s. Yainville, bound for Memel (previously reported), has put in damaged by collision with French s. Marigot in North Sea.

ZUID BEIJERLAND.—See Durlstone.

STOLEN MONEY RETURNED

A story of an agreement not to prosecute being signed by a man who had been robbed of £68, which was returned to him, was told at Ealing Police Court on Friday when two laundry hands, JOSEPHINE BARKER, 20, of Colville-road, South Acton, and EDITH GOSSAGE, 19, of Bollo Bridge-road, Acton, and a clerk, PERCY HARRY STEER, 27, of Saville-road, Acton, were remanded on a charge of being concerned with other persons unknown in stealing with violence £68 from Frederick Henry Dickman, of Boston-road, Hanwell, in the Great West Road, Isleworth. Mr. L. B. Dennis, prosecuting, said that last week Dickman was approached by some person or persons, about whom he knew nothing, and as a result of an interview certain money that had actually been stolen from him was returned to him, and he signed a letter which he (Mr. Dennis) had not seen and would not have advised to be signed if he had known anything of the matter, which was, in effect, an agreement not to continue the prosecution. Dickman only signed the agreement in order to obtain his money back. He did not intend to carry out the agreement, although he had signed it. Mr. Dennis submitted that the proper course would be to remand defendants and to send the papers to the Director of Public Prosecutions. The BENCH agreed to take that course.

Books of the Day

ORGANIZING PEACE

A 19TH-CENTURY ENTERPRISE

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE MOVEMENT IN THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY. By CHRISTINA PHELPS. (Columbia: University Press. London: King. 14s. net.)

Every great war, for some three centuries past, has led to a reaction in favour of peace and to a crop of projects for securing its perpetuity. But these projects, as Miss Phelps points out, were but the isolated efforts of individual thinkers—Emeric Crucé, the Abbé de St. Pierre, Immanuel Kant. It was not till the thirties of the nineteenth century that any effort was made to organize the peace movement and provide it with the backing of a widespread public opinion. It is this movement, which began to take form in 1835 and collapsed on the eve of the Crimean War in 1853, which is the subject of the volume under review.

In her opening chapter Miss Phelps describes the conditions which favoured the movement. In 1835 Europe had been at peace for 20 years; and though the Great Alliance, which had secured this peace, was now split in half, there had been no repudiation of its main principle—the maintenance of peace, which had been solemnly reaffirmed in the Declaration of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818. Moreover, new and seemingly more hopeful factors had been introduced into the situation. In France after 1830, and in England after 1832, the middle classes were in power, and in the new enthusiasm for democracy the vision of permanent and universal peace, and of civilization built up on the sure foundation of international cooperation, seemed by no means unrealizable. For in that sanguine age men believed, if not in the perfectibility of human nature, at least in the perfectibility of human institutions. With the opening of the great International Exhibition, in 1851, the dream of peace seemed to the eager spirits of that generation to have been brought near to realization. The wonderful crystal palace, glittering in Hyde Park, was hailed with enthusiasm as the "Temple of Peace."

In subsequent chapters Miss Phelps describes, in much detail, the activities of the peace societies and peace congresses during these years; the plans put forward for a permanent "Congress of Nations," for the codification of international law, for arbitration, and for disarmament. In view of the establishment of the League of Nations, these long-forgotten activities have regained some interest, though it is a moot point whether or not they affected the policy of the framers of the Treaty of Versailles. But the historical lesson is not precisely that which Miss Phelps would like to draw. These petitions for disarmament and protests—*e.g.*, against such innocuous measures as the Militia Bills of 1848 and 1849—which poured into Parliament during these years had their effect; but this effect was other than that which was intended. They misled the Russian Ambassador, Baron Brünnow, and through him the Emperor Nicholas I., into the belief that public opinion in England would never allow the British Government to appeal to arms, and were thus among the immediate contributory causes of the Crimean War.

Miss Phelps's study is well written, gives evidence of wide research, and is elaborately documented; but, like so many academic monographs, it shows signs of insufficient intimacy with the wider history of the period covered. It was not in the Treaty of Paris (1856) that arbitration was first "taken out of the region of abstract speculation and included among the recognized resources of practical statesmanship"; and, indeed, the protocol cited provides, not for arbitration, but for "mediation" through the good offices of a third Power. Arbitration had been resorted to long before in certain cases, and formal provision for it had been made in the German Federal Act of 1815. Again, it is hardly correct to say that "the formal origin of the international constitution can be traced to the Declaration of Aix-la-Chapelle." The Declaration was essentially only a reaffirmation of the principle embodied in Article VI. of the Treaty of Alliance of November 20, 1815, with some pious phrases added for the purpose of humouring the Imperial author of the Holy Alliance. Lastly, the statement is once more made that the Chinese war of 1840-1842 was waged by Great Britain "for the opium trade." This is one of the most persistent of legends; yet the truth can be discovered by no more effort than is required to read a few pages of the chapter on the Far East in Volume XI. of the Cambridge Modern History.

SEA ADVENTURE

I'M ALONE. By CAPTAIN JACK RANDELL. (Cape. 10s. 6d. net.)

One might assume from the title "I'm Alone" that Captain Randell had written a modern psychological novel, but that assumption has to be discarded after one glance at the "Let 'em all come" expression and hard-bitten face with which the author faces the world in the frontispiece. As he is in Arctic clothes and presents himself on the first page as a Newfoundlander the next supposition is that he has been left to shift for himself somewhere in the North, and that the subject is an Alexander Selkirk adventure. But as he spins his yarn it turns out that marooning is about the only standard adventure in which he has not been involved. He is always in the thick of a fight, and fight after fight goes to show that when he is alone it is only because he has knocked the other fellows out. His is a story, vividly told, of a man of action who has taken the world as he found it, and found it on the whole pretty good.

Most of his adventures were afloat; but when there was not much doing at sea he made the land serve his turn. As a Canadian scout in the Boer War he did what others found it so difficult to do—getting to such close quarters with the usually elusive enemy that the powder from his Colts burned the shirts of three of them, and leaving Africa with so many golden sovereigns that he tells us: "I never even stopped to count them." The Arctic clothes have to do with another land adventure—in which he led mining expeditions into Hudson Bay. But the sea is his natural sphere, as will be gathered from his comment on gaining his Master's certificate: "Another Randell was a sea-captain." At sixteen he was in a sailing ship and the only one of her company not struck down by yellow fever at Pernambuco. Later, his peculiar aptitude for extricating himself from tight places got him the command of dredgers that provided an exacting test of seamanship in heavy weather. He did his part in the Great War with the destroying of submarines, the cutting out of German freighters, and the outwitting of a spy. But the title "I'm Alone"? It is the name of the schooner which when under his command was sunk as a rum runner by an American revenue cutter. The sinking, which is described in detail, attracted much attention in 1929, and the question of international law involved is still a matter of arbitration between Canada and the United States.

CARS OF TO-DAY

1½-LITRE LEA-FRANCIS

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The 1½-litre supercharged Lea-Francis sportsman's coupé is an attractive car and one of the finest examples in the world of what can be achieved with real efficiency. It has but a four-cylinder engine of 69 and 100 mm., yet will do about 45, 65 and 80 miles an hour on second, third, and top. Although of only 12 taxable horse power, the standard engine is stated to give 70 at 4,500 r.p.m.

The sportsman's coupé has two adjustable front seats with tipping backs and there are wells for the feet of the two back passengers. The body is set low, which gives it a nice appearance and the car good stability, while head clearance, especially in front, is not unduly cut down. There are two wide doors, a luggage container at the back, and spare wire wheel and 27in. by 4.40in. tire are kept in a well in each front wing. The latest type of body has been improved in one or two details compared to the one tried—as, for example, the storage of tools in the top of the luggage locker instead of under the back cushions. The great point about this supercharged car is that it is a standard production which has stood the test of three years or so and is designed straightforwardly. The valves are overhead and worked in the ordinary way by pushrods. They have double springs, there is the usual adjustment for clearance on the pushrod end of each rocker and the lubrication is forced. The head is not difficult to raise. The newest form of exhaust consists of three pipes attached to the nearside of the head, and these lead to a common exhaust pipe. Timing is by gear, and forward of the casing is the water pump and aft of it the generator. The pump has an adjustable gland, but must be removed for repacking. The hose connexions are rather out of the way. The honeycomb radiator is sloped and of V-shape and has two adjustable head stays. There is no fan and in the V of the radiator there is the Cozette blower or supercharger, which can be withdrawn without undue trouble if desired. The blower is driven off the crankshaft and runs at engine speed. It is working all the time but does not have much effect in the ordinary way under about 500 revolutions a minute of the engine. The vanes are lubricated by a small amount of oil being mixed with the petrol, and on the top of the blower there is a small oil pump, and this lubricates the ball bearings of the spindle. The oil feed can be worked by gravity or by the forced engine system. The carburettor is bolted directly to the nearside of the blower and the mixture is sent through a single pipe to the cylinder head from the offside of the blower. A release valve is fitted in the pipe in case of a blow-back. An autopulse delivers the petrol from the 10-gallon tank at the back to the carburettor. The car tried also had an autovac tank. There is a petrol gauge on the dash, as well as a water thermometer, a revolution counter, and a blower pressure gauge, and the filler on the rear tank is clear of the luggage trunk and has a gauze, together with a two-gallon reserve. Behind the generator, on the nearside, there is the starter which has an inspection cover over the pinion. The sparking plugs are set at an angle in the offside of the head and can be easily unscrewed with the special spanner provided. On this side, also, there is the cross-driven magneto, which is easily examined and has a vernier coupling. The oil filler is to hand and has a gauze, and near it, on each side, are the dipstick and the relief valve. Some rodding gets rather in the way of the former. The pressure oil filter can be drawn out from under the bonnet, and the suction filter from the side of the sump when sump drainage also is needed. The crankshaft runs in three bearings, the pistons are of aluminium alloy, and the connecting rods are of duralumin. Steering is by worm and wheel with a serrated drop-arm connexion. Four-cylinder engine, single-plate dry clutch, and four-speed gear-box form a unit which is held at four points. Each bearer arm has but one bolt, but these do not take weight. The clutch spigot has a bronze bearing which is oiled from the gear-box.

The gearcase is circular and in one with the clutch housing face. The shafts can be withdrawn from the back end and there is a top filler. The level plug would be easier to get at were it in the nearside of the case. The offside speed lever works in a visible gate, with a catch for reverse, and is free of the frame. The open metal-jointed propeller shaft delivers the power to the spiral bevel driven back axle, the case of which is of the built-up type. There is a level filler which can be got at with the back seat removed. Six brakes are fitted, and for the four-wheel set there is a vacuum servo motor on the offside of the gearbox. The four back brakes work in duplex form and the drums front and back are well ribbed and enclosed. Rods are used throughout for the application, but the forward rods should be guided. The front brake operating spindles are anchored behind the axle and the cams are expanded by a push-up spindle in each hollow pivot pin. The hand brakes, which are applied by an offside lever, are compensated, and the four-wheel brakes act directly—a sound system. There is a handy winged nut for the adjustment of each of the four wheel brakes, and a primary winged nut for adjustment of the compensated pair. The springs front and back are half-elliptical, and the ends of the back springs and the rear ends of the front are held in rollers which can turn and which allow the spring ends to slide. The rear springs are underslung and under the frame line. Double frictional shock absorbers are fitted front and back. The gear ratios are 4.27, 5.56, 8.47, 14.23, and (reverse) 18.64, and higher sets can be had if desired. Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are 9ft. 3in., 4ft. 2in., and 7in. The price of this model is £525.

At 3,000 r.p.m. the car does about 28, 44, and 55 miles an hour on second, third, and top. The car tested had done nearly 20,000 miles and had evidently led a somewhat rackety life, nevertheless it was to its credit that it behaved as well as it did. On the test there were three persons on board, the roads were dry and outwards there was a distinct adverse breeze. Fifty-eight miles an hour was reached on the stretch and, with a standing start on third and second, the crest of the old Dashwood Hill, with its rough surface, was passed at 28 and 43 miles an hour respectively. At the latter rate the engine was showing 4,800 r.p.m. The new hill was a failure, as although good acceleration was made during the first half from 30 m.p.h. at the bottom, the full load on top caused missing of the plugs and popping, which, of course, immediately reduced the speed. Except for this trouble, the engine ran well throughout, and was extremely lively. It was reasonably quiet, although with some overhaul it would have been quieter, and the lower gears made to hum a shade less. The engine is well-balanced and was reasonably docile. Second and third are there to be used and acceleration then is quite exceptional, but the engine did not shirk its work on top. The day was hot, but the cooling worked well. The clutch and change-speed actions were satisfactory. The suspension allowed the car to hold the road properly on the whole, but there was too much bounce at the lower speeds. This might well be reduced by some other form of shock absorber. Both sets of brakes were excellent and in both directions, and the steering was good, being easy enough yet always firm, while a fair lock is provided.

"Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual edition—containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving," are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from booksellers, newsagents, or bookstalls.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL

The annual report of Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, Marylebone-road, shows that the number of in-patients last year was 2,340. Of these 1,916 were married women and 444 single women with the first child. The death rates for "booked" and emergency cases were respectively 3.2 and 43 per 1,000, which shows the great importance of ante-natal treatment. So does the fact that the infantile death rate in "booked" cases was only 25 per 1,000, as compared with 153 per 1,000 in emergency cases. The number of women attended in their own homes by the hospital midwives was 1,546 and there was not a single maternal death for the third year in succession. The total number of patients delivered during these three years was 4,783. There were only 12 deaths of infants. The total income last year was £24,927 and the total expenditure £24,849. The next step in the removal of the hospital from Marylebone to Hammersmith will involve an expenditure of at least £150,000. The Isolation Block on the new site in Goldhawk-road was opened last month.

The Minister of Health has sent a circular to local authorities in England and Wales calling attention to the Public Works Facilities Act, recently passed by Parliament, to expedite work in relief of unemployment. The circular sets out briefly the principal provisions of the Act.

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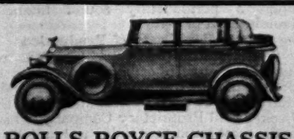

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General Bank Balances	£37,505,336
Savings Bank Balances	51,375,150
Note Issue Department	27,150,257
Rural Credits Department	1,315,114
Other Items	7,462,384
	£125,808,241

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Reserve Fund	£6,150,000 0 0
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..	£7,500,000 0 0
	£21,150,000 0 0
Aggregate Assets to 30th Sept., 1929	£90,856,297 7 10

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RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	£2,174,171
Aggregate Assets to 31st March, 1930 ..	£19,214,378

The Bank receives deposits for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application, and conducts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand.
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CITY NOTES

DISCOUNT RATES AND THE EXCHANGES

LESSONS OF WARING AND GILLOW

The tendency of the sterling exchange in relation to dollars and francs indicates that the open market discount rate is too low, and something more than the slight hardening process observable yesterday is required to bring the rate into a proper relationship with the official rate and with the international monetary situation. The relative scarcity of bills in relation to the supply of short money seeking investment of that type is the real cause of the lowness of open market discount rates, but the state of the exchanges is a much more trustworthy index of a country's financial position than a passing abundance of bank credit in Lombard-street. With the Paris exchange at its present figure, the bulk of the South African gold which is to be dealt with in the open market today will probably be secured by France.

Waring and Gillow Meeting

From the speech made by Lord Waring at yesterday's meeting of Waring and Gillow it is clear that inadequate working capital has been an important cause of the company's troubles. In recent years the business has grown very largely, but the expansion has been carried out with more enthusiasm than judgment. In other words, the company has made the mistake of over-trading. A business of the dimensions of Waring and Gillow requires expert financial direction as much as expert technical and commercial direction, but apparently the work of the company has been without first-class financial supervision. Lord Waring admitted that if the company had been handled by a better financier than himself, due provision would have been made for the company's commitments, and more foresight probably shown in providing larger capital funds to finance the varied nature of the company's transactions which had absorbed a large amount of cash. He has resigned in order to make room for the appointment of a chairman with the necessary financial experience to deal with the financial affairs of the firm. Lord Waring also implied that economies in expenditure were necessary, and Lord Brentford, in referring to the committee of investigation, said that they were determined to effect substantial economies. Waring and Gillow is not the only company that has found itself in trouble owing to the absence of expert financial direction, and the investing public will recall a number of cases in the last 10 years where over-trading and reconstruction have been the sequel. A lesson to be learned from the Waring and Gillow disclosures is that where business is carried on in large units at least one member of the board should be an expert in finance.

Depletion of Cash Resources

Lord Waring apologized for the reassuring statement issued to the Press on June 4 in which it was stated that the company had earned record profits and that the dividend (15 per cent.) would be maintained. In making that statement it appears that he had anticipated a large profit on the sale of certain property—a theatre site—but the purchasers found difficulty in financing the transaction, and they are now negotiating for the re-sale of the property. But even if such a profit had been secured it would have been in the nature of a capital and not a trading profit. The profit for the year actually shows a decrease of £155,527. This is attributed to severe competition and trade depression. In recent years the board has pursued a very active policy in developing its foreign business, notably in India and the South of France, and if adequate finance had been provided all might have been well. But extension of the business seriously depleted the company's cash resources, and Lord Brentford said it was essential that money should be found in a very few days in order to deal with creditors. The statements made both by Lord Waring and Lord Brentford satisfied the general body of shareholders, for after a little criticism the report and accounts were adopted with only one dissentient.

The Investigation

With regard to the inquiry which is to be carried out by Lord Brentford and Sir Harry Peat, the former said that the investigation, in which the creditors had been invited to participate, would necessarily take some time because of the magnitude of the business. When the inquiry was completed it was proposed to appoint a new chairman with expert financial knowledge. The shareholders adopted a wise course in passing the accounts, for it should facilitate the raising of the money necessary to satisfy creditors and thus enable the investigation to proceed without hindering the business. But not until the investigation has been completed can they be fully informed of the position, nor can the necessary measures be taken to place the company upon a permanently sound financial foundation.

Australian Costs of Production

Some striking figures showing the remarkable growth of industrial costs of production in Australia were given to the shareholders at the general meeting of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, which is the most important industrial unit of its kind in Australia. The company's mine at Broken Hill was closed down last June, because it was impossible to produce zinc concentrates except at a loss. The workmen were invited to accept a reduction of 17½ per cent. in wages, but they refused. To get the mine into production now a much larger reduction in wages would have to be accepted owing to the fall in metal prices. The chairman mentioned that the cost of coal at Broken Hill, which in 1913 was £1 13s. per ton, had risen in 10 years to £3 8s. per ton. Timber, which used to cost £6 10s. per 1,000ft. cost in 1923 £11 14s. Labourers' wages had risen from 9s. 6d. to 16s. 7d., and miners' wages from 11s. to 21s. 8d., while hours of working had been reduced, on the surface from 48 to 43, and underground, from 48 to 35. Unduly high costs of production form one of the chief obstacles to the return of prosperity to the Commonwealth.

Silk Manufacturers' Accounts

Under the conditions which prevailed in the silk trade during the period, the accounts for the year to June 30 of Wardle and Davenport, the old-established silk-manufacturing company, must be considered satisfactory. Profits and dividend are lower, but there has been no impairment of the company's strong financial position. Both the net earnings (£41,062) and the dividend on the Ordinary shares (10 per cent., free of tax) are the lowest since the trade collapse of 1920-21. Since then net earnings have risen to £117,309, and the distribution to shareholders has on three occasions been 20 per cent. A very liquid position is disclosed by the balance-sheet. While the current liabilities, including the final dividend on the Ordinary capital, amount to £85,000, the floating assets reach a total of £449,000. Cash and investments alone amount to £339,981; £54,403 is due to the company by sundry debtors and on bills receivable; and the stock-in-trade is valued at £55,212. Small reductions are shown in the amount due by sundry creditors, the stock-in-trade, and the sums owing to the company by sundry debtors. These are doubtless the result of quiet trade and lower prices.

South Africa's Good Fortune

In reviewing the financial and commercial situation in South Africa in his speech at the recent general meeting of the South African Reserve Bank, the Governor of the Bank, Mr. W. H. Clegg, drew a by no means unsatisfactory picture having regard to the trade conditions prevailing throughout the world. The check to business in South Africa experienced in the second half of last year was, he explained, due to two causes—namely, a certain amount of over-trading and over-importing on the part of local merchants and manufacturers, and the severe break in the world prices of primary products. Mr. Clegg showed, however, that thanks to her large gold production, South Africa was better fitted than any other country in the world to stand a shock of this nature, and he pointed out that the wealth of the country as a whole had not diminished, and would not diminish, so long as gold production maintained its present important place in the country's activities. This is a very gratifying feature of South Africa's economy. It means that the necessary adjustment to the lower range of values will be carried out much more easily in South Africa than would otherwise be possible. Mr. Clegg uttered a timely warning against hopes that the lower range of prices would prove temporary. The lower level of prices might, and probably would, turn out to be not a temporary but a more or less permanent adjustment. The more widely this is recognized the sooner will recovery occur.

Copper Mining in Rhodesia

Mr. A. Chester Beatty, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the Selection Trust, showed how the development of copper mining properties in Rhodesia, in which the company is substantially interested, directly benefits industry in this country. Of the very large quantities of plant, machinery, and materials required for these undertakings over 80 per cent., he said, had been purchased in Great Britain. Further, negotiations were in progress among all the large copper companies of Rhodesia with a view to forming an English company to erect and operate a large copper refinery on a proposed site in England. Shareholders of the Selection Trust will, Mr. Beatty stated, be asked at an early date to pass a resolution to liquidate the company, all the shares of which have been exchanged for shares in a company incorporated in Canada. He pointed out that the business of the company required from time to time either on behalf of its subsidiary or of the associated companies the provision of large sums for capital expenditure. The Canadian company, he said, would be in a better position to take advantage of international markets for future finance.

Eastwoods' Lower Dividend

Net profits of Eastwoods, Limited, brick manufacturers, for the 12 months to March 31 declined by nearly 9 per cent., and in order to maintain the reserve appropriation and the "carry forward" the directors have lowered the dividend from 15 per cent. to 12½ per cent. The results for the past three years are compared in the following table :—

	Year ended March 31		
	1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Net profit	68,240	75,610	76,297
Brought forward ..	11,011	11,901	12,194
Available	79,251	87,512	88,401
Preference share dividend ..	10,500	10,500	10,500
Ordinary share dividend ..	37,500	45,000	45,000
	(12½%)	(15%)	(15%)
To general reserve	20,000	20,000	20,000
Carried forward	11,251	12,011	12,901

A satisfactory feature of the accounts is the fact that the trading profits for the year were actually larger than in 1928-29. The major portion of the company's large holding of 5 per cent. War Loan was sold during the year, the holding of War Loan being now only £22,251, against £135,452; the realization of this stock showed a loss of £940. The cash holding is larger, however, and the floating assets show a large surplus over current liabilities.

The Gold in the Liner Egypt

The detailed description in *The Times* of yesterday of the discovery of the wreck of the liner Egypt, off Ushant, was read with very great interest by marine underwriters, and was much discussed in the London market. Accounts of the previous attempts to discover the wreck had been studied carefully, but there was always a doubt in the minds of business men respecting the ability of the divers actually to locate the vessel. From the account published yesterday it appeared that a diver was able to move about in the wreck of the vessel, which lies in a depth of water of about 396ft. It was recognized in the market that the work now achieved represents the first part of the task, and that the second part—the actual salvage of the metal—remains to be attempted, and that probably the further efforts will need to be postponed until next year. The position of the wreck, which is given, agrees with that officially recorded. The Egypt was sunk in May, 1922, and the metal consisted of £839,000 in gold and £215,000 in silver, representing a total value at the time of the wreck of £1,054,000. Since then the price of silver has depreciated heavily, but the value of the gold remains, and if the salvage is successful there should be a good reward for the Italian salvors, and a pleasing return for the marine underwriters who paid the claims after the sinking of the liner. At the time a number of reinsurances were effected.

Previous Recoveries of Gold

One of the most famous salvage cases known to the London market was the recovery of the gold in the steamer Alfonso XII., which was wrecked off Point Gando, Grand Canary, in February, 1885. There were on board ten boxes each weighing about 2cwt. and containing 10,000 Spanish gold coins, each nearly of the value of an English sovereign. The gold was insured in the London market for about £105,000. It was stowed in a lazarette, and to reach it openings had to be made in three decks. The metal was at a depth of 26¾ fathoms, or about 160 feet, and down to that time—45 years ago—the depth at which it was thought divers could work successfully was 25 fathoms. London underwriters organized a special expedition and sent out a staff, including three British divers, in the steamer Arabian. About £90,000 in gold was recovered, the actual cost of recovery being 15.922 per cent., which compared with an estimate of 16 per cent. made at the outset. Since then there have been a number of notable salvage cases, including the recovery of the gold in the Laurentic, but it is recognized that the successful salvage of the metal in the Egypt would represent, in some of its characteristics, the greatest achievement of the kind.

STOCK EXCHANGE

SLIGHT REACTION

CABLES AND WIRELESS HIGHER

The stock markets opened the week with a firm tone yesterday, but a reactionary tendency soon developed, as public buying was conspicuous by its absence. The reactionary tendency was partly due to uncertainty over Argentine political affairs. The disclosure of a small failure had little effect, and in the late dealings a fairly general rally occurred on professional buying and "bear" covering, so that where falls were recorded on balance they were mostly slight. A feature in the Miscellaneous market was the strength of Cables and Wireless stocks.

British Funds were firm on the whole, though the War Loan fell 1-16 to 103¾. Victory Bonds were strong, the large bonds at 95½ and the small at 95¾ both gaining ¼. Local Loans stock also was a good market with a rise of ¼ to 65¼, and Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cents. hardened to 100¼. India loans were strong, showing a general advance of ¼ to 1. HOME RAILWAY Ordinary stocks declined, but rallied in the later dealings. On balance falls of ¼ were marked in Great Western, L.M.S., and Southern Deferred, but many of the prior charges advanced. Underground Income Bonds were weak. In the Dominion group Canadian Pacific gained 5¼ to 187.

In the FOREIGN market business remained slack. Argentine bonds were dull on the political uncertainty, but Peruvian Corporation stocks were a better market. One or two Chinese bonds were lower, the 1912 loan falling to 38, after changing hands at 40¼. There were few changes of importance among FOREIGN RAILWAY securities, though two or three Argentine issues were easier, Cordoba Central falling a point to 19.

OIL shares weakened, but rallied in the later dealings, small falls being shown on balance. Mexican Eagle fell to 11s. and Canadian Eagle to 9s. 4½d. at one time, but on balance both showed falls of only 3d. at 11s. 3d. and 9s. 9d. respectively. Shell was 4 7-16, after being lower. Small falls were shown by Trinidad issues.

INTERNATIONAL SHARES HIGHER

In the MISCELLANEOUS market Courtaulds opened at 44s. 4½d. buyers, but declined to 42s. 9d., only to rally by the close to 43s. 9d.; and Imperial Chemical, which were marked down during the day from 22s. to 21s. 3d., recovered later to 21s. 9d. Cables and Wireless issues were strong, the market being short of stock. The "B" rose 2½ to 15, and the "A" and the Preference stocks advanced to 26½ and 77½ respectively. Cable-manufacturing shares enjoyed a general rise. In the banking group a number of Australian shares gained ground, English, Scottish, and Australian rising 3-16 to 5½. Cotton textile shares were firm, and Fine Spinners advanced 9d. to 21s. Celanese issues receded. Among international securities, Brazilian Traction (36), Hydro Electric (38⅛), and International Nickel (24¼) were strong. Gramophone closed without change at 3 1-16, after being lower, while Columbia Graphophone finished 1-16 down at 3 15-32. In the Tobacco group Imperial and British-American showed no change, but rises occurred in Imperial of Canada, United (South), and Godfrey Phillips; Carreras exceptionally were lower. Nitrate shares were firm. Leyland Motors fell to 60s. sellers at one time, but finished with a net fall of only 6d. at 62s. 6d.; similar falls were recorded in Austin and Guy. Thomas Tilling advanced. Thornycroft rose 1s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. Brewery shares were firm on the whole. In the store group John Barker and Harrods advanced further, and Selfridge Preferred was higher, while Waring and Gillow hardened slightly on the meeting. Hudson's Bay and Sudan Plantations gained ground. Argentine Navigation rose to 22s. 3d.

South African and Rhodesian MINING shares were quiet, and where movements occurred small falls were usual. Randfontein fell to 12s. 7½d., but "Johnnies" was an exception to the general rule with a rise of 9d. to 37s. The price of copper was higher, and Rio Tinto advanced 3d. The shares were dull, the price of the metal being lower.

INDIAN BANKING INQUIRY

EVIDENCE OF EXCHANGE BANKS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, SEPT. 1

The Indian Banking Inquiry Committee to day heard evidence tendered by representatives of the associated exchange banks, which include the Chartered Bank of India, the National Bank of India, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Mercantile Bank of India, Lloyds Bank, the Eastern Bank, and the P. and O. Banking Corporation.

The memorandum replying to the committee's questions indicated that the exchange banks, like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, consider that funds for industries should be found by the public, not by a bank such as the proposed industrial bank. The memorandum stated :—"We do not favour at present the establishment of an industrial bank, as no attempt made in the past to run such banks has proved successful. We do not think any industries floated on sound lines and showing reasonable promise of success have been unable to obtain the financial assistance necessary. No doubt many schemes on doubtful lines have failed to obtain the help asked from banks, but we think that banks on the whole as they exist are capable of supplying finance required by industries."

It was pointed out by the association that merchants could obtain from the exchange banks all the assistance required to finance their import and export trade provided they were of good reputation and reputed to be possessed of means in reasonable proportion to their trade. It was only where banks were unable to ascertain, even approximately, the financial status of a merchant that the latter found it difficult to secure accommodation in the conduct of his business, which if this information were available a responsible man would not experience. All merchants should adopt the businesslike practice of having their books regularly audited by a recognized chartered accountant and a balance-sheet in the correct form drawn up.

The association did not object to a licence being given when a foreign bank began business in India, as this would act as a safeguard against foreign banks of doubtful stability opening, but once a bank had been allowed to establish itself in India there ought to be no question of a licence being cancelled by any authority so long as it complied with the law. Any restrictions of such a nature would undoubtedly hamper the development of trade. There should be no regulations prescribed for governing the operations of such a bank. The association said that by "foreign banks" it meant all banks other than Indian and British.

Touching the position of the Imperial Bank of India the association claimed that its position to-day was the same, in the main, as in the past—namely, that of Government bankers. What its sphere of functioning in the future would be they would have to wait future events to see. So far as the association was aware the main concession accruing to the Imperial bank was the custody of Government balances. The association did not consider that the joint stock banks in India should be afforded or should expect such concessions, because once the central finance authority was established the Imperial Bank of India, on general principle, was not entitled to any sustained continuance of concessions hitherto enjoyed as a return for services rendered. Finally the association expressed the opinion that any form of subsidized banking would be a menace to progress.

SOUTHDOWN MOTOR SERVICES

An extraordinary general meeting of Southdown Motor Services, Limited, is to be held on September 18 to consider resolutions that : (1) the articles be amended; (2) the capital be increased to £276,250 by the creation of 75,000 new Ordinary £1 shares; and (3) £75,000, part of the reserve fund, be capitalized and applied in distributing to Ordinary shareholders registered on September 18, 75,000 new Ordinary £1 shares in the proportion of one new Ordinary share for every three existing Ordinary shares (whether of £1 or 1s.), fractions to be sold.

The company is controlled by Tilling and British Automobile Traction and Southern Railway Company. An agreement was entered into with the Southern Railway for the co-ordination of the railway services with the services of the company.

MONEY MARKET

GOLD FOR SWITZERLAND

FURTHER FALL IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE

The month has not opened auspiciously for sterling. Movements among the leading gold exchanges yesterday were usually adverse, the New York rate further declining to $4.86 25-32, and the Paris rate falling to 123.70f. before recovering to 123.74f. Further, a small parcel, £215,000, of bar gold was taken out of the Bank, which, it is understood, was for Switzerland. Large cash displacements were caused by the payments of the dividends on Victory Bonds and other transfers of credit, including the withdrawal of some Australian funds from the market. Moreover, there were no Treasury Bill maturities yesterday, and after being obtainable at 1½ per cent. at the opening the rate for day-to-day advances moved against borrowers, many of whom resorted to the clearing banks in the afternoon and paid 2 per cent. for fresh accommodation. As a rule the charge for renewing old loans carried at variable rates was raised to 1½ per cent. A slightly firmer tendency was also noticeable in the discount market, where the unfavourable foreign exchange movements attracted attention. Banks were occasional buyers of October bills at 2 per cent., but their demands were on a smaller scale than of late. One of the large banks was a lender of money for about a fortnight at 2 per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½–2	2	2 1/32–2 1/16	2 1/8	2 1/4–2 5/16	2 5/16–2 3/8

Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills).		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
%	%	%	%	%
2 1/32–2 1/16	2 1/32–2 1/16	3—3 1/32	3 1/4—3 1/2	3 1/2—4

CALLS OF THE WEEK

Tuesday	Dublin Corpn. 5% stk., 1950-70	45%	£360,000
Wednes.	Bk. of Nova Scotia, $100 shares	$25	$500,000
Do.	Lon. Elec. Rlty., 5% Deb. stk.	25%	£1,250,000
Do.	Sth. Metropolitan Gas, 5% Deb. stk.	25%	£250,000
Friday	Irish Free State, 4½% stk., 1950-70	23 1/4%	£1,410,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange again moved against sterling; the rate fell to $4.86 23-32 and closed at $4.86 25-32, compared with $4.86 55-64 on Saturday. The premium on forward dollars again lessened, being ¼c., one month, and 5-16c., three months. At one time the Paris rate was as low as 123.70f., but the rate rose in the late afternoon and finished at 123.74f., a decline of 1c., compared with Saturday's close. The Brussels rate was also lower at 34.83¾b. Spanish currency was cheaper, the Madrid rate closing at 45.90p., against 45.60p. Among the Eastern exchanges the Shanghai rate declined to 1s. 7 9-32d. The Argentine exchange further declined to 39 11-16d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Sept. 1	Aug. 30
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.86 23-32–86 7/8	4.86 13/16–15/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86–86 1/8	4.86 1/4–86 1/2
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.70–123.75	123.74–123.79
Brussels ..	Belg. to £	35.09	34.83½–84¾	34.83½–84¾
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.94–92.97	92.94–92.98
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.03¼–04	25.03–25.04¼
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Heidelberg ..	M. to £	193.23	193¼–193¾	193¼–193¾
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.2215	45.50–45.95	45.50–45.90
Lisbon ..	Escu. to £	—	108¼–108¾	108¼–108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08–12.08½	12.08¼–08¾
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.38½–39	20.38½–39
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.583	34.43–34.46	34.43–34.46
Budapest ..	Pen. to £	27.82	27.74–27.77	27.75–27.78
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.25	164–164¼	164–164¼
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	43.38	43.30–43.35	43.38–43.42
Riga ..	Lats to £	25.215	25.20–25.30	25.20–25.30
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	814–817	813–816
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.025‡	1.025‡
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	25.2215	274¼–274¾	274¼–274¾
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	48.66	485/8–487/8	485/8–487/8
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.659	668–673	668–673
Reval ..	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.20–18.30	18.20–18.30
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼–17	18.16¼–17
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¼–10¾	18.10¼–11
Copenh'g	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–16¼	18.16–16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97¼	97 7/16–97 9/16	97 7/16–97 9/16
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 4–5 1/16	1/5 3–5 1/16
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 4–5 1/16	1/5 3–5 1/16
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 4–5 1/16	1/5 3–5 1/16
Hongkong	Per dol.	—	1/3 13/16–1/4 1/2	1/3 13/16–1/4 1/2
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01 11/32–13/32	2/01 11/32–13/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/67/8–1/7 1/4	1/67/8–7 1/8
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32–3 1/32	2/3 31/32–3 1/32
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06 7/8–08¼	12.06 7/8–08¼
Manila ..	Per dol.	24.666d	2/06 1/8	2/06 1/8
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	4 13/32–42 1/32	4 9/16–41 1/16
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d	39 5/8–31 7/32	39 1/2–40 1/32
Montev'o ..	$ to £	40	39.87	39.68
M'video ..	Per dol.	51d.	39 5/8–40 1/32	39 3/4–40 1/32
Lima† ..	Soles to £	12.166	15.00	15.00
Mexico ..	Pesos to£	9.76	10.20–10.35	10.20–10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90–3.03

ROUMANIA—Official rate, 1,000 lei to £1 (nominal).

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador ..	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.57	24.54
Venezuela ..	Bolivares to £	25.25	27.00	26.80
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03½	5.03¾
Nicaragua ..	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador ..	Colones to £	9.73	10.25	10.10
Bolivia ..	Bolivianos to£	13.33	13.50	13.33

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £214,939 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £3,498, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
Aug. 28.. ..	Nil	Aug. 28— Bar gold ..	22,724
Aug. 29— Sovs. ..	250,000	Aug. 29— Bar gold ..	6,867
Bar gold ..	28	Sovs. ..	2,000
Aug. 30	Nil	Aug. 30.. ..	Nil
Sept. 1	Nil	Sept. 1— Bar gold ..	214,939
		Net influx ..	3,498
Total ..	£250,028	Total ..	£250,028

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,195,769; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price for bar gold remained at 85s. per oz.

Silver was a quiet market, and the price for bars declined 1-16d. to 16 7-16d. per oz. for both spot and forward delivery.

PROVINCIAL BANK CLEARINGS

—	August		
	1930	1929	% + or −
	£	£	
Birmingham ..	8,457,000	10,201,000	− 17·0
Bradford ..	3,154,000	4,299,000	− 26·6
Bristol ..	4,463,000	4,698,000	− 5·0
Hull	3,454,000	3,515,000	− 1·7
Leeds	3,551,000	3,839,000	− 7·5
Leicester ..	2,274,000	2,834,000	− 19·7
Liverpool ..	23,376,000	31,333,000	− 25·3
Manchester ..	39,001,000	47,346,000	− 17·6
Newcastle ..	5,892,000	7,276,000	− 19·0
Nottingham ..	1,835,000	2,551,000	− 28·0
Sheffield ..	3,503,000	4,039,000	− 13·2
Total ..	£98,960,000	£121,951,000	− 18·8

There were 25 working days in August, 1930, as against 26 in August, 1929.

WARING AND GILLOW'S CREDITORS

Following the annual meeting of the shareholders of Waring and Gillow (a report of which appears in another column), a meeting of representatives of the principal creditors took place, at which a report was given by Mr. S. H. Gillett, of Messrs. Dixon, Wilson, Tubbs, and Co., chartered accountants, representing several groups of creditors, of an interview between himself, Lord Brentford, and Sir Harry Peat. It was decided by those present to defer any further action until the decision of the banks had been received. This is expected at the end of the present week. A full meeting of all the creditors will be called immediately on that information being available.

COMPANY RESULTS

AUTOMATIC CONFECTIONS' LOSS

The accounts of Automatic Confections for the period February 9, 1929 (date of incorporation), to June 30, 1930, show a loss of £24,942. The auditors' report states that the amount owing by Cannon Securities Corporation, Limited (£61,198), is due partly in respect of a loan and partly in respect of a transaction under which that company acquired the holding of Automatic Confections in Harper Automatic Machine Manufacturing Company, Limited. In consequence of non-payment Automatic Confections has attached 1,097,526 of its own shares held by Cannon Securities Corporation, Limited, to the nominal value of £54,876. The directors' report states that the present board was not responsible for the transaction entered into with the Cannon Securities Corporation; but considers that the attachment of the shares in question was the only course to pursue in the interests of shareholders. Various other transactions and commitments which had been entered into prior to the appointment of the present directors, other than Mr. Jackson, have involved litigation and occasioned heavy loss to the company. The bulk of the loss incurred was made on the confectionery side of the business, due to lack of working capital, which prohibited the erection of sufficient machines to warrant the heavy distribution expenses. In addition, the original machines supplied for this purpose to the company were unsatisfactory and adequate finance could not be raised for the purchase of further machines to take advantage of the contracts entered into with confectionery manufacturers. It is claimed that this branch of the automatic industry can be made very profitable, provided it is run on a sufficiently large scale, and the directors are now in negotiation for the sale of this side of the business to a concern having the necessary finance and facilities. The department dealing with the sale of general automatic vending machines has made progress during the latter part of the period under review, and it is added that since the close of the financial year a substantial profit has been earned after allowing for all outgoings. The directors state it is evident that reconstruction will be necessary in order to place the company on a sound financial basis, and that this will involve the raising of a considerable amount of cash to clear off present liabilities and provide for the business of the company. It is hoped that it will be possible at an early date to place proposals before shareholders which will attain these objects. Meeting, September 10.

DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERIES

The net profit of the Dailuaine-Talisker Distilleries for the year to June 30 amounted to £22,753 (against £23,372 for 1928-29), to which is added £17,872 brought in, making £40,625. After meeting the Preference dividend the directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. (the same) and a bonus of 10 per cent. (against 15 per cent.) on the Ordinary shares, leaving £20,001 to be carried forward

COMPANY MEETINGS

WARING AND GILLOW, LIMITED

CASH SHORTAGE AND EXPANSION OF BUSINESS

NEED FOR WORKING FUNDS

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BANKERS

VALUABLE ASSETS AND SOUND BUSINESS

NEW CHAIRMAN TO BE APPOINTED

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

STATEMENTS BY LORD WARING AND LORD BRENTFORD

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Waring and Gillow, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's premises, 164-182, Oxford-street, London, W.

LORD WARING (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Joseph Ritson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report of the directors and the accounts have been in your hands for some days, and with your permission, following the usual practice, I propose to take them as read. There are several important points in the accounts which I propose to deal with fully.

THE LETTER OF JUNE 4

But before I mention the subject of figures I should like to refer to the personal question of the letter that was written to the Press on June 4, 1930.

I have already explained through the Press how I came to write this letter, and wish now to state that, without consulting my co-directors, I alone was responsible for its issue. It was written in all sincerity and the statements it contained were made by me in absolute good faith. I deeply regret that as events have turned out the statements have proved to be erroneous, and I offer my sincere apologies to the shareholders in connexion therewith.

The profit for the year shows a decrease over last year of £155,527, a decrease attributed to the severe competition for work caused by the general trade depression.

The important contract carried out in Havana has been largely executed in the previous year, and consequently the bulk of the profit had to be attributed to that period, although the complete entries for the work were not entered in our books until the period now under review.

FEATURES OF THE BALANCE-SHEET

I will now deal with the main features of the balance-sheet. Our cash position shows the material reduction of £186,144 as compared with the previous year, and in addition you will note there appear loans from bankers of £119,340, advances made to assist us in carrying out certain contracts and for meeting the expansion of the company's business. These loans are of a fluctuating and temporary nature.

A further cause of financial stringency has been the fact that, although the business of the company had largely expanded during the last few years, the capital had not been increased. The developments in foreign countries have necessitated our opening new branches in India and in the South of France, which, together with an intensive advertising campaign, has drawn on our cash resources.

In accordance with the requirements of the new Companies Act, the debtors have now been dissected to show separately the trade debtors which amount to £710,679 after making full provision for all bad and doubtful items, apart from the debt due by the purchasers of a leasehold property who have not yet completed their payment. The balance still due in respect of this sale amounts to £172,585 1s., which is secured by second mortgage on the property. This property has been valued by a very eminent firm of valuers at considerably more than sufficient to liquidate the balance outstanding in respect of it, but owing to the fact that the purchasers have not yet finally completed the full payment for the purchase, your directors decided that it would be prudent to set aside the whole amount of the balance due as a reserve, which you will see on the opposite side of the balance-sheet.

The purchasers are now negotiating for the re-sale of the property, and on the completion of this the balance reserved of £172,585 1s. will then be available to be brought into the profit and loss account. The regrettable trade depression has caused the difficulty in financing the transaction and the delay of the purchasers in completing the purchase.

ACCOUNTS OWING BY THE CHAIRMAN

We now come to the accounts owing by myself. In the first place the balance of £34,999 due under mortgage on a property in the occupation of the company is only a debt in the sense that I made myself personally responsible for the completion of the purchase of a property and gave the company the right to take it over at this figure. The property is in fact valued at a considerably larger amount, and is one which is occupied and used by the company and is essential for the purpose of its business.

In the normal course of events it would, in my opinion, have been advantageous for the company to have taken over this property, but in view of its present financial requirements I am now arranging for this mortgage to be taken over by an outside source, thus releasing to the company the £34,999.

My own indebtedness on loan account mainly arose because I had become entitled over a period to substantial sums by way of commission under my service agreement. I, however, decided as being in the best interests of the company to waive this commission and, therefore, found myself debited with money I had drawn on account which has now to be regarded as a loan which you will see is secured.

PERSONAL GUARANTEES

I may also say that I have given personal guarantees for large sums on behalf of the company, and have myself contracted liabilities on other property transactions which I intended to realize to enable me to repay my indebtedness to the company. You will readily appreciate that it has not been possible for me to realize these properties without serious loss, and it is only by waiting for a favourable opportunity that a fair value can be obtained.

The stocks and works in progress amount to £628,603, an increase of £26,125 over last year, which reflects the steady expansion of the business and the need to maintain an up-to-date and comprehensive range of stock to meet the requirements of our business.

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The investments in subsidiary companies amount to £90,870, and your directors are satisfied that this is a conservative valuation of your investment holding in these companies. The amount due on current accounts with subsidiary companies, being the balance owing to us from these companies, amounts to £73,342. When comparing the position with the balance-sheet of last year these two figures must be added together, making a total of £164,213, a decrease on the figure in last year's balance-sheet of £37,711. It is satisfactory to note that these subsidiary companies have been materially successful in reducing their indebtedness to the parent company.

The next item on the balance-sheet is entirely new, and is called "Expenditure on special advertising campaign and new foreign branches." In addition to our general advertising which has been charged fully against the year's accounts, we initiated last year a world-wide campaign in advertising to convey the comprehensive nature of our business and to establish firmly in all countries the fact of our great resources in regard to decoration and furnishings, and that the organization of the company enables it to give a service unequalled by any other furnishing house.

NEW CONTRACTS

The effect of this special campaign, although planned to influence future business, has already obtained for us contracts both at home and abroad. In this connexion we have considered it desirable to open showrooms in India and the South of France, which should prove a profitable source of revenue to the company.

The plant, machinery, vans, motors, &c., less depreciation, stand at £55,852, as compared with £55,708 last year, a slight increase caused by our policy of keeping all our plant and machinery up to the highest working efficiency. I may mention that the true value of the fixtures and fittings is over £250,000 in excess of the figures shown in the balance-sheet for this item, and forms a very substantial reserve. Moreover, no figure is shown in the balance-sheet for the value of the goodwill, though this also is an extremely valuable asset.

The freehold and leasehold properties now stand at £1,286,092, as against £1,260,546 last year. The increase of £25,546 is mainly due to the rebuilding of one of our properties.

On the other side of the balance-sheet, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed the directors have redeemed about £12,000 of the outstanding Debentures, and the reserve for amortization of leases has been increased by £15,328 during the year. The advances from bankers of £119,340 I have already referred to.

The creditors' credit balances, including cash received on account of works in progress, stand at £623,726, as compared with £674,471, a decrease of £50,745 from last year, a material diminution of liability and a consequent reduction in our cash balances.

The capital reserve remains at £62,565, and in accordance with the resolution passed last year our general reserve has been increased by £25,000, and now stands at £50,000.

RESERVE FOR MORTGAGE DEBT

The reserve for mortgage debt at £172,585 in respect of the balance due on the premises, as previously mentioned, has been created this year. Perhaps this may be regarded as an excess of caution on the part of your directors in view of the fact that the property has been valued recently by an eminent firm of valuers at a figure more than sufficient to cover this asset.

Your board, however, felt it to be their duty in view of the position I have explained to set aside the full amount of the indebtedness until such time as the cash has been realized, when this reserve will automatically revert to the profit and loss account.

The balance of the profit and loss account has, therefore, been depleted by this figure of £172,585, and in view of the shortage of working capital your directors decided they would not recommend the payment of any dividend on the Ordinary shares, and for the same reason deferred payment of the interim dividend which is cumulative on the Preference shares.

EXPERT ADVICE ENLISTED

It was at this point that your directors decided to enlist the advice of Lord Brentford and Sir Harry Peat, who were asked to advise the board on the financial and administrative control of their affairs. They at once advised that the cash position of the company should be strengthened, and to this end commenced negotiations with leading bankers to obtain the necessary financial assistance. I am sure you will all welcome their assistance, and feel assured that once they have completed their task the affairs of the company will proceed upon a sound commercial and financial footing. In consequence there need be no apprehension in the minds of the creditors that their accounts will not be properly dealt with, while the shareholders will appreciate that the resultant improvement in the profit-earning capacity of the business should enable the payment of dividends to be resumed at the earliest possible moment.

With the exception of a shortage in immediate liquid finance the business of the company is absolutely sound, as is shown by the surplus of liquid assets over liabilities amounting to close on £1,250,000, which figures are certified by the company's auditors; and its technical and manufacturing resources are unequalled throughout the world.

In addition to the general trade of decorating and home furnishing, it specializes in many other branches, in some of which, if I may say so, we are pre-eminent.

SHIPWORK BUSINESS

In shipwork we have possibly the largest business throughout the world, and have carried through, and are still engaged upon, many important contracts to the entire satisfaction of the shipping companies and of their patrons.

I might mention a few of these contracts, such as:—

Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, of which the latest just completed was the Viceroy of India, which ship has been acknowledged as being one of the finest examples of the application of decoration to shipwork;

Blue Star fleet of passenger vessels, which are among the most luxurious in the world, and which have been very highly commented on by the travelling public.

Other contracts embrace the ships of the following companies:—

Anchor Line,
Cunard Steamship Company,
Svenska Lloyd Line,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Orient Steam Navigation Company.

We have also been entrusted with the decoration and furnishing of many palaces throughout Europe, and at present are engaged on work for the King of Albania, the King of Siam, and have just completed an order received from the King of Serbia.

FURNISHING OF HOTELS AND WORK AT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

In the decoration and furnishing of hotels the company has maintained its pre-eminent position not only at home but also throughout most of the civilized countries of the world.

In public buildings we have carried out many important works in this country and abroad, and have recently completed India House, which is an outstanding example of the art of the cabinetmaker in the use of rare Indian timbers. This work has been executed to the entire satisfaction of the India Office and the eminent architect, Sir Herbert Baker. During this period we also completed the Cuban Houses of Parliament, with complete satisfaction to the Government.

All this development in the last few years has necessitated increased working capital, and we might have issued the balance of our Ordinary shares two years ago and so have avoided our present shortage of cash if this disastrous period, which is unprecedented within the knowledge of those engaged in the trade and which has played havoc with many other businesses, could have been anticipated.

I am of the opinion that the appointment of a chairman with wide financial experience will in future avert any such position as has now arisen, and it is the intention of your board and the committee appointed to see that such a chairman is forthwith installed. This matter is receiving the committee's earnest consideration.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Will you permit me to indulge in a brief retrospect of the history of this company, which may possibly have been overlooked by the present generation?

The business of Waring and Gillow—the development of which I have been associated with from comparatively small beginnings for over half a century, a whole-time job, occupying some 15 hours a day of incessant labour—can justly claim to have revolutionized the public taste in decoration and furnishing of all homes, from the cottage to the palace, ship interiors, railway cars, hotels, public buildings, &c., and to have popularized British decorative art until to-day it is paramount throughout the world—creating a great national asset by having increased the demand for British productions, and benefiting thus the wholesale trade in particular.

The firm of Waring and Gillow, so far as its showrooms, sales organization, studios, and factories are concerned, has no equal throughout the world. There is no firm extant that can vie with it in the comprehensive nature of its organization for dealing with every phase of decoration and furnishing with the highest degree of efficiency, and, as I have already stated, in applying this organization to every demand that can be made upon it. It was recently remarked by the chairman of one of our most important banks, in his address to their annual meeting, that in order to maintain the industrial prosperity of this country it was essential that we should cultivate an overseas trade, and entertaining the same belief we have for some time past been engaged upon building up a trade abroad, with this result, that from our Oxford-street house and the Paris business we are at present engaged in carrying out work in 18 different countries.

INCREASED TRADE FOR PAST HALF-YEAR

The proof of the advantage gained by this development is evidenced by the fact that for the half-year ended July 31, 1930, in spite of the great trade depression which exists to-day, the combined total of our returns for general business and contracts shows a slight increase on the figures recorded for the corresponding period in the previous year.

The business of Waring and Gillow is thoroughly sound, and the shortage of liquid money is a position largely created by the development of the business and the conditions of the present times, and the peculiar character of our business, which entails large outlays of capital before we can draw on account of orders—for example, the fact that we pay an average of £12,000 per week for wages.

We have spent some £90,000 on buildings and additions to premises since the 1925 issue, and the large sums absorbed by hire-purchase and by the annual increase in trade have also contributed to the cause of financial stringency.

You would be amazed if you went through the whole of the showrooms in which you are now seated, the immense factories at Hammersmith, the showrooms and great factories at Lancaster, which not merely produce the finest handcraft work that has ever been produced but which are unequalled throughout the world, the showrooms at Manchester, the showrooms and great factories at Liverpool, where the work for ship interiors is carried out, the Pioneer Stores, one of our subsidiaries, the Paris showrooms and factory, and the Brussels showrooms and factory, and other places.

SUBSTANTIAL ASSETS

If you saw the ramifications of the business recently as I have, you would realize that you have assets which are so substantial that, taking into consideration the value of the goodwill and fixtures and fittings which have been deleted, there is ample security for all purposes. As I mentioned before, having regard to these circumstances, we should at some time in the past have made an issue of further capital; but I have no doubt that the financial authorities with whom the newly appointed committee is dealing will realize the potential value of these assets.

The organization is as sound and strong as it ever has been, and all that is required is additional capital, which I hope will be found shortly, a rigid economy in expenditure, and, under a vigorous administration with a chairman dealing especially with all the financial affairs of the firm, with intense concentration and effort on the part of every one connected with the business, there should ere long be a return to the prosperous conditions hitherto enjoyed by this business, which I venture to think might be accurately termed a great national enterprise.

May I also be permitted to say that, so far as I am concerned, no one would welcome a chairman with the necessary financial experience at his command more than I would, and that I would be prepared to devote myself to that part of the business where my experience in sales, contracts, and technical knowledge would be of most use, to assist in every way possible in carrying this great business on to a position of permanent prosperity.

I should like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to the loyalty, efficiency, and technical ability shown by the staff, who have not spared themselves in the carrying out of their duties and in furthering the welfare of the company.

I now beg formally to propose that the report and accounts for the year ended January 31, 1930, be received and adopted.

I will call upon Mr. Denny Bright to formally second the resolution, and it will then be open to shareholders to ask any question they may desire.

Mr. J. DENNY BRIGHT seconded the resolution.

SHAREHOLDERS' QUESTIONS

Mr. MORTIMER RAPER said he held no brief for any member of the board, but he was very strongly of the opinion that the shareholders should do nothing foolish, or anything misguided which might possibly have the effect of wrecking that great business. They would all agree that the statement issued in June was a very unfortunate one, but at the same time they appreciated the open and frank manner in which the chairman had accepted full responsibility.

Mr. SIER mentioned that he represented a considerable block of Preference shares, and he attended the meeting in a friendly spirit, and without any idea of recrimination, to help and support whatever the board and the committee of investigation might put forward, provided there was a reasonable foundation for success. With regard to the passing of the accounts, he suggested that that should be deferred until the shareholders had received and considered the report of the committee of investigation. He also hoped that the directors would take the shareholders fully into their confidence.

MAJOR DENNY questioned whether it was possible to issue Debentures in payment of creditors' claims without any reference being made to the Preference or Ordinary shareholders.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to these and other questions, said that it was not the desire of the directors to keep the creditors at arm's length. The creditors, he was convinced, would not lose anything. They would not lose a fraction of their accounts. He had tried to explain that if the company had been handled by a better financier than himself due provision would have been made and more foresight probably shown in providing a larger sum of money from a share issue that the immense ramifications and the large absorption of cash in carrying out the company's work demanded in a business of that kind. That was really the only fault.

There was no question as to the solvency of the business, and a careful examination of the assets of the company as disclosed by the balance-sheet would indicate the real strength of the business. It also had to be remembered that nothing was shown in the balance-sheet in respect of the reputation and goodwill of the business.

With regard to the statement which he issued in June, he would like to say that at that time certain reports were being circulated as to the bad trade of the year, tending to injure not only the shares of the company, but also the business. His attention was drawn to these reports very late at night, after all the other directors had gone home. At the time he made the statement he was honestly under the impression that the turnover was bigger, although he had not the actual profits at the time, and that the sale of the property would go through. In order to prevent the shareholders being alarmed by these statements he thought it right to sign that letter. He realized now that it was a grave error and he had endeavoured to make all the apologies that he felt the case required.

As to the question as to where certain property existed, it was nearly as big as the building in which they were seated that day and was called the Princess Theatre site. He did not think it would be fair to the purchasers to give their name, as there were negotiations going on at the present moment. He could however, say that it was one of the most valuable sites in London.

LORD BRENTFORD'S SPEECH

LORD BRENTFORD said that a few months ago he was asked if he would, from the experience he had gained in other quarters, investigate the affairs of Waring and Gillow. The board asked Sir Harry Peat and himself—the former being one of the greatest accountants and auditors in the City of London—to go into the matter, and they were given a very free hand. He might tell them in order that there should be no doubt whatever as to the position that he and Sir Harry Peat asked for, they had obtained—and he might say that it was quite frankly and willingly given—the resignation of the whole board. That had been placed in their hands, and it was to be utilized if and when they asked the directors to complete any resignation.

He desired to say in the first instance that the shareholders could not expect an investigation to be made into a concern of that size, and to have the result of the investigation immediately, and thus allow a new chairman, a man of ability and position in the world of finance to be appointed. They had already asked for a large number of particulars, which had been supplied, and they had suggested to the creditors that they should appoint someone with practical business experience to act upon the committee.

THE REAL DIFFICULTY

In addition, they had already been in consultation and in negotiation with some of the large banks in the City of London. After all they had heard from the chairman and seen in the accounts they would appreciate that the real difficulty was the shortness of cash. The company was being pressed by some of its creditors, and in order to deal with them it was necessary to secure a considerable accession of funds. The only place they could reasonably go was to the banks for money. They were in very close touch with the banks, and it might interest the shareholders to know that representatives of two of the biggest banking establishments were present at that meeting. Those representatives attended because the banks desired to hear the chairman's report and to know what line the shareholders desired taken regarding that great business.

The business had been running for many years, had a great reputation, and Sir Harry Peat and himself had undertaken to go fully and thoroughly into its affairs. They proposed to investigate the position in London, Lancaster, Liverpool, and Manchester in order to see the factories there. Sir Harry Peat and himself were determined that there should be much greater economy in the administration of the company's affairs. They had not completed their investigations, and it was not for him to apportion any blame at the moment, but they were determined that there should be large economies, amounting to many thousands of pounds per annum. It had been suggested that the shareholders should not pass the accounts. He had consulted with Sir Harry Peat, and they both advised the meeting to get the accounts cleared out of the way so that they could get to work at once on their investigation, with a view to remedying what was wrong.

The report and accounts were adopted, with one dissentient.

The dividend on the Preference shares already made was confirmed, and the retiring directors, Lord Waring and Mr. J. Denny Bright, were re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. William Harris and Co. and Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, and Co., were reappointed.

QUESTION OF DEBENTURE ISSUE

LORD BRENTFORD, in a further reply to a point raised by one of the shareholders, said that he had referred to the articles of association, and he found that the directors had power to issue Second Debentures up to one and a half millions. There were First Debentures in existence for one million. It might be necessary in the interests of the company that Debentures should be issued to the banks for the new capital it was hoped to obtain. There was no idea of any other issue of Debentures, but they might have to issue temporary Debentures to the banks to obtain money to carry on the business. It was essential that money should be found within a very few days in order to deal with creditors.

The proceedings then terminated.

JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO.

DIFFICULT TRADING CONDITIONS

USUAL 10% DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

The FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of John G. Murdoch and Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's showrooms, 463, Oxford-street, London, W.

Mr. GEORGE MURDOCH (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. James P. Yabsley) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Since September 10 last year, when we met in this room, your company has been fighting hard against adverse business conditions, and I feel proud that as the spokesman of your board and your staffs I can speak of results which I think reflect credit on all concerned.

Our profit works out at £72,537 17s., as against £74,927 16s. 9d. in the previous year—in fact, we are only £2,390 short of the previous year's profit. When you keep in mind the really distressing conditions of trading generally in this country in the latter part of last year and right up to the present day, you will realize that the result shown is very good. To hold our figures the management and staff have had to concentrate in selling to the public more goods at lesser profits so that the final result of the effort is a fine, clean balance-sheet and a creditable profit and loss account.

You will see from the report of the directors that we propose paying what I may call our usual 10 per cent. dividend, less income-tax, on the company's Ordinary shares, besides placing £14,487 11s. 6d. to reserves and carrying forward to the current year £23,400 18s. 10d. In passing I may say that our carry forward is £1,510 5s. 10d. more than was brought in to the year now under review.

THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

For the first time you will notice a statement at the end of the accounts stating that the losses of subsidiary companies have been provided for in the parent company's accounts. This statement is required to conform to the new Companies Act. In this regard, and assuming that you will pass the directors' recommendation in writing down the shares in subsidiary companies by £4,487 11s. 6d., the value of these subsidiary companies in the company's books will stand at £1 per company. We have thought it best to do this, as they are not providing us with any profits under present conditions.

The directors, however, feel that these companies are of considerable value, and should pull their weight when better times come round. Needless to say that the break-up value of these companies would realize some thousands of pounds, which would all be profit to the company in view of the fact that we have now written them down to the purely nominal sum of £1 each simply to keep them as open accounts in the company's books.

THE GILT-EDGED INVESTMENTS OVER £100,000

Our gilt-edged investments still stand at over £100,000 and their market value is some £2,000 odd over their book value. We feel glad, all things considered, that we have retained the company's reserve in gilt-edged securities rather than invest it in some other undertakings. We do not propose to spend this money in acquiring further businesses until we feel assured that conditions as to yield and prospects warrant an investment.

I think the other items in the company's accounts need no special explanation on my part, but should you desire to put any questions to me I shall be pleased to answer them prior to putting the resolution adopting the directors' report and accounts to the meeting.

In regard to the current year, as you may well imagine, trading conditions are still extraordinarily difficult, but we are not pessimistic of our final result, as the company's sales to the end of July, which we have had before us within the last few days, are keeping up fairly well, and are not far below last year's turnover.

SPENCER PIANOS

I would like to say a few words concerning what is being done at our Spencer piano factory.

First of all we are very proud indeed that the whole of the pianos on the P. and O. luxury liner Viceroy of India were manufactured by John Spencer and Co.

Secondly, since the last general meeting the Spencer factory has produced a 9ft. concert grand which has been favourably commented on by artists and the musical Press. *The Pianomaker* says: "John Spencer and Co. are justly proud of this piano, which has satisfied the critics who have tested it." *Musical Opinion* writes: "A piano that is an example of neat craftsmanship is the piano that artists desire. Such a piano is the new Spencer 9ft. grand."

Two of these pianos are already in use on the concert platform, and others are in course of production.

Then, thirdly, in a letter dated 27th June, 1930, Messrs. Hamilton Nimmo and Sons of Wellington, New Zealand, the Spencer agents in that Dominion, say: "We are pleased to advise you that we have just received word from the New Zealand educational authority that we have been successful for the third year in obtaining the tender for the supply of the Spencer school oak model instruments to the department. We feel that this is a tribute to quality and value of British workmanship carried out in your factory. During the past two years in which we have held the tender, we have had no complaint whatsoever as to the quality, value and durability of the Spencer pianos."

I now beg to move that the report and balance-sheet before the meeting be received and adopted.

MR. ALEXANDER DOW'S REMARKS

Mr. ALEXANDER DOW, who seconded the motion, said that every shareholder who had studied the report which had been submitted by the directors must have felt that first-class work had been done during the past year, especially when they recollected how difficult so many industries had found it to carry on. They were indebted, as they had always acknowledged, to the members of the staff,

(Continued at foot of next column)

SELECTION TRUST, LTD.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN PROFITS

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES

IMPORTANT DIAMOND AND COPPER INTERESTS

MR. CHESTER BEATTY'S SPEECH

The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of members of Selection Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices of the company, Selection Trust Building, Mason's-avenue, London, E.C.

Mr. A. CHESTER BEATTY (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Robert D. Peters, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—With your approval we will take the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended March 31 last as read. (Agreed.)

The profit and loss account shows a profit for the year of £307,325, which represents a substantial increase over the corresponding amount for the preceding year. As shown by the appropriation account, various amounts have been written off, totalling £19,642, and after transferring £15,000 to income-tax reserve, £20,000 to premises reserve, and £25,000 to contingencies reserve, deducting dividends paid, and bringing in the balance of profit from the previous year, there remains a net amount of £233,071 available for further distribution.

FINAL DIVIDEND OF 27½ PER CENT.

The directors recommend for your approval that a final dividend of 27½ per cent. (less income-tax at 4s. 2½d. in the £) be paid on September 22 next to the holders on September 18 of the Ordinary shares. After payment of this dividend there will remain a balance of £40,571 17s. 5d. to be carried forward to next year.

The amount of income-tax to be deducted from the dividend is 4s. 2½d. in the £ instead of 4s. 6d., in consequence of an adjustment in respect of Dominion income-tax relief.

As shown by the profit and loss account, the income from dividends was slightly higher than in the preceding year, being £77,624, as compared with £70,722 in the year to March, 1929. Our profit on realization of investments—namely, £242,605—was also higher, representing an increase of about £36,000 over the corresponding figure for the year ended March 31, 1929. This profit on realization of investments has arisen in the course of sales of holdings in companies outside our group. As I mentioned last year our policy is to build up and strengthen our affiliated companies, and that policy has been consistently pursued, our holdings in those companies having been substantially increased during the year.

You will observe from the balance-sheet that, taking into account the transfer to capital in respect of the issue of bonus shares and the addition of a further £25,000 from the year's profits, the reserve for contingencies stands at £100,000. In the course of our business we give financial support to associated undertakings, and it is only sound finance to maintain a contingencies reserve at a suitable figure.

VALUE OF INVESTMENTS

The main item on the balance-sheet is the figure of £1,518,683, representing our investments at, or under, cost. This figure compares with an amount of £905,539 representing the value of investments at March 31, 1929. At the date of the balance-sheet now under review approximately 90 per cent. of the total book value of the investments represented investments dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and I am glad to be able to report that the aggregate market value of those investments at March 31, 1930, was, and continues at the present time to be, very considerably in excess of the book value shown on the balance-sheet.

One further point I would mention regarding the balance-sheet is that the liabilities in respect of advances, £89,850, and bank overdraft, £85,728, which were mainly incurred in connexion with purchases of investments prior to the close of the financial year, were paid off shortly after March 31, by the proceeds from sales of investments other than in associated companies.

I will now refer briefly to some of the principal companies in which we are interested.

CONSOLIDATED AFRICAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD.

This company is interested in diamond production and its principal subsidiary, the African Selection Trust, in which it holds practically the entire share capital, has once more had a prosperous year. In view of the very large reserves of diamonds known to exist in the subsidiary company's concessions on the Gold Coast, West Africa, there is every reason to anticipate a long and successful life for the mines.

The Cape Coast Exploration Company, Limited, in which the company has a large holding, has proved valuable reserves of diamond-bearing ground on its property, and in due course I expect from this source useful additions to the annual revenue of the Consolidated African Selection Trust.

Although the diamond business has suffered in common with others through the present world-wide trade depression, nevertheless the industry remains in a strong position. Practically all the principal producers, including the South African Government, are in agreement that the best policy for the market is that of the quota system under which diamonds are sold by the Diamond Syndicate. The financial strength of the interests involved and the comparatively steady market secured are factors of great advantage both to the producer and to the consumer. I feel confident that a recovery in the general course of business will result in an improvement in the diamond situation.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LIMITED

Our company is also substantially interested in the Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Limited, which will be the first of the large mines in the Northern Rhodesian copper belt to come into production.

I am pleased to report that the programme of work at the Roan Antelope mine is proceeding at a highly satisfactory rate. By July 30 the Beatty shaft had been sunk to a depth of 878ft., and the opening up of the mine preparatory to stoping ore is proceeding. The surface work on the plant is well up to programme, and it is confidently anticipated that towards the end of 1931 the plant will commence operations. Careful attention is being paid to living and health conditions, both for white and native labour.

As stated in our directors' report, over 100,000,000 short tons of sulphide ore are now indicated on the property, and this enormous tonnage is more than sufficient, without further drilling, to supply for many years, without even allowing for an increase in the capacity of the present plant, which will have a capacity of about 2,000,000 short tons of ore per annum. Drilling will therefore be temporarily suspended as soon as work has been completed on one drill-hole which remains to be finished. It is quite certain that the large tonnage I have mentioned by no means represents the limit of the potentialities of the Roan Company's property.

A central recruiting organization serving all the mines in the district has been established to deal with the supply of labour. There is no doubt that the Rhodesian natives are rapidly improving in efficiency as a result of training and the better food obtainable at the mine.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LIMITED

We have maintained our very large interest in Rhodesian Selection Trust, one of the principal companies engaged in the development of the Northern Rhodesian copper belt.

Under its agreements with the British South Africa Company and the Bwana M'Kubwa Company the Rhodesian Selection Trust was able to select and take up within the N'Kana Concession a total of approximately 149,700 acres of ground, in which the sedimentary copper-bearing beds are known to exist. Within this area deposits of great potential value have been discovered at Mufulira, Chambishi, and Baluba, and promising indications of further deposits in the area are being investigated. Rhodesian Selection Trust owns a two-thirds interest in these properties and the Bwana M'Kubwa Company owns a one-third interest.

The extensive drilling on the Mufulira area indicated, by December last, the presence of about 45,000,000 short tons of sulphide ore, with an average true width of approximately 89ft., and an average value of 4.68 per cent. copper. Additional drilling has since disclosed further very satisfactory tonnages of ore. In view of these excellent results a subsidiary company, Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, was formed in February last to exploit the mine.

Rhodesian Selection Trust holds about 65 per cent. interest in the share capital of Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, and in association with Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mines, Limited, and the British South Africa Company finance is being provided in order to open up and equip the mine. Plans have been made for the treatment of about 2,000,000 short tons of ore per annum and the work at the mine is proceeding rapidly. At Chambishi a large deposit of sulphide ore has been proved by drilling and a substantial portion of the oreshoot is estimated to carry about 10 per cent. copper. At Baluba a large deposit of commercial sulphide ore has been indicated by 11 drill-holes completed to date, while at Luansobe drilling has encountered commercial ore and there are promising indications of the presence of a considerable tonnage.

It will be seen, therefore, that in addition to its shareholding in Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, the company has in the other selected areas of the N'Kana Concession assets of great potential value.

The development of the Northern Rhodesian copper fields has now reached a stage at which it is possible to foresee a wonderful future for the country. No copper field of such magnitude has previously been discovered in the world's history, and there is no doubt, in my mind, that Northern Rhodesia will become one of the greatest copper-producing countries of the world.

TETIUHE MINING CORPORATION, LIMITED

In Asia we have maintained our interest in the Tetiuhe Mining Corporation, Limited, which operates lead-zinc-silver mines near Vladivostok under a concession from the Government of the U.S.S.R. The installation of a second milling unit was completed last autumn, increasing the capacity from 200 to 450 tons of ore per day. A lead smelter is under construction, and should be in operation very shortly. The company has naturally suffered from the recent severe fall in the price of its products, but with a return of more normal prices it should earn satisfactory profits.

YUGOSLAVIAN BUSINESS

During the current year our operations in Yugoslavia have continued to develop along successful lines. In this sphere mining concessions and prospecting rights within areas totalling some 2,000 square miles have been examined, and in view of the promising results obtained a further large territory is being examined. We have formed and are maintaining a substantial interest in five companies at present carrying out development and exploration of lead-zinc properties—namely, Trepca Mines, Limited; Novo Brdo Mines, Limited; Zletovo Mines, Limited; Kopaonik Mines, Limited; and Belasica Mines, Limited.

TREPCA MINES, LIMITED

During the past year Trepca Mines, Limited, has been engaged in a programme of development work and plant construction, and you will be pleased to hear that about 10 days ago milling commenced at the Stantrg mine and concentrates are now being produced. The treatment plant, with a capacity of 500 metric tons of ore per day, has been completed and put into operation in somewhat less than the estimated time.

The ore reserves should be materially added to on completion of a deep adit which is now being driven to intersect the ore body at 150 metres greater vertical depth, where high-grade ore has already been indicated by drilling. This adit is advancing at a rapid rate, and has now reached a length of 3,900ft., the total distance to drive being about 8,500ft. So that you may appreciate the progress that is being made, I would mention that during the month of July an advance of 823ft. was achieved.

Satisfactory contracts for the sale of lead and zinc concentrates have been negotiated, and, despite the prevailing low metal prices, it is confidently anticipated that profits will be earned from the commencement of operations.

In the neighbourhood of the Stantrg mine two other prospects, which are now being developed, show promising indications of ore, and there is no doubt that there is, in this region, a very valuable lead-zinc mining field.

NOVO BRDO MINES, LIMITED

Novo Brdo Mines, Limited, owns exclusive prospecting rights of about 403 square miles, covering several famous ancient mines. Some promising prospects have been located and partially examined. Janjevo Mines, Limited, the properties of which adjoin those of the Novo Brdo Company, is being absorbed by the latter, as it appeared advisable that amalgamation of interests should be effected in order to permit of the thorough exploration of an ore zone underlying the common boundaries of both properties.

Elsewhere, results of sufficient interest have been obtained to justify the exercise of certain options, and the three limited companies, Zletovo Mines, Limited, Kopaonik Mines, Limited, and Belasica Mines, Limited, have been formed to continue prospecting work and to develop the various properties.

In the course of our operations we have paid close attention to the provision of suitable accommodation and good working conditions for our employees, both British and Yugoslavian.

When, a few years ago, we decided to embark on operations in Yugoslavia we were prepared for some difficulties, in view of the record of political unrest associated with that part of Europe, but I am pleased to say that our experience has been very satisfactory. The country now enjoys a strong and progressive Government, well disposed towards all enterprises, and the quality of the labour is excellent.

I am hopeful that Southern Yugoslavia may, within a comparatively short time, regain the prominent place which it held in Roman and medieval times among the metal-mining regions of Europe, and I am glad that it has fallen to our company to take part in the reopening of these famous old mining districts.

PLANT AND MACHINERY PURCHASES IN GREAT BRITAIN

From the brief outline I have been able to give you of the activities of ourselves and our associated companies, I think it will be agreed that we may justly claim to be energetic pioneers in the development of mineral resources in various parts of the world, and especially in the British Empire. In consequence of these activities employment is being given to many people, and you will, I am sure, be interested to know that of the very large quantities of plant, machinery, and materials which we have required for our undertakings over 80 per cent. have been purchased in Great Britain; indeed, we have consistently bought in this country whenever possible, even to the extent of paying somewhat higher prices.

Our Rhodesian companies have had preliminary reports made with regard to the establishment of a large copper refinery, and we have secured an option for them on a proposed site in England. Negotiations are in progress among all the large copper companies of Rhodesia with a view to forming an English company to erect and operate the refinery, and I am hopeful that a new and important industry will be established in this country.

Reviewing the position as a whole, in spite of the world-wide depression, we have made steady progress with our enterprises. In all our associated companies great importance is placed on securing thoroughly experienced and efficient managements, and this I regard as one of the most important factors in assuring their success.

THE FUTURE

So far as our Rhodesian interests are concerned the recent heavy fall in copper prices will, I believe, prove a blessing in disguise, as the companies are likely to begin producing copper at a time when the market has emerged from the present state of depression and the existing large accumulation of copper stocks has been absorbed.

I do not think there is any reason to anticipate a falling off in the profits that are being earned by our diamond companies, and I am hopeful that Trepca Mines, Limited, the first of our Yugoslavian lead-zinc enterprises, has now entered the profit-earning stage.

This will no doubt be the last occasion on which I shall have the pleasure to preside at an annual general meeting of this company, because shareholders will be asked at an early date to pass a resolution to liquidate the company. A company was incorporated in Canada with the intention of acquiring, if practicable, all the Ordinary shares in our company, and we learn that their efforts have been successful, all the holders of Ordinary shares in the company having agreed to exchange their holdings for shares in the Canadian company. Simultaneously arrangements were made to safeguard fully the interest of the holders of Debenture stock and Preference shares in the company.

You will appreciate that the business of our company required from time to time either on behalf of its subsidiary or of the associated companies the provision of large sums for capital expenditure. The Canadian company will be in a better position than we are to take advantage of international markets for future finance.

THE RESOLUTION

I now beg to move: "That the directors' report and statement of accounts to March 31, 1930, be and they are hereby received and adopted; and that a final dividend of 27½ per cent. (less income-tax at 4s. 2½d. in the £) be paid on September 22, 1930, to the holders on September 18, 1930, of the Ordinary shares."

I will ask General Reed to second the motion, and shall then be pleased to reply to questions from shareholders.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. L. REED, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., seconded the motion, which, in the absence of questions, was thereupon carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. W. Selkirk, was re-elected; Messrs. Annan, Dexter and Co., were reappointed auditors; and a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Friday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Sept. 9	Sept. 23	Oct. 7
Pay-day ..	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	Oct. 9

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅞ 56⅛	..
88⅜ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	88⅛ 89⅛	..
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅛ 103⅜	-⅛
101⅛ 100	Do., 4% ..	101⅛ 101⅜	..
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	92¼ 92⅜	..
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	95⅛ 95⅜	+⅛
95⅛ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95⅛ 95⅜	+⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	79⅜ 79⅝	..
100 95	Do., 3½% ..	100¼ 100½	..
— —	Do., 5% ..	105⅜ 105⅝	..
101⅜ 97¾	Treas., 5% '33-35	103¼ 103½	..
100 96⅞	Do., 4½% '30-32	101⅛ 101⅜	..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4% '30-32	101⅛ 101⅜	-⅛
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100⅝ 100⅞	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾%	58½ 59½	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	65¾ 64¾	..
65⅜ 60	Local Loans, 3%	65¼ 64¾	+⅛
84¾ 80	Transj., 3% '23-53	82 84	+⅛
266 239	Bank of England	258 260	+½
827 777	Egyptian, 3% ..	83 85	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	64½ 65½	..
61¾ 50½	Do., 3% ..	56½ 56½	..
51⅞ 44	Do., 2½% ..	45 47	+1
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	101⅛ 101⅜	+⅛
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	86¼ 87¼	+¼
109 103⅝	Do., 4% ..	106 109	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	63½ 64½	..
76¼ 70	Do., 2½% ..	74⅜ 75⅜	+¼
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	103½ 104½	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 3%	103⅛ 104	..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, 3% ..	66 67	..
67 58⅜	Do., " A " ..	65 66	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	87½ 88½	..
73⅛ 67¾	Do., 2½% ..	72¾ 73¾	+¼
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	62 63	..
.. ..	Do., " A " ..	62 63	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% " B "	82 83	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	96¼ 97¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 5% '31-41	100 100½	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	92¾ 93¼	..
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	93 93½	..
83¾ 78¾	Cape, 4% '50-60	84¾ 85¼	..
95¼ 91⅜	Cape, 4% '16-36	96¾ 97¼	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	84 84½	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% ..	83-43 85¼	..
113¼ 108⅛	G.Ot.-B., 5%	110¾ 110¾	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% ..	103½ 104½	..
85⅛ 81⅜	N.S.W., 5% '45-65	84¼ 85	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 5% ..	75 76½	..
78 73½	Do., 4% ..	77¾ 78½	..
88 83¾	N.S.W., 3½% ..	83 88	..
77 73¾	S. African, 4% ..	90¾ 91¾	..
94¾ 90¼	Do., 4% 1933 ..	95½ 96	+¼
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	90½ 91	+¼
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	95¾ 94¼	..
104 98¼	N. Zeal., 5% '46	102¾ 103¼	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '43-63	85½ 86	..
88⅜ 84⅞	Do., 3½% ..	90 90½	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% '45	81¼ 81¾	..
104½ 98¾	Nig., 5% '47-57	100½ 101	..
100 99	Qld., 5% '40-50	99¼ 99¾	+¾
84 75¾	Do., 4% '40-50	76¾ 77	..
104¼ 98⅞	S. Af., 5% '45-75	101¾ 102¼	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	86½ 87	..
99¾ 89	S.A.'at., 5% '45	90 91	..
102¾ 97⅞	S. Rh., 5% '34-49	100 100½	..
85¼ 79¾	Tas.'a., 5½% '29-40	81¼ 82¼	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% ..	95-75 90½	..
79¼ 70	Do., 5½% '29-49	70¾ 71¼	..
99¾ 91	W.Aus., 5% '45-75	90¾ 91¾	..
90¼ 86	Do., 3½% '20-35	88 88½	..
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	72 72½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Aug. 25	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
86⅛ ..	Arg., 4% Resolution	85⅛ 86½	..
85⅛ ..	Do., 4% 1900	80⅜ 81⅜	-¼
93¾ ..	Do., Port Cap., 5%	93¼ 94¼	..
103¾ ..	Austrian, 6% ..	103½ 104⅜	..
111½ ..	Belgian, 7% ..	111⅜ 112⅜	..
91¾ ..	Berlin (City of), 6%	91¼ 92¼	..
49 ..	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	48½ 49½	..
56½ ..	Do., 4% Resolution	55 56	..
60 ..	Do., 5% 1913	60 61	..
73 ..	Do., 5% 1914	72½ 73½	..
79¾ ..	Do., 6% .. 1927	79 81	..
58¾ ..	Buenos Aires, 3½%	57½ 58½	..
77½ ..	Bulgaria, 7% ..	76 78	..
97⅛ ..	Chile, 6% .. 1926	95½ 96½	+½
87⅞ ..	Do., 5% .. 1911	87 88	+1
105¾ ..	Do., 7½% .. 1922	105 107	..
98¾ ..	Chinese, 5% .. 1896	99 100	..
82¼ ..	Do., 4½% .. 1898	82 83*	+¼
61¾ ..	Do., 5% .. 1911	57 59	-2
51¾ ..	Do., 5% .. 1913	60½ 61½	-½
46 ..	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	47 50	..
14 ..	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	11 15	..
14 ..	Do., Hukuang, 5%	11 13	..
113¼ ..	Czechoslovakia, 8%	113½ 114½	..
73¼ ..	Egyptian Unified	73 75	..
21 ..	French, 5% ..	20⅞ 21⅜	..
20¾ ..	Do., 4% ..	20⅛ 20⅝	..
106 ..	Mfd., 6% ..	103½ 104⅜	+¼
105⅜ ..	Nord, 6% ..	103½ 104⅜	+¼
106 ..	Orleans, 6% ..	103½ 104⅜	+¼
104 ..	P.L.M., 6% ..	103⅝ 105*	+½
109½ ..	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108 109	..
106½ ..	German, 7% ..	105¾ 106¾	..
60 ..	Greek Monopoly, 4%	59 62	..
80 ..	Do., 5% 1914	79 81	..
102¾ ..	Do., 7% Refugee	102½ 103½	..
90 ..	Do., 6% Stabilization	89¾ 90¾	..
101 ..	Hungarian, 7½%	100½ 101½	..
17⅛ ..	Italian, 3½% ..	17 18	..
101¼ ..	Do., Cit.Consort., "B"	101¼ 102¼	..
75 ..	Japan, 4% .. 1899	76 76	..
92¼ ..	Do., 5% 1907	92 93	..
100¾ ..	Do., 6% 1924	100½ 101¼	..
92½ ..	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	93 94	..
20½ ..	Mexican, 5% ..	20½ 21	..
70 ..	Do., 6% .. 1913	65 70	..
7⅝ ..	Perm, 6½ .. 1928	6⅝ 7⅜	..
90¾ ..	Polish, 7% ..	90 91	..
43 ..	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	42⅜ 43½	+½
46 ..	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	45½ 46½	..
2 ..	Russian, 4½ .. 1889	1 2	..
2¼ ..	Do., 5% 1906	1½ 2½	..
104¾ ..	Siamese, 6% .. 1924	105½ 106½	+½
9 ..	Turkish, 4% Unified	9½ 10¼	..
64¼ ..	Uruguay, 5½% ..	63 64	..
5 ..	Peruvian Corp.	5½ 6	+¼
35½ ..	Do., Pref.	35¼ 35¾	+½
105¼ ..	German Potash, 7%	103¾ 104¾	+¼
79 ..	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	79 81	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

64½ ..	Great Western ..	69½ 70½	-½
— ..	Do., 4% Red.	81½ 82½	..
— ..	Do., 5% Gtd.	96¾ 97¾	+½
— ..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	92¼ 93¼	+½
32½ ..	L. Mid. and Scottish	35¾ 36¾	+¼
— ..	Do., 4% Deb.	79¾ 80¾	+¼
— ..	Do., 4% Gtd.	73¾ 74¾	..
— ..	Do., 4% Pref. ..	61 62	+½
6¼ ..	L. and N. East., Def.	6⅝ 7⅛	..
17¼ ..	Do., Pref. ..	19 19¾	+¼
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	69¾ 70¾	+¼
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	69¾ 70¾	+¼
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	55 56½	+½
— ..	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	41¼ 42¾	..
67½ ..	Metropolitan ..	67 68	..
76 ..	Met. Dist. ..	75½ 76½	..
23 ..	Southern, Defd.	24⅛ 24⅝	-⅛
65 ..	Do., Prefd. ..	65⅞ 66½	..
— ..	Do., 4% Deb.	80 81	+¼
— ..	Do., 5% Gtd.	94¼ 97¾	+¼
— ..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	84 85½	..
23/7½ ..	Underground, £1	23/6 24/0	..
106½ ..	Do., Income ..	103¼ 104¾	-2¼

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

69 ..	Antofagasta, Cons.	66½ 68½	..
— ..	Argentine, Gt. West.	74½ 76½	-½
— ..	Argentine N. Eastn.	28½ 30½	..
91½ ..	B.A. Gt. Southern	85 87	+½
85 ..	B.A. and Pacific	81 83	..
69½ ..	B.A. Western ..	65 67	..
189½ ..	Canadian Pacific	186½ 187⅛*	+5½
75½ ..	Central Argentine	70 71	..
79 ..	Central Uruguay	79½ 81½	..
18½ ..	Cordoba Central	18 20	-1
25 ..	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	28 30	..
13½ ..	Costa Rica ..	12½ 13½	..
79 ..	Entre Rios ..	80 82	..
— ..	Int. Cent. America ..	15 19	..
39¼ ..	Leopoldina ..	32 34	..
7¾ ..	Mexican, 1st Pref.	7½ 8½	..
3½ ..	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3 3½	..
166 ..	San Paulo ..	163 167	..
7 ..	United of Havana ..	5½ 7½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7	+1¼	Lloyds, A ..	62/6	..
Alexanders ..	64/0	..	Martins ..	7	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6¼	-1/16	Merc. Ind. C	12¼	..
Bk. of Aust.	11⅞	+¼	Midland, £1	74/3	..
B. Lt. & S.A.	8¾	..	Do. ..	£12	..
Bk. of Mtl.	62	+1	(£2 10s. pd.)	91/16	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	54	..	National ..	2⅜	..
Bk. of N.Z.	54/0	..	Nat. Dist. B	10⅜	..
Barclays, A	89½	..	Nat. Prov.	29¼	-¼
Do., B ..	57/0	+3d	Nat. Ins'ln	40¼	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/0	..	Nat.Prov., £4	13⅜	..
Can. Comm.	50½	+⅛	Ryl. of Can.	60	..
Char. Mtld.	11⅞	+⅛	Stand. E.A.	14⅝	+⅛
Chartered of	34⅜	+⅛	Un. of Aust.	91¼	+⅛
District ..	3	..	Un. Discount	91	+¼
Eng. S. & A.	5⅝	+3/16	Westminster	77/3	..
Hambros ..	8¼	..	Do., £1 ..	51/9	..
Hongkong ..	111	+3			

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19	..	Nthn. Assur.	16	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅜	..	Phœnix, Ltd.	14½	+⅛
Britannic ..	15¾	..	Prudential ..	22⅝	..
Com. Un. ..	2¾	+¼	Do., " B " ..	38/0	..
Eagle Star ..	11⅝	+⅛	Royal ..	7⅜	..
Empr'e Ldn.	68/0*	+6d	R. Exchange	51⅜	..
Gen. Accts.	14¾	..	Scottish "A"	15⅞	..
Guardian ..	9⅞	..	Sea ..	67/6	..
Ldn. and L.	26½	..	Sun Insur. ..	58	..
Ldn. Assur.	9¼	..	Sun Life ..	51⅜	..
N. Brit. & M.	32¼	+¼	Y'sh'e (50/-)	6¼	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anzi. Cotton	0/4½	..	Engl. Cotton	1⅞	+1/16
Bradford Dy.	16/6	+6d	Fleischmann	21/0	+9d
Borax, Def.	6/9	+9d	Hoyle ..	3/6	..
Brad. Dyers	19/9*	..	Impl. Chem.	21/9*	..
Brit.Celanese	8/9	-7½d	Do., Def.	6/4½	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	7/6	-6d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0	..
Bk. Cot. Dyers	3/6	..	Lancs. Thread	13/16	..
Brit. Enka ..	4/0	+3d	Lister ..	12⅝	..
Calico Print.	8/3	..	Patons & B.	20/0	..
Can. Celanese	1⅛	-⅛	Ryelands ..	15/7½	..
Ch'ss Amer.	21⅜	..	Trinidad ..	2⅜	-⅛
Coats ..	59/0*	+3d	Do., Def. ..	2/3	-4½d
Cook, Son ..	6/9	..	Sula Vicosa	8/9	-3d
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	..	Warded Dav.	11/16	-1/32

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	23/5	-6d	Hydro Elec.	38⅜	+2⅛
Atlas ..	24/6	..	Johnson&Ph.	36/6	..
BarcelonaTn.	20	..	Metro. Elec.	39/6	..
B'ham&Pr.	56/5	+3d	Mex.El. Com.	5⅝	+1/32
Braz. Tract.	5⅝	+1	Do., 1st Pf.	76⅛	+⅛
Brit. Insuld.	69/0	+1/6	Mtd. Counties	27/6	..
Brush Elec.	10/7	..	N'w'ie Elec.	25/0	..
Callenders ..	55/0	+1/0	Penn River	7/9	+3d
City of Lond.	34/3	..	Siemens ..	22/0	..
Country Lond.	44/9	+3d	Trdg. Const.	18⅛	..
English Elec.	14/5	..	Vic. Falls ..	23/16	..
Gen. Elec. ..	48/6	..	Whitehall Pf.	24/6	..
Hanley's Ltd.	5⅛	+⅛	Yorkshire ..	51/3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	8/3	..	Imperial Tob.	47⅜	..
Am.-Dent. Df.	4/0	..	Imp. Tob. Can	38/3	+6d
Apollinaris ..	7/0	..	Int. Nickel ..	24½	+⅛
Assd. Cement	23/0	+1/4d	Kreuger & T.	27	..
Bovril, Def.	38/6	+3d	Lautaro, Pf.	3⅝	..
Brit. Alum.	1 31/32	+1/32	Do., Def.w'rr.	5½	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	55/16	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/10½	..
Brit.& S.Pac.	15/0	..	Liverpool Nit.	8/0	..
Brit. Match	24/3	+3d	London Brick	41/0	+1d
Brit.Oil Cake	29/0	+3d	Manbr'd.Df.	15/3	+3d
Brit.Port.Cm	2 3/32	+1/32	Marconi Mar.	1 15/16	..
Brit. Ropes ..	5/6	..	Do., Can. ..	7/8	..
Cah.&W."B"	15	+2½	Mather & P.	27⅜	+1/8
Do., 7½% 'A"	26½	+¼	Nairn.M. &G.	1 15/16	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	77½	+1½	New Tam'g'l	14/6	+1/0
Carreras "A"	7¼	-⅛	P. & O., Def.	42/0	..
Col. Graph. ..	3 15/32	-1/32	Phillips (G.)	1 3/32	+1/16
Crittall ..	23/9	+3d	Pinchin J'son	43/0*	..
Cr.&Bl..l Pf.	10/4½	+4½	Prim. Hldgs.	24/0	..
Cunard St'm	18/3	..	Royal Mail	17⅞	..
Dunlop Rbr.	11/1½	+3d	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	7 32	+1/32
E.Readyg.B.	16/0	-3d	Sth. Met. Gas	102⅜	..
Finlay, Jas.	3½	..	Spillers ..	20/6	+3d
Furness, W.	32/6	..	Swed.Match.B	14⅝	..
Gas Lt. & C.	19 1/32	..	Tarapaca&Nit.	6/6	..
Gaumont Br.	12/0	+3d	Turner & N's	31/16	-1/16
Gen. Theat.	15¼	+¼	Utd. Dairies	31/3	-1½d
Gramophone	31/16	..	Un. Molasses	35/0	..
Harris'n's &C.	3 15/16	+1/16	Unilever ..	2 5/32	..
Imp.Con.Gas	360	+10	Utd. Tob.(S.)	37/9	+⅛
Imp. Smelt.	13/9	..	Wall'paper D.	44/9	+1/0

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/1½	+1½d	Howard & B.	3⅜	..
Armstrong ..	0/7	..	Lambert ..	32/0	..
Balcock&W.	53/3	+6d	Pease & Ptns.	2/0	..
Baldwins ..	2/4½	..	Platt Bros.	3/9	..
Bengal ..	6/6	..	Powell, Duff.	8/3	+3d
B.S.A. ..	9/0	..	Richds.West.	2/0	..
Bolsover ..	15/0	..	Rustn & H.	43/5	..
Brown (John)	2/9	..	S. Speakman	10/0	..
Cammell Ld.	1/6	..	Stanley ..	21/0	+1½d
Consett ..	7/6	+3d	Stew.&L.Dcf.	23/6	..
Cory (Wm.)	56/3	+3d	S. Durham ..	20/0	..
Dorman,Long	5/11½	+1½d	Swan, Hunter	19/0*	+6d
Ebbw Vale ..	0/9	..	Tata, Deb. ..	96½	..
Guest, Keen	34/3	+3d	Thomas, R. ..	1/104	..
Hadfields ..	6/9	+3d	Vickers ..	7 4½	+1½d
Hatfld.&W.	5/9	..	Wear'dale,Pf.	15/7½	..
Hopkinson ..	1¼	..	Yk.Am.&Cl	7/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	26/9	-6d	National Bus	23/9	..
Dennis Bros.	39/3	+6d	Rolls-Royce	40/0	..
Ford ..	38/9	..	Rover ..	7/0	..
Guy Motors	14/0	-6d	Singer ..	20/0	..
Humber ..	16/6	..	S.T.D., Pref.	8/0	..
Imp. Airways	25/0	..	Smith, S., Df.	2/9	..
Leyland ..	52/6	-6d	Thornycroft	51/6	+1/6
Lucas, J. ..	62/6	..	Til. & Britt.	42/0	..
Morris,7½Pf.	21/9	..	Till. Stevens	8/3	..
Napier, D. ..	10/0	..	Tilling, T. ..	96/9	+1/3

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	26/0	..	Hoare ..	65/0	+6d
Barclay&Perk.	27/6	..	Ind. Coope ..	65/0	..
Bass, Ratcl.	67/0	+3d	Meux's ..	38/0	..
Benskin's ..	35/6	..	Mitch's & B.	55/0	..
Cof. Lon.,Df.	12/3	..	S. African ..	60/0	..
Courage ..	63/0	+6d	Taylor Wlkr.	36/6	..
Distillers ..	63/9	+1/3	Walker, P.&C	17/3	..
Guinness ..	102/0*	-6d	Watney, Def.	59/6	-6d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	18/3	..	Lewis, Pfd.	45/0	..
Army & N. ..	37/0	+3d	Lipton ..	4 10½	..
Barker ..	56/3	+1/3	Lyons, " A "	42⅜	+1½
Boots Pure D	5¼	..	Maple ..	28/0*	+3d
Carlton ..	30/6	-9d	Map. & Webb	9/3	+3d
Debenham ..	6 10½	+1½d	Marple,Def.	4/0	+1½d
Fredk.Hotels	11/1½	-6d	Savoy Hotel	29/6	..
Gordon Hth.	12 7½	..	Selfridge, Pf.	22/0	+6d
Harrods ..	59/3*	+1/9	Smart Bros.	1 5/16	..
Harr'ds(B.A)	14/3	+3d	Spiers&P.10/0	14/3	-3d
Home&C.4/0	12/3	..	Waring & G.	5/0	+3d
Internatl.Tea	19/0	+3d	Whiteley ..	43 10½	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	32/0	..	Dalgety ..	8⅞	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/6	..	Forestal ..	13/6	..
Aust. Est. M	50	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	25/0	..
Aust.Merc.f.p	6	..	Hudson's B.	27⅜	+5⅛
Brit. N.Born.	5/6	..	Kasaala Cot.	5/6	..
City, Ld. Real	17/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	9/4	..
Cordova ..	1/0	..	Sudan Plants	2¼	+3⅛

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	9 10½	..	L. Asiatic ..	2 10½	..
An.-Dutch ..	20⅞	+3d	Lmurt ..	2⅝	..
An.-Java ..	1/3	..	Malacca ..	1 13/16	+1/32
An.-Malay ..	1 1/32	..	Malayalam	14/3*	-1/6
Bah. Lias ..	3⅛	..	Mendaris ..	1⅜	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1¼	..	Mertimau ..	1/6	..
Bata Tiga ..	3⅛	..	Padang ..	5⅛	..
Bertam Cons.	2/4½	-1½d	Perak ..	1/9	..
Bukit.Mert'm	1/6	..	RembauJelei	16 7½	..
Castlefield ..	3/6	..	Rubber Tst.	22/6	..
Cons. Malay	5/3	..	Sarawak ..	1/0	..
Duff Devt. ..	3/16	..	Selangor Un.	1/3	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/3	..	Sennah ..	18/9*	..
Grand Cent.	17 32	..	Slaiang ..	4¾	..
Guis.Kalump	11/16	..	Straits Ebr.	19 32	..
Highlands ..	1/9	..	Sum. Para ..	1/9	..
Java Invest.	19 4½	+7½d	Tandjong ..	2⅜	..
Java United	1	..	Tanjong Mal.	15/0	..
Jugra&Carey	10/3	..	Telogoredjo	1/16	+1/32
Kapar Para	1 5/8	..	U. Serdang	2 4½	..
Kuala Lump.	1 3/16	..	U. Sua B't'g	1¾	-1/32
Labu ..	25/0	..	U. Sumatra	1/0	..
Lanadron ..	3⅜	..	U. Temiang	1 1½	..
Linggi ..	2 32	+1/32	Vallambrosa	8/9	..

TEA

Amal. East.	15	-¼	Eastn. Prod.	3⅜	..
An.-Ceylon	26/0	..	Empire ..	1 3/16	..
Assam Co. ..	28 12½	..	Gaiaha ..	1⅛	-1/32
Assam Prod.	20/3	+1½d	Imperial Tea	28/9	-3d
Bogaw't'awa	3 5/16	..	Jhanzie ..	40/9	-6d
Brahmap'tra	27	..	Jokai ..	2⅜	..
Brit. Indian	2¼	..	Jorehaut ..	2⅜	..
Budin Beta	3⅜	..	Lanka Plant.	1 3/16	..
Carolina ..	2⅛	..	Lebong ..	3⅜	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 1/32	..	Lungla ..	10/0	..
Chargola ..	7/6	..	Makum ..	32/6	..
Chabwa ..	3¼	..	Nedeem ..	36/0	..
Cons. T. & L.	18¾	-¼	New Dimbula	5 9/16	..
Darjeeling ..	2⅜	..	Nuwara Eliya	5	..
Darj. Cons.	3 3/16	..	Pabojoan ..	4 15/16	..
Deundit ..	15/0	..	Scot. T. & L.	2⅜	..
Doaras ..	2 9/16	-1/16	Singlo ..	2⅝	..
DoomDooma	3⅜	..	Travancore	2 5/16	..
Eastn.Assam	3¼	..	Upper Assam	1 11/16	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	13/0	..	Lobitos ..	1 9/16	-1/32
A.-Egypt., B.	2¼	..	Mex. Eagle ..	11/3	-3d
A.-Persian ..	3 32	-1/16	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex Trin. ..	17/6	-6d	Phœnix, Eth	9 7/32	-1/4d
Attock ..	1 3/16	..	R. Dutch ..	30¾	..
Brit. Borneo	8/0	-3d	Shell ..	47⅝	-1/32
Brit. Burmah	4/0	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/4½	..
Brit.Cont'l'l	5/0	-3d	Steaua Rom.	7/6	..
Burmah ..	4 3/32	-1/32	Trinidad ..	3/0	..
Canad. Eagle	9/9	-3d	Trinidad ..	2 3/4	-1/16
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/0	-4½d
Creole ..	11/9	..	Ural Caspian	0/6	..
Kern River	4/0	..	V.O.C. Ord.	1 15/16	-1/16

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	15/6	..	Modder, B. ..	12/6	..
Anglo-Amer.	1 3/32	..	Modder, Deep	1 1/16	..
An.-French ..	1 1/16	..	Modder, East	1 5/32	..
Brakpan ..	2¾	+1/16	Mozambique	7/9	..
C. Mining, Br.	1 6¼	..	Natal N. Coal	1 3/32	..
City Deep ..	7/3	..	New Jagers.	1⅜	..
Cons. Diands.	7/0	..	New Modder.	3 5/16	..
Cons.G. Flds.	1 19/32	..	New State A.	1 1/16	-1/32
Cons. M.R. ..	17/0	..	Nourse ..	10/6	+1d
Cons. M. Sel.	12/0	-6d	Rand'f'n E.	12 7½	-6d
Crown ..	3 10 32	+1/32	Rand Mines	2 15/16	..
Dagga'fontein	1 5/16	-1/32	Rand Select.	8/9	..
De Beers, D.	6⅛	..	Rob. Deep B.	9 10¼	-3d
Durban Deep	14/0	..	Do., A. Trevs	7/0	..
East Geduld	2¼	-1/32	S.W. Africa	2 5/32	..
East Rand ..	11/3	-3d	Springs ..	3 5/32	..
Geduld ..	3 5/32	..	Sub Nigel ..	2 5/16	-1/16
Gen. Mining	2 5/32	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1¼	..
Govt. Areas	1⅝	..	Union Corp.	31/0	..
J'b'g C'nsl'av.	37/0	+9d	V. Ryn Deep	1 1/32	..
Knights ..	11/0	-3d	Vereen'g Est.	1⅜	-1/16
Langlaagte ..	25/0	..	W. Rd. Cons.	8/3	-3d
Meyer & C. ..	1 1/16	..	West Springs	15/0	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb	12 1/32	-1¼d	Rhod.Cong.B	14⅛	..
Cam & Motor	1 2/16*	..	Rhod. K'ya	1 3/16	..
Chartered	31/6	..	Rhod.Sel. Tr.	1⅛	..
Gfds. Rhod.	7/10½	..	Roan Antel.	1 3/32	..
Loangwa ..	3/3	..	Selukwe ..	2/6	..
Lonely Reef	1 5/16	..	Shamva ..	1/0	..
N'Changa ..	3 3/16	-1/16	Tang'ka Con.	11 32	+1/16
Rhod.Ang.-A	1	-1/32	Wankie Coll.	1 5/16	..
Rhod. B. H.	2/3	..	Zambesia Ex.	1 11/32	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	6/0	..	Bisichi ..	5/6	+1½d
Ash

New York and General, 5% Pref., 84
Premier Invest., 17/6
Railway Debt. and Gen., 160
Rand Selection Invest., 41/6 Deb., 81½
Second Mercantile, 137
Sheba Consolidated Invest., 16/6 17/-
Sphere Invest., 19/6
Sterling Trust., 234 3
Tanganyika Concessions, 5% Pref., 83½
Trading and Gen. Invest., 317 ½
Trustees Corpn., 241½
Union Corpn., 85/-
U.S. Deb. Corp., 5% Pref., 100 99½
Utilities and Gen., 5% Pref., 78

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Rand and Caledonian Invest., 5% Pref., 83 ½
Gt. Britain and Canada Invest., 5% Pref., 19
London and Holyrood, 5% Deb., 70
Scottish Amer. Invest., 5% Deb., 70
Second Anglo-Celtic, 5% Pref., 83½ 4 3½
Trust Co. of London and Scotland, 5% Pref., 82½‡
Trust Union, 4½% Pref., 17/-

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 4/3 -/3 -/6½ 3/10½ 4/1½ -/1½ -/3
Do., 7% Pref., 6/3 -/6
Armstrong, Whitworth Secs., A., 7½ -/6½
Babcock and Wilcox, 53/3 3/- 3/- -/3½ -/3 -/6 -/1½ -/4½ -/6 7½ -/11½ -/7½ -/6
Baker, Perkins, 7% Pref., 10/9
Baldwins, 2/4½ -/1½
Bengal, 6/7½†† -/9
Cammell, Laird, 1/3½ -/6
Consett, 7/6
Cory, 55/9 6/6
Do., 4% Deb., 74½
Dorman, Long, 4/11¼ 5/1½ 5/- -/2¼ -/1½ -/1½ -/0¼ -/3
Do., 6% Pref., 15/9 16/- 15/6
Do., 5% Deb., 96
Ebbw Vale, 7% Pref., 9/-
Guest, Keen, 31/3 3/9 4/3
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 21/- 20/7½ 1/-
Hadfields, 75/-
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 5/9 -/9
Lambert, 32/3
Lindsay, 5% Deb., 101¼ ¾ ¾ 2
Lloyds and Whanos, 10/3 -/3½
Powell-Duffryn, 8/4½ -/6 -/3
Staveley, 21/6 -/6 -/3 20/10½
Stewarts and Lloyds, 4% Deb., 88½‡
Thos. Hunter and W. Richardson, 20/- 20/- 19/7½
Thomas, 6½% Pref. (£25), 7/6 8/- -/1½
Thornycroft, 50/7½ 49/4½ 51/3†† -/3 50/7½ 48/9†† 50/-†† 1/3
Ud. States Steel, 174†† 6
Vickers, 7/4½ -/3½ -/3 -/3¼ -/3¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/3 -/3
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (£10), 17/4½ 16/10½
Do., Deb., 90 9
Vulcan, 21/10 ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Amal. Anthracite, New 7% Pref., 9/4½ -/3½ -/1½
B. & I. Powdered, Pref., 2/6
Buel Combustion, 4/3
Burma Corpn., Ordinary, 22/3 1/10½
Cowans, Sheldon, 21/3
Davis and Timmins, 40/- -/7½ 40/-
Dorman, Long, 7% Pref., 7/7½
Manvers Main, 10/-A
Shoeburyness, 11/-
Staveley Coal and Iron, Deferred, 14
Do., 6% Deb., 60
Shipley, 61½ Deb., 78
Sheepbridge Coal, 92¾
Do., 5% Deb., 50½‡ 50 ½‡
White J. Samuell, 1/8 -/8
Whitehead, 24/6

MINES

Ashanti Goldfields, 28/9 -/6 -/10½ -/10½ -/10½ 9/0¼ 8/6 -/4½ -/9
Bechuanaland Explr., 6/10½‡ 7/6
Consd. Copper, Mangansee, 31/10½ 2/6‡
Cons. Gold Fields of S. Africa, 31/3†† 2/3¼ -/2¼ -/6 1/3
Do., 6% Cum. Pref., 17/- 17/- 17/-
Cons. Selection, 12/3†† 12/-†† -/3 11/6 -/6
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 10½▲
Do., Debt. (Bearer), 7 7
Gold Fields, 3/6 3/9 -/4½
Globe and Phoenix, 14/4½ -/3
Lond. Tin Corp., 11/7½ -/3 12/- -/3 12/- 11/10½ 12/- 11/3‡ 12/-
Do., 7% Pref., 6/3 -/3‡
Lydenburg Platinum, 7/6 -/6 -/9 -/8¼ -/9 -/7½ -/10½ -/8¼ -/9
Mysore, 10/-†† 9/3½
Oregum, 5/1½
Do., 10% Pref., fully pd., 8/10½
Pahang Cons., 6/7½
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 21/3 20/- 20/-
Rhodesian Congo Border, 14/4
Rhodesian Corpn., 10/3 -/9
Rhodesian Selection Trust, 1/3 -/3 -/3 -/3 -/3 -/3 -/3
Rio Tinto, Deferred, 35/7½ 35/1½ 35/1½ 35/3 35/1½ 35/3
Do., 5% Pref. (Bearer), 92/6 90/-
St. John del Rey, Pref. (free of tax) (10%), 25/3 ¼/4½ 6/10½†† 5/3
S. Crofty, 3/11½
Tanganyika Concessions, 28/9½†† 9/6 -/8¼ 30/- 29/- -/9 30/-†† 29/8¼ -/4½‡
Union Corpn., 61/10½ 62/- 61/10½
Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga, 6% Bds., 101¼
Van Ryn, 7/9
Verenigding Est., 24/4½
Wanki, 13/6 -/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/3¼
Lake View and Star, 16/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Mount Lyell, 19/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 97½ ½
Nth. Kalgurli (1912), 2/3½ -/3½
Sons of Gwalia, 1/10½ -/6
S. Kalgurli Cons., 9/10½†† 10/- 9/-‡
Wiluna, 17/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Ascona, -/4 -/3 -/3 -/3½ -/4½
Broken Hill South, 29/3 -/3 -/6 -/8
Burma Corp. (Reorg. in Ramsroom), 10/10½ 11/1½ -/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/3¼ -/3¼ 10/10½ 11/2¼ 11/- 11/- 10/10½ 11/1½ -/3½
Electrolytic Zinc of Australasia, 15/-‡ 15/-
Indian Copper, 1/4½
Ipoh Tin, 15/6 -/6 -/10½
Kamunting, 5/10½ -/11¼ 6/- 5/11¼
Kay Yee, 1/-
Kinta, 7/6‡
Lena, -/3½ -/3½ -/3
Malayan Dredging, 17/3†† 16/9
Mexico, 11 11¼
Mining Trust, 9/3¼ -/10½ -/9¼ -/9 -/7½ 10/- 9/9 -/9
North Broken Hill, 38/1½ -/9 -/9 -/10½ -/7½ -/4½ -/6 -/9 -/6
Nundydoon, 15/6 -/6 -/3 -/6
Pahang Corpn., 15/-
Pattani Cons., 1/1†† -/1 -/0¼
Petaling Tin, 9/9‡ 10/- 9/10½
Rantau, 6/- Pfd. Pref., -/6
Rencon, 17/10½
Russo-Asiatic Cons., -/2½ -/2½ -/2¼ -/2¼
San Francisco de Mexico, 15/10½ -/9 -/6
Santa Gertrudis, 5/3¼ -/3
Siamese Tin, 7/9
Sth. Aguar. Copper, 1/0½ -/3
Sth. Kinta, 6/3 -/3
Sungei Besi, 8/6
Sungei Way, 7/-
Tavoy, 3/10 -/10½
Tronoh, 11/10½
Tunaru, 1/10½ -/10½ -/11¼ 5/- -/10½ -/11¼ 6/- -/3 -/11½ 5/9 6/3 -/4½ 5/10½ 6/3 -/4½ -/4½
Vipond Cons., 5/-
Yuen Corpn., 10/3 -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 14/6‡
Anglo-Amer. of S. Africa, 39/4½ -/3 -/3 -/3¼ -/3
Brakpan, 55/9 4/4½ 5/- 5/- 4/6¼ 5/-
Bursaco, 2/6 Kilowa, 2/- -/3 -/6 -/9 -/3 -/9 -/2¼ -/3 -/7½ 9/12 -/4½ -/2¼ -/1½
Cam and Motor, 16/7½ -/3 -/3 15/11¼ 16/7½
Central (Eeserf), 10/3 -/3
Chartered, Land and General, 9/9 -/9
City Deep, 7/-
Cons. Diamond, 6/10½ -/10½
Cons. Main Reef, 10/3
Crown Mines, 71/10½ 70/11¼ 71/3 -/6¼ 70/-
Daggafontein, 28/3
Dss., 6% Pref., 7/7½
Durban Roodepoort Deep, 13/9 -/9
E. Geduld, 45/7½†† -/3¼ 4/9
Ferreira Deep, 31/7½ 31/5 -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ 11/- 11/- -/7½ -/6
Geldenhuis Deep, 6/9
General, 16/10½ 16/11½ 18/- -/1½ 17/11½ 16/9 -/10½ -/10½
Glynn's Ltd., 5/9 5/6 5/9 5/-
Gold Fields Deep, 7/9
Govt. Gold Areas, 32/9 -/10½ 3/- 2/9
H. E. Prop., New, 7/-
Henderson's Transvaal, 2/11½
Jhurg Cons., 37/- 6/7½ -/9 7/11½ 7/- -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/4½ 7/-
Langlaagte Consolidated, 3/4½ -/6 -/3¼ -/6 -/4½ -/3¼ -/6 -/2¼ -/4½ -/3 -/3¼ -/2¼ -/4½ -/3 -/3¼ -/2¼ -/4½ -/3
Lennard's Viel, 4/- -/11½†† 2/10½ 4/-†† 2/10½†† -/10½ 4/1 2/11½
Luipaard's Vlei, 4/- -/11½†† 2/10½ 4/-†† 2/10½†† -/10½ 4/1 2/11½
Luipaard's Vlei Areas, 4/3 -/3¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/3¼ -/11½ -/4½ -/3 -/6 -/7½ -/6
Do., Priority, 7/4½ -/3¼
Messina Devy, 9/3 9/-
Modderfontein "B," 12/9 -/7½ 13/- 12/7½
Modderfontein Deep, 31/10½††
Modderfontein East, 22/2¼ 2/6 -/6
N'Changa, 72/9½†† 1/10½ -/10½ 2/6‡ 2/10½ 3/- 3/3/- 1/3 3/9 1/10½ 2/6 1/3 -/9 1/10½ 2/6 1/3 -/9
New Modderfontein, 71/6 -/6 -/9 70/- 2/6 -/6 -/6 70/7½‡
New State Areas, 36/3†† -/3 -/6
New Stern, 9/9
Nigel, 10/4½ -/4½ 9/3
Oceana Cons., 3/4½ -/9
Potgietersrust, 1/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Rand Leases, 39/- 38/10½ 39/-
Rand Seln., 8/9 -/3 -/3¼ -/7½ -/6 -/8¼ 9/0¾ -/11½ -/11½ 8/9 -/7½ -/10½ -/7½ -/8
Randfontein Estates, 78/11½ 79/- 78/11½
Robinson Deep, 67/6‡ 68/- 67/6‡
Rose Deep, 11/6 3/9 -/4½
Simmer and Jack, 12/7½ 12/-‡ 13/11½ 12/10½ 13/- -/3 -/3 12/10½ -/6 -/4½ 13/11½ 12/6 -/7½ -/9¾ 13/-
Springs, 17/6‡
Vlakfontein Deep, 2/4½ -/11½ -/3 -/4 -/4½ -/3
Vogelstruis Hill Devt., 2/4½ -/11½ -/3 -/4 -/4½ -/3
Rhodesia-Katanga, 23/3 -/6 1/10½ 2/9
Rhodesian Anglo-Amer., 21/3 20/- 20/-
Rhodesian Congo Border, 14/4
Rhodesian Corpn., 10/3 -/9
Roan Antelope, 22/-
Rob. Deep, "A," 18/- 17/9 18/- 17/6 -/3
Robinson Deep, "A," 18/-†† -/3
Rose Deep, "B," 10/11½ 10/- -/11½
Selukwe, 2/10½ -/7½ -/6
Sherwood Starr, 17/- 16/9 17/- 16/3
Simmer and Jack, 2/7½ -/3 -/3 -/3 -/3
Sth. African Townships, 7/7½
Springs Mines, 62/- 6/- 3 2/6
Van Ryn Deep, 25/11¼ 6/10½ -/10½ 5/11¼ 6/3 -/6¼†† -/6¼
Village Deep, 3/2¼
Wankie, 15/6†† -/9
West Rand Cons., 8/3 7/6‡ -/10½‡ 8/3 -/11½ 8/- -/3 -/2¼ -/3 -/2¼ -/6 -/11½ -/6 -/4½‡
West Springs, 15/- -/3 -/6 15/- -/3 14/7½ 15/11½ -/3 15/- -/6
Witpoort, 4/3
Witwatersrand Deep, 3/6‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Akim, -/10 -/10½
Anglo-Ashanti, -/6
Ariston, 2/3¼ 2/-‡
Am. Tin of Nigeria, 4/4½ -/9‡ -/4½
Bibiani, 2/-
Ex-Lands Nigeria, 1/4½ -/9 -/4½
Lyndhurst Deep Level, -/4 -/4½ -/4 -/4
Taquah and Abosso, 2/8¼ -/6 -/7½ -/9 -/8¼ -/8¼

NITRATE

Anglo-Chilean Corpn., 7% Deb., 95¼
Lautaro Nitrate, 240,000 to 450,000 and 590001 to 1312000.
Do., 6% Bearer, 71 ½ -/3 -/6¼ -/3 -/6¾ -/10½
Do., 6½% Mtl. (Antofagasta) Deb., 98½
Do., 6½% Deb., 93½ 9▲
New Tamarugal, 1/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 95¼†† 4¼‡ 3¾ 5

OIL

Anglo-Kodurian, 13/3 -/11½ -/4½ 13/9 13/6 -/7½ -/11½
Asiatic, 11½ -/7½ -/4½ -/6 12/9 13/-
Anglo-Persian, 75/7½†† 6/10½ -/10½ -/3 4/8¼ 5/- 5/- 5/- 4/4½ -/6¼
Do., 6% Pref., 27/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 29/7½ -/6
Attock, 26/10½ 5/6
Burmah, 82/6†† 3/3 -/9 -/11½ 2/2¼ -/2¼ 3/11½ -/3¼ -/3¼†† -/6½
Do., 5% Deb., 102¾ ¼
Canadian Eagle, 9/9½†† 10/- 9/10½ 10/- 10/- -/11½
Caspian Mer., 5/6 -/6 -/9 -/8¼ -/10½ -/9¼ -/6 -/6¼ -/6 -/6½ -/10½ -/8¼ -/7½ -/7½
Do., 1st Pref. (7%), 12/3‡ -/3 -/4½
Kern River, 1/10½
Lobitos, 3/6‡ 3/1½ 2/3¼ 30/11¼†† 1/10½ 2/6 3/11½ 1/6¼ 2/- 1/10†† -/3
Mexican Eagle, 11/6½ -/6 -/4½ -/3¼ -/6 -/4½ -/8¼ -/9¼ -/3 -/6 -/5 -/6 -/5 11/- -/9¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/9 -/8¼ -/7½ -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 8/11½ -/11½
Phœnix and Transport, 1st shares, 9/4½ 10/- 9/9 -/8¼ -/3½ -/9 -/10½ -/9¼ -/4½ -/9¼ -/8¼ -/7½ -/6
Pearl Oil, 2/3 -/3 -/3¼ -/3¼ -/4½ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/3¼

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 18s. (minimum)

THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY COMPANY Limited.
(Incorporated in Victoria.)

NOTICE of INTENTION to REDEEM 6 Per CENT. DEBENTURES.

Annual Drawing for Redemption out of Sinking Fund, comprising £20,812 10s. on 2nd July, 1930, of Debentures of Five Issues of £500,000, made 15th July, 1914 (part of a Series of £1,000,000, known as "A" Debentures).

Take Notice that a Ballot was held at the Registered Office of the Company, 422, Little Collins-street, Melbourne, on the 2nd July, 1930, when the undermentioned DEBENTURES were DRAWN for redemption, pursuant to the conditions endorsed on the Debentures.

To Holders of Debentures of the said First Issue, numbered as follows:—

6	10	21	65	72	87	95	90	
137	138	139	145	147	150	153	158	
162	167	176	183	217	225	247	252	
260	270	276	282	294	295	309	333	
342	357	380	386	390	419	422	450	
457	501	536	538	549	550	577	582	
587	625	629	656	657	682	695	715	
733	734	757	862	877	885	915	928	
932	957	961	981	998	1003	1048	1059	
1060	1061	1090	1097	1107	1133	1142	1155	
1166	1169	1176	1182	1193	1208	1219	1220	
1249	1277	1287	1291	1308	1314	1326	1349	
1395	1396	1405	1427	1433	1445	1446	1447	
1452	1455	1457	1460	1477	1479	1516	1518	
1578	1611	1621	1633	1656	1661	1727	1752	
1761	1777	1799	1830	1833	1849	1850	1863	
1919	1956	1967	1969	1974	1978	1981	1997	
2001	2006	2020	2047	2049	2050	2057	2070	
2107	2143	2168	2181	2184	2189	2197	2287	
2289	2201	2292	2321	2323	2346	2364	2366	
2380	2381	2405	2451	2463	2489	2501	2502	
2500	2552	2555	2559	2607	2608	2620	2647	
2661	2664	2801	2806	2972	3283	3291	3305	
3342	3344	3347	3367	3370	3680	3691	3699	
3708	3757	3779	3792	3793	3797	3824	3849	
3894	3896	3944	3976	3978	4010	4025	4086	
4087	4126	4127	4165	4203	4213	4218	4223	
4226	4228	4258	4298	4358	4363	4372	4376	
4403	4429	4519	4520	4523	4564	4566	4570	
4608	4639	4653	4676	4731	4757	4829	4830	
4833	4891	4906	4921	4941	4943	4947	4950	
4962	4966	4997	5040	5045	5058	5067	5087	
5089	5096	5110	5123	5129	5130	5140	5184	
5200	5205	5225	5239	5244	5252	5272	5295	
5299	5308	5313	5336	5339	5358	5372	5493	
5498	5504	5523	5529	5541	5571	5581	5584	
5597	5607	5608	5641	5651	5665	5674	5682	
5701	5702	5711	5714	5767	5790	5848	5862	
5904	5959	5960	5978					

Upon surrender on and after 31st December, 1930, of the Debentures so drawn, with all unexpired Coupons attached, the principal will be paid up to 31st December, 1930, will be paid in accordance with Condition No. 9 printed on the back of the Debenture.

Dated at Melbourne this Ninth day of July, 1930.

F. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

F. Arthur Moule, Notary Public.

Debentures may be drawn for Redemption held by Persons domiciled in the United Kingdom to be presented at the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 36-41, New Broad-street, London, E.C., and left three clear days for verification.

Issued from London Office: No. 3, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2, 1st September, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

SOCIETE ANONYME des CHEMINS de FER de TOURNAI à JURBISE et de LANDEN à HASSELT.

Il est porté à la connaissance de MM. les actionnaires que l'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE annuelle aura lieu au siège social, 19, rue des Cultes, à Bruxelles, le jeudi, 25 septembre, 1930, à 11 heures.

ORDRE DU JOUR:

(1) Examen et approbation du bilan et du compte de profits et pertes du premier semestre 1930.

(2) Divers.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ENGLISH SEWING COTTON COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of PREFERENCE SHARES will be CLOSED from the 9th to 23rd September, inclusive, for the payment of Dividend due 30th September, 1930.

A. F. BAYNES, Secretary.

F. McNEILL and COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 7% per Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th September, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend Warrants payable on the 1st October, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. WITT, Secretary.

52, Russell-street, London, W.C.1.

HAMBLEDEN ESTATES, Limited.—SIX per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK.

BARING BROTHERS and Co., Limited, as Registrars of the above-mentioned Stock, give notice that the REGISTER of the holders of the Stock will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the warrants for the half-yearly interest thereon due 1st October, 1930.

No. 8, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, 1st September, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

FERREIRA DEEP, Limited (In Liquidation).
(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)

NOTICE to HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS.

Holders of Share Warrants of the above-named Company who have not yet surrendered their Warrants to be exchanged for shares of the Ferreira Estate Company, Limited, and in order that they may receive the distribution of the Ferreira Deep, Limited, share, are requested to lodge them at this office forthwith.

Failing surrender of such Share Warrants on or before the 4th November next, application will be made by the Liquidator to the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa for authority to sell any undistributed shares of the Ferreira Estate Company, Limited, then in their hands and the net proceeds of such sale to the Master of the Supreme Court, Pretoria, and finally close the liquidation of the Company.

By Order.

A. MOIR and Co., London Agents of the Liquidators, No. 1, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

1st September, 1930.

EDUCATIONAL

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

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ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for BOYS and GIRLS, at Home and Abroad, will be given free to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.

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EDUCATIONAL (continued)

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PROFESSOR G. F. STILL, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., Physician for Diseases of Children at the Hospital, will preside.

All past Students of the Medical School are cordially invited to attend.

The CENTENARY DINNER,
at which Professor Sir St. Clair Thomson, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., will preside, will be held the same evening at 7.0 for 7.30 at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, W.C.2.

The Dean and the Dinner Secretaries (Dr. Ernest Playfair and Dr. G. de Bec Turtle) trusts that Past and Present Members of the School will endeavour to be present on this special occasion, and they will be glad to be informed if any Member has not received his or her invitation.

H. WILLOUGHBY LYLE, M.D., F.R.C.S., J.P., Dean.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS of Armstrong College, in the University of Durham, will be held at the College on Monday, the 6th day of October next, at 3.15 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Business will be considered:—

(1) Auditors' Report for 1929-30; (2) Appointment of Auditors for 1930-31; (3) Election of Councillors; (4) Principal's Annual Report for 1929-30.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1930.

By Order,
GREIG, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.
CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE FOUNDATION OF MASON COLLEGE
and the
THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRANTING OF THE UNIVERSITY CHARTER.

NOTICE TO GRADUATES.

A SPECIAL DEGREE CONGREGATION will be held in the Great Hall of the University at Edgbaston on MONDAY, 6th OCTOBER, 1930, at 3 p.m., when Honorary Degrees will be conferred by the Chancellor (the Viscount Cecil of Chelwood).

A Reception and Conversazione will be held in the evening.

Old students of Mason College or Graduates of the University who desire to be present should send their names not later than September 11th to the Secretary, The University, Edmund-street.

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SUBURBAN HOUSES (Continued from Page 22)

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SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

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KENT, main line, 1¼ hour London.—Delightful COUNTRY RESIDENCE (Georgian style); four good bed, bath, three reception; garage, outbuildings; attractive gardens, grass orchard, &c.; nearly 2½ ACRES; co.'s water available; gas. FREEHOLD, £1,600. POSSESSION.

KENT and SUSSEX BORDERS; South aspect; lovely Ashdown Forest district.—HAWKHURST, pleasant COUNTRY RESIDENCE; 14 bed and dressing, bath, three reception, billiard room, &c.; co.'s electric light and water, main drainage; garages, cottage, outbuildings; beautiful timbered grounds, tennis lawn, flower and rose gardens, shrubbery, prolific fruit and kitchen gardens, orchard, and paddock, 10 ACRES. POSSESSION. For SALE privately, or by Auction Sept. 26th.

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CHARMING FREEHOLD BRICK BUNGALOW; roof of best Kent tiles, Cornish casings, panel ceilings, tiled hearths; five rooms, bath room, inglenook fireplace; electric, gas; wonderful position; covered verandah; overlooking bay; £975.—Rowsell, St. Margaret's Bay, Kent.

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BERKS, between READING and BASINGSTOKE. Near Golf Links. Stone-built HOUSE; three reasonable SMALL COUNTRY PROPERTY, comprising gentleman's residence, two cottages, stabling and 4 acres. Also, SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE, 4 or 6½ ACRES. Particulars of the ORCHARD and GRASS. MUST SELL.

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£1,400.

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Price £2,250. Highly recommended by EDWARD BURRAGE, A.A.I., Farnham, Surrey. ('Phone 473.)

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Superior MARINE RESIDENCE on corner position with three reception, seven bed, bath, recreation room, excellent domestic offices. Central heating throughout. Electric light. Central heating.—Will be sold by Auction with Vacant Possession (much under original cost) at Devonshire Hotel on Thursday, 18th September, 1930, by GORDON GREEN and WEBBER, 3, Sea-road, Bexhill. 'Phone 410.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—To be LET Unfurnished, attractive HOUSE, close tennis and golf clubs, and near sea; three sitting, five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); on two floors; small garden; eight years' lease at £50 per annum; small premium included; tenant's fixtures and fittings. Apply RICHES and GRAY (Sole Agents), 21, Sea-road, Bexhill.

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BRACING KENT COAST, in favoured Resort, best residential position, high ground; superior and perfectly appointed RESIDENCE; lounge, three reception, seven bed, two bath, excellent offices; garden chalet (or cottage); three garages. 2½ ACRE charming lawns and grounds. FREEHOLD £2,750 or nearest offer. Let.—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, Ashford, Kent, and 20 Hanover-square, W.1.

CHARMING FREEHOLD BRICK BUNGALOW; roof of best Kent tiles, Cornish casings, panel ceilings, tiled hearths; five rooms, bath room, inglenook fireplace; electric, gas; wonderful position; covered verandah; overlooking bay; £975.—Rowsell, St. Margaret's Bay, Kent.

CHESHIRE.

For SALE, with POSSESSION, at £6,500, a SPACIOUS COUNTRY MANSION, 350ft. above sea level, in nice country. Seven reception, 22 bed rooms; all modern equipment; good repair; excellent water; beautiful grounds and well-wooded parkland and extending in all to

116 ACRES.

Admirably suited for Hotel, School or Club. Apply EARLE ESTATE OFFICE, Ltd., 49, King-street, Manchester. Central 7042.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms; large slated barn, outbuildings; garden, paddock, 2 ACRES. £2,500. Good residential and sporting district.—Apply F. ELLEN and SON, Andover.

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ALDWICK-ON-SEA, WEST BOGNOR REGIS.

Adjoins CRAIGWELL HOUSE. Just ready for occupation.

DETACHED OLD-WORLD HALF-TIMBERED and THATCHED HOUSE, standing on irregular shaped plot, commanding delightful sea views; four large bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, cloak room, really spacious kitchen and domestic quarters; all modern appliances.

CENTRAL HEATING; RUNNING WATER bed rooms; garage; garden laid out. A really attractive property.

PRICE £2,475 FREEHOLD.

All houses on the estate are DETACHED, and it is being developed on very select lines, affording every privacy to purchasers of the houses. There are also PRIVATE BATHING CHALETS.

Write for interesting illustrated particulars local Bognor Agent, or ALAN WONNERS, Managing Agent, Bay Estate, Aldwick-on-Sea, West Bognor Regis, and 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

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CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, 82, Queen-street, Exeter.

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DORKING.—Charming pre-War RESIDENCE for SALE with VACANT POSSESSION; exceptionally large lofty rooms; three reception, five bed, two dressing, bath; model garden; double garage, wonderful views, choice position.—Apply ARNOLD and SON, Agents, Dorking.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.

KILLICK and DAVIES. THE LOCAL AGENTS.

EXCEPTIONAL LITTLE HOME in quiet country and village between Dorking and Farnham; six bed room, seven bed rooms, two baths, electric light, gas and water on main; garage; ONE ACRE garden. For SALE; £3,500. Every advantage of country without isolation. Unique opportunity.—Write Box H.520, The Times, E.C.4.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Five years ago the editor of a weekly newspaper concluded his letter to me thus:—"I wonder how on earth you find time for all your journalism." Last Friday I entered the rostrum at 10.30 a.m. and sold for 41½ hours—my deputy in another room selling for about the same time, when we actually sold 708 lots, mainly the outcome of our visits all over the country. One clock for which the owner expected £5 realized £142. A week earlier I made a gratuitous call on a lady at Bedford who had heard that I had previously been to a friend in John Bunyan's town and collected a picture for which £40 was expected and which the lady had the joy of seeing sold for £1,000. She had also heard of the picture which I collected from another house, John Osborne of the Bedfordshire Militia. £100 was expected. £3,000 was the actual amount paid the owner less commission. The lady at Bedford was visited by a dealer who buys for cash—he saw a little tapestry screen and offered £20, but I put it and other goods in the car and sold it August 29th for £128. I notice the newspapers have a good deal to say about a new art find, a large picture of Rembrandt's wife, discovered in a Tipperary house by a Dublin art dealer. Someone suggested that I should write to the dealer and try to secure it for sale. I promptly told my friend that I did not sell for dealers at my art sales, as frequently explained.

Until recently I held the world's record for Van Goyen pictures, and still believe I hold the record for the highest prices for small sizes. One small Van Goyen I found at Eastbourne, another at Crawley, and a third at Netley, only last month. In each case I brought the picture away in the car when making gratuitous calls. In the aggregate less than £100 was expected by the owners, but the three realized between £2,000 and £3,000.

We called at Derby last week, and brought away a Van Goyen (15½in. by 21½in.). It is known as the silver period, signed and dated 1649.

I hope to sell this and many other pictures to-day, September 2nd. A week ago I sold a picture for £4,000, which I personally collected a fortnight earlier. May I call personally? There is no charge unless it is necessary for my representatives to follow to do what I am unable to do.

The owner of four chairs was amazed when he saw that I had put the value in an insurance inventory at £400. He thereupon decided to let me sell, to see if my insurance value was justified. I was also amazed when they (one illustrated) realized £360 at my sale a week ago.

On July 11th I sold Lot 99, a Georgian silver bowl (similar to illustration) at auction for £462 2s.; and Lot 102, three silver sugar dredgers, weighing only 23oz. (current value of silver 28s. only). I actually sold those to the same buyer for £590, the three articles making £1,222 2s. The bowl (illustrated) may be seen at any time or come and see it sold next Friday, when it will probably exceed the price of the one sold last month for £632 2s., on account of it being ten years older.

Last Saturday I made a 210 mile tour in Essex, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Norfolk. At one ancestral home the Squire had read in "The Times" last Tuesday of one of my Pilgrimages to another ancestral, a veritable treasure house. There were Chippendale, Adam, Sheraton, and Hepplewhite chairs worth many thousands of pounds, and silver from Elizabethan times. The Baronet told me that it was 30 years since they were insured. There is no firm more up to date with current prices than Hurcombs. Might I suggest to those who have inventories of their possessions made years ago that it would be wise to enlist my services to go from room to room with the existing inventory and mark in red ink the present-day values (the Baronet has decided to act upon my suggestion). My endorsement at the end would be accepted by any insurance society. My qualifications to carry out the work may be judged by the fact that when a Duke passed away 13 years ago I valued the contents of the Castle and the Town House for estate duty, exemption, and insurance.

On entering the stately mansion the first items of interest in the great Hall were two arm-chairs (one illustrated). I put them in the car and suggested a reserve, but it is quite possible they will realize much more. Filled the car with pictures and silver for next Friday's sale. At one of the 10 gratuitous calls—another ancestral home—I collected similar silver, &c., and found the general and his wife had yielded to my suggestions in the Press to arrange for three of my people with art, book, silver, and jewel knowledge to attend at the mansion, to select Heirlooms prior to obtaining sanction of the Court to sell (while prices are up), and they intend to purchase annuities with the proceeds. Arrived home before dark to find an urgent request to attend at another ancestral home north of the Humber on Monday. It is urgent—look at your map. I left Finchley at 6.30 a.m., passing through Huntingdon, Bourne, Lincoln, reaching New Holland, about 180 miles, before noon. Take car across the Humber by ferry—then Beverley way. Valued some thousands of pounds' worth of silver for sale. Hope to secure a pair of signed and dated Van Goyens for my next sale. Lunched at the mansion. Did not relish crossing the Humber with the cattle, so came home by a longer route, and fared better. Tea at Stamford, home by 7.30. Distance 375 miles.

WHY KEEP SILVER IN THE BANK WHEN SUCH RECORD-BREAKING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED AT MY ROOMS?

Auction Sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield plate. Fortnightly sales of antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels safe registered post.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

(*Entrance*, 1, *Dover-street*.)

'Phone, Gerrard 5971-4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

MESSRS. GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY have for DISPOSAL the following small PROPERTIES, which have been inspected and are very strongly recommended:

£90 PER ANNUM.—UNFURNISHED.—Miles of glorious sands, scenery, and actually adjoining famous Welsh Golf Links. Stone-built HOUSE; three reception rooms, five bed rooms (three attics in addition), bath room, modern conveniences. (7342.)—Full particulars from agents, as above.

A lovely little COTSWOLD TUDOR HOUSE, in a village.—Heavily timbered both internally and externally, open stone grates, large rooms; three reception rooms, four bed rooms, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room, offices; electric light and water; cottage; billiard room. PRICE FREEHOLD, £6,000.—Apply as above.

NEAR STEYNING.—For SALE, AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING ESTATE of about 800 ACRES, with RESIDENCE, £65,000.—Apply as above, under.

NEAR PEWSEY.—For SALE, excellent FRUIT and DAIRY FARM, extending to about 170 ACRES, of which 50 acres are planted with fruit trees; old cob barns and cowsheds; buildings, &c. PRICE FREEHOLD £9,000.—Apply as above.

For particulars of the above and of other Agricultural and Residential Properties in West Sussex apply to Messrs. HARRY JAMES, F.A.I., and SON, Estate Agents, Steyning. Steyning 33 (Tele. 40.)

SMALL SPORTING ESTATE SALE

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

NEAR DARTMOUTH.—Particularly attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE; old-world House; five reception, nine bed, two bath, usual offices; modern drainage; garages, cottages, and 30 ACRES, or less, or more could be bought.

Electric light. Telephone. Central heating.

TENNIS COURT AND GARDENS.

Write Box S.1485, The Times, E.C.4.

NORTH DEVON (Westward Ho! five miles).—For SALE, old COUNTRY HOUSE; three reception, billiard room, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage; stabling; lovely views; siting and bathing within a mile.—Sole Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Winchester.

REDHILL.—Pretty old-fashioned HOUSE; two reception rooms, lounge hall, six bed rooms, bath room, all usual offices; garage, stabling; FOR SALE, or Let; Sole.—Write Box F.1305, The Times, E.C.4.

SACRIFICE.—Delightfully situated COTTAGE RESIDENCE, near river, but absolutely dry; seven rooms; garage and outbuildings; charming well-stocked gardens, nearly one acre; owner going abroad. FREEHOLD £2,000, including car and punt.—Woodside, Riverwoods, Brockhurst, Wood Street, Surrey.

SUSSEX. EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN. between HASTINGS and BODIAM.—For SALE, charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE. Eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms (hot and cold), three reception; two garages; delightful gardens and paddocks.—BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

28 ACRES. **£2,750.** OR OFFER.

SUSSEX, BALCOMBE FOREST.—To be SOLD, a picturesque MODERN RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, 450ft. above sea level and facing South on light soil, commanding magnificent views; three bed and dressing, bath, two reception rooms, two bath rooms; company's water, electric light; telephone; cottage with six rooms and bath; stabling, garage and farmery. Attractive and finely timbered grounds of about NINE ACRES and easy to maintain, tennis courts, and well-stocked flower and kitchen gardens, orchard, park, main line, with excellent train service.—Apply Estate Office, Highley Manor, Balcombe, Sussex.

SUSSEX, FAIRLIGHT.

Hastings three miles. Coast two miles.

Handsome, convenient House stand. up; South aspect. BEAUTIFUL SEA AND LAND VIEWS.

Four reception, seven bed, three dressing, three baths, ample domestic offices and servants' bed rooms.

Central heating, electric lighting, gravitational supply of excellent spring water.

Walled kitchen garden; garage for three cars, stabling. Suitable for School.

23 ACRES.

SELL £6,000. LEASE £250.

Write or 'phone Roberts, Pett 45.

TO BE LET FROM SEPTEMBER 29.

MINTON HOUSE,

NEAR CHURCH STRETTON.

Entrance hall, three reception rooms, and eight bed rooms; two bath rooms, good offices and stabling.

SPORTING over about 750 ACRES can be rented from February 2nd next if desired; also a few Acres of Grass Land.

Apply to BURD and EVANS, School-gardens, Shrewsbury.

TO be LET, CANTERBURY (centrally), high ground, fine views, picturesque FARMHOUSE; seven bed, three reception, large dry cellar, bath (hot and cold); indoor sanitation; Pinel boiler; electric light, telephone; garage for two; tennis lawn, pretty garden; £120 per annum for one year from Nov. 1st; might be Let Furnished.—TRUSCOTT'S, Canterbury.

UNFURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE; six bed rooms, bath; garden; daily reach London; modern conveniences.—Write Box M.644, The Times, E.C.4.

UNSPOILT PETERSFIELD DISTRICT.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY COMFORTABLE LOW-BUILT RESIDENCE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER; very easy to run, containing three reception, six bed, bath room; electric light; modern drainage; good water.

LARGE GARAGE AND GOOD STABLING.

TWO COTTAGES.

Old-world gardens and two paddocks of 4½ ACRES.

REDUCED PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

Strongly recommended by NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

£4,000.—FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SURREY-SUSSEX BORDER; 12 ACRES; three reception, eight bed, two bath rooms; company's gas, soft water, electric light available; stream with pool; stables; walled garden, greenhouses, cottage; excellent main services; Town 40 minutes.—Write Box W.1278, The Times, E.C.4.

£1,750 only required for pre-War detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; five beds, bath, three reception; latest fittings; good repair; garage and lock-up garden.—ARNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead Station.

DON'T BUY A HOUSE.

Build a bungalow to your exact requirements in the district of your choice. Our complete and inclusive all-in prices operate in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with prize-winning designs.

Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

MAYFAIR 0170-0171. ESTABLISHED 1796.

PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS.

73, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1.

EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

MODERN FURNITURE,

being the property of a LADY and removed from Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood, N.W.; removed from a Flat at St. James' Court, S.W., and from Messrs. Harrods' Depository.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

being the CONTENTS of a FLAT removed from Hanover-square, W.; also the property of a GENTLEMAN and removed from Wimpole-street, W., and various other properties.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,

being the property of a GENTLEMAN, and removed from a St. John's Wood Residence; removed from a FLAT in Baker-street, W., &c., including SHERATON SIDEBOARDS, ANTIQUE SECRETAIRE and BUREAU BOOKCASE, MAHOGANY BUREAUX, SETS of GEORGIAN and CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS, OIL PAINTINGS, PORCELAIN and BRIC-A-BRAC. Also BED ROOM APPOINTMENTS.

The above may be viewed two days preceding and Catalogues may be had.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

MODERN FURNITURE,

being the property of a LADY and removed from Messrs. Maples Depository, and various other properties.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

being the property of a GENTLEMAN of TITLE and removed from Cookham, Surrey; and from other sources.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,

being the property of a LADY of TITLE, and removed from Gloucester-place, W.1; and other properties.

THE BURHILL ESTATES

COMPANY, LTD.

Chairman:—The EARL OF IVEAGH.

16 MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.

The Company has commenced operations. Sites available. Houses ready. Prices Freehold from £2,000 upwards. Before settling elsewhere inquire into Lord Iveagh's novel Estate Development Scheme, the first of its kind in England, whereby the Landowner CONTRACTS TO PRESERVE THE AMENITIES OF THE ESTATE. Invest therefore where your property is safeguarded from depreciation.

TWO ESTATE GOLF COURSES, TENNIS, SQUASH RACQUETS AND BADMINTON COURTS.

COMPANY'S SCHOOL. GIRLS UP TO 14, AND BOYS UP TO 10.

Write for Booklet.

BURHILL ESTATE OFFICE, COBHAM, SURREY.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A TTRACTIVE COUNTRY COTTAGE, near good schools, shops, &c., 37 miles London; two reception, five bed, bath, garage; very comfortable; winter 3-guns.—Agents, CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, Cranleigh Tele. 200) and Guildford.

AN IDEAL WINTER RESIDENCE FOR THE WINTER OR A YEAR.

BEAUTIFUL SPOT amidst the pines near FARNHAM, SURREY, perfectly sheltered from the North and East; well-FURNISHED, delightful small RESIDENCE, fitted central heating, exceedingly pretty garden, tennis, and wooded Four Acres; five bed rooms (seven beds), charming lounge, and two other reception rooms

AUCTIONEERS,
ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS,
VALUERS.

HAMPTON & SONS,
20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches { HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD Telephone: 2727 Hampstead. WIMBLEDON COMMON Telephone: 0080 Wimbledon.

Correspondents in all the chief towns in the British Isles.

SOLD NOTICES

SOLD.
ALDERWASLEY HALL ESTATE, NEAR MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE.
HAMPTON and SONS announce the SALE of 43 LOTS of the above Estate, comprising Farms, small holdings, cottages and woodlands, extending to over 1,300 ACRES, also mineral and sporting rights.
The lots remaining unsold include the Mansion and Park and may be treated for privately.

SOLD.
"WILLESTREW," NEAR TAVISTOCK, DEVON.
Charming FREEHOLD Residential Property with old-fashioned HOUSE, garage, cottage, bungalow, outbuildings, Lovely gardens and grass and other lands, over 48½ ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above prior to the Auction, advertised for the Autumn.

SOLD.
"THORPE COTTAGE," CHERTSEY.
Charming old-world RESIDENCE, set in a lovely garden, together with cottage, stabling and garage.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.
LOTS 4 AND 5.—CLOPTON HOUSE ESTATE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they SOLD the above at their recent Auction.
The remaining unsold lots, including the beautiful and historic residence, may be treated for privately.

SOLD.
"BIRCHVILLE," BOSHEY HEATH, HERTS.
FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE, with garage, stable, &c., and glorious grounds of about 4½ ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they SOLD the above by private treaty prior to the Auction.

SOLD.
"VACUNA," STOKE POGES-LANE, SLOUGH.
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, standing in grounds of about ¾-acre, also a Plot of Freehold Building land.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they SOLD the above at their recent Auction, and have since RE-SOLD by private treaty.

SOLD.
"WESTWOOD," WINDLESHAM.
A MODERN RESIDENCE, in delightful grounds, and land of over 7 ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS (in conjunction with Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY) announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.
"HAINAULT," EPSOM.
An attractive Modern RESIDENCE, together with garage and well laid-out grounds of about ¾ OF AN ACRE.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.
"THE COTTAGE," ESHER.
A Very Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in nicely displayed grounds.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.
"BERKELEY HOUSE," WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE
A Lovely old JACOBEAN RESIDENCE, retaining many exceptional features of its period, set in delightful gardens.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.
"TREDETHY," BODMIN, CORNWALL.
A fine Old stone built HOUSE, part DATING FROM 1676, with lovely views over the Camel Valley, together with stabling, garage, cottages, lovely grounds, wood and pastureland, in all over 30 ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.
"THE SANCTUARY," HASTINGS.
An old-world FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in matured grounds, enjoying views of Beachy Head.
HAMPTON and SONS (in conjunction with Messrs. JOHN BEAY and SONS) announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.
"CAMDEN WOOD," CHISLEHURST.
A Commodious FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in a beautiful position, with cottage, stabling, &c., and choice grounds of 3½ ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above since their recent Auction.

SOLD.
"OAK HAYES," CREWKERNE.
Attractive COUNTRY HOUSE, with extensive gardens and garage.
HAMPTON and SONS (in conjunction with Messrs. LAWRENCE and SONS, of CREWKERNE) announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.
"THE HILL," WOLVERLEY, KIDDERMINSTER.
Attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, with substantial Residence, cottage, stabling, and outbuildings, and about 40 ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.
"SPRINGHEAD," FONTWELL MAGNA, SHAFTESBURY.
Delightful OLD MILL and PREMISES adapted for private residence, with about 12 ACRES of ground, intersected by trout stream and lake.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.
"THE BRAES," BERKHAMSTED, HERTS.
A well appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with garage, gardens, &c., of over 4½ ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the above since their recent Auction.

SOLD.
15, MARLBOROUGH-ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
An attractive, non-basement COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE, with garage and garden.
HAMPTON and SONS (in conjunction with Messrs. ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND) announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.
10, LITTLE STANHOPE-STREET, MAYFAIR.
A modernized and renovated GEORGIAN HOUSE in a secluded position, close to the Park.
HAMPTON and SONS (in connection with Messrs. FAREBROTHER ELLIS and Co.) announce they have SOLD the above by private treaty.

SOLD.
26, CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
CHARMING PERIOD HOUSE.
HAMPTON and SONS announce they have SOLD the valuable Freehold of the above by private treaty.

Estate Offices: 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
High and exceptionally quiet position. Station only seven minutes. Fine train service.
UNFURNISHED on LEASE with early possession, House of character, containing outer and inner halls, two good reception rooms facing South, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, ground-floor offices, &c. Large room in annexe for dancing or billiards.
Electric light and all modern conveniences. Little garden with separate site for garage.
Full details from (K15,260.)
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

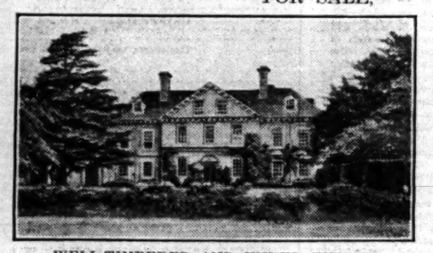
Lovely Views over Golf Course.
WIMBLEDON PARK.
A LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE, in a glorious position; three reception, two baths, eight beds; central heating; two staircases; large garden.
Motor House.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD,
HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, or 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (D.597a.)

DESIGNED BY A PROMINENT R.A.
Unique in every detail—a remarkable Residence, combining the attributes of a Super Flat.
WIMBLEDON COMMON
(Itself by). In a choice position.
Fine hall, four reception, three baths, eight or more beds.
Central heating. Hardwood floors and joinery. Garage. Electric light.
A fine Cedar adorns the grounds of an Acre.
UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
HAMPTON and SONS, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

MODERNISM
IN DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.
WIMBLEDON COMMON.
Delightful example of a well-built Residence designed on modern ideas.
TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Radiators everywhere. Ideal aspect. Perfect sanitation. Central heating.
UNIQUE DECORATIONS.
Six bed and dressing, two baths, three reception (parquet floors). Garage. Garden.
Strongly recommended by the SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (D.5009.)

RESIDENTIAL & SPORTING ESTATES

WARWICKSHIRE
NEAR THE HISTORICAL TOWN OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON.
FOR SALE,



THIS BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE,
partly dating from the Tudor period, but mostly rebuilt in the reign of Charles II., and retaining the exquisite panellings and other features. Entrance hall, four reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.
RADIATORS, TELEPHONE, Petrol Gas, &c.
LOVELY OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS,
only to be described as a fit setting to the house. Ornamental water and ancient well associated with Shakespeare's "Ophelia."
Ample GARAGE. STABLING. FOUR COTTAGES.
WELL-TIMBERED AND UNDULATING PARK, ABOUT 155 ACRES.
LOWER CLOPTON FARM.
A FIRST-RATE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING of 250 ACRES.
If required, PAIR of COTTAGES, WOODLANDS, &c., could be purchased.
Full particulars from the Land Agent, J. W. Earle, Esq., 32, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or Estate Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
IN THE CENTRE OF THE HEYTHROP HUNT.
FOR SALE,
A VERY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE of about 1,400 ACRES.
THE MAGNIFICENTLY PLACED STONE-BUILT OLD ENGLISH HOUSE

contains some 17 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, five reception rooms, commodious offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Telephone.
EXCELLENT STABLING, GARAGE, THREE LODGES.
TRULY LOVELY OLD GROUNDS.
FINELY TIMBERED PARK AND WOODLANDS.
MODEL HOME FARM.
The remainder consists of four capital farms and the policy values the estate producing no less than £5,000 per annum.
STRETCH OF TROUT FISHING.
VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY THE SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

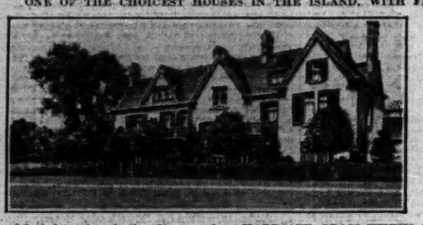
SUSSEX COAST.
DELIGHTFULLY PLACED WITH SEA AND COUNTRY VIEWS.
FOR SALE WITH 174 ACRES.

The well-appointed HOUSE contains gallery and oak-panelled hall, three large reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, bath room.
Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage.
Attractive and inexpensive grounds of moderate size.
HOME FARM (LET).
SIX COTTAGES.
LOW OUTGOINGS.
REDUCED PRICE FOR EARLY SALE.
Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WILTSHIRE.
IN ONE OF THE MOST SOUGHT-AFTER DISTRICTS.
HUNTING WITH THE BEAUFORT.

FOR SALE,
CHARMING SMALL TUDOR HOUSE,
standing 550ft. above sea level, stone built, with oak beams, mullioned windows, and other features.
Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, &c. Electric light. Outbuildings.
Terraced forecourt and lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, together with a
Very fertile Farm with first-rate Homestead, and two Cottages, in all
185 ACRES.
Further particulars of the Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES
JERSEY,
where taxes and onerous charges are practically unknown.
In a beautiful position overlooking the Royal Jersey Golf Course, facing a Common, with the sea beyond.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD,
ONE OF THE CHOICEST HOUSES IN THE ISLAND, WITH FINE AVENUE APPROACH.



It contains outer and inner halls, delightful lounge, three large reception rooms, boudoir, billiard, 13 bed and dressing rooms, nurseries, three bath rooms, excellent offices, with servants' hall.
Electric light. Water pumped by windmills, or electricity. Sandy soil.
GARAGE. STABLING.
Dower House of ample accommodation.
The enchanting Gardens and grounds extend to about
8 ACRES,
and include sunk and other flower gardens, HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURTS, most productive kitchen garden, grassland, &c.
Personally inspected and recommended.—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.41242.)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Wonderful position over 400ft. up. Sandy soil. South slope. Lovely views.
ACCOMMODATION ALL ON TWO FLOORS

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
THIS BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE approached by carriage drive, and containing logia, hall opening to verandah and terrace, four reception rooms, play room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms (including a delightful suite with SUN PARLOUR), servants' sitting-room, and spacious tiled offices.
Company's electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Constant hot water. Vita glass to some windows.
TWO GARAGES. 3 COTTAGES. GLASSHOUSES.
FIVES COURT OR SWIMMING BATH.
THE DELIGHTFUL GARDENS include lawns, HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURTS, woodland, orchard, walled kitchen gardens, &c., in all about
7½ ACRES.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.42020.)

FACING THE SEA ON THE
SUSSEX COAST.
with direct access to the shore.
For SALE, Artistic Modern RESIDENCE, approached by drive and situate in about
6½ ACRES.
Delightful drawing room, 28ft. by 18ft., opening to sun parlour, dining room, sitting room, loggia, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. Electric light.
SPACIOUS GARAGE. EXCELLENT COTTAGE.
The Gardens include both hard and grass tennis courts, ornamental water, kitchen garden, paddock, with access to beach with bathing huts.
Good golf near. Safe bathing.
Highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.44743.)

Famed for its invigorating air.
NORTH FORELAND
About one mile from Birchington Station.
A nicely appointed Modern RESIDENCE for SALE, well situate in a district especially suitable for children on account of high sunshine average.
PRIVATE ACCESS TO BEACH.
Hall, two reception, seven bed rooms, and offices. Main water, gas and electric light.
EXCEPTIONALLY EASY TO MAINTAIN.
Attractive garden of about one-third of an acre with lawn and flower beds. Garage.
In first-rate order and highly recommended.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.29562.)

IN WEST KENT.
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
together with about
400 ACRES OF SHOOTING.
An excellent MODERN RESIDENCE in "spic and span" order and with every convenience expected to-day; fine hall, three splendid reception rooms, thirteen bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices; stabling, garages; two drives, one with lodge; grandly timbered grounds, lawns, walled kitchen garden and grassland, in all about
18 ACRES.
The situation is on the crown of a hill, about 350ft. up, with extensive views, and the property is strongly recommended from personal knowledge.—Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.25848.)

SURREY.
TWO MILES FROM SUNNINGDALE.
To be SOLD, FREEHOLD, or Let, a well-built MODERN RESIDENCE, in good condition inside and out, recently done up.
Main drainage, gas, electric light; co.'s water.
Three reception, 12 bed rooms, three bath, excellent offices.
Good gardens, 3½ ACRES, with tennis and croquet lawns. Cottage in grounds, also gardener's cottage.—Apply Messrs. Giddys, Sunningdale, or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.41724.)

AUCTION SALES AT ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS, S.W.1
(Unless otherwise stated)

To Builders, Speculators, Land Companies, &c.
UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD.
The Key position to the Town of
LEATHERHEAD.
"KINGSTON HOUSE."
Freehold Property in the heart of the Town, comprising old-world PERIOD RESIDENCE, with grounds of nearly 4½ ACRES, having frontages totalling nearly 1,300 feet to two adopted thoroughfares, offering fine sites for the erection of Shops and Villa Residences, and for the construction of a road which would greatly increase the present frontage.
ONE OF THE FINEST BUILDING PROPOSITIONS EVER OFFERED IN THIS FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL LOCALITY.
Company's gas, water, electric light and main drainage available to all frontages. Beautiful trees which would assist in a picturesque lay-out.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, 16th September, at The New Bull Inn, Leatherhead, at 4 p.m.
Solicitors: Messrs. Hart, Scales and Hodges, Dorking and Leatherhead, Surrey.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, Messrs. WHITE and SONS, 18, High-street, Dorking, and HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

AT A PURELY NOMINAL RESERVE
On the Western fringe of
STAFFORD.
Adjoining Golf Course, easy reach of railway station, shopping centre, &c.
"DEAN'S HILL."
NEWPORT-ROAD.
COMMODIOUS LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by drive and containing broad corridor and lounge hall, billiard and three reception rooms, verandah, offices, two stairways, 10 bed rooms, dressing room, two baths, &c., nurseries.
Electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Main drainage. Gravel soil.
Garages, cottage, laundry, glasshouses.
Fully matured gardens, including terrace, lawns, rock garden, and kitchen gardens, in all over one and a half ACRES.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION at Messrs. Evans and Evans' Sale Rooms, Bank House, Stafford, on Tuesday, 23rd September, at 3.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. Hand, Morgan, and Co., Martin-street, Stafford.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, Messrs. EVANS and EVANS, Bank House, Stafford, or from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

YORKSHIRE COAST.
SEVEN MILES FROM WHITBY.
20 miles from Scarborough.
Sea Bathing, Fishing, and Golf.
THE VERY CHOICE AND PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
"SHORTLEY CLOSE,"
ROBIN HOOD'S BAY.
Magnificent position, 200ft. up. Lovely views.
Carriage drive, roomy entrance hall, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and offices.
Company's water supply. Telephone. Wired for electric light. Artistic fitments.
EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING GARDENS with loggia and stone-paved terrace, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, in all about 1¼ ACRES.
NOTE.—The garage, glasshouse, and electric lighting plant might be purchased if required.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Jacksons and Monk, Queen's-square, Middlesbrough.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SOUTH DEVON.
Enchanting position on the coast between DARTMOUTH and PLYMOUTH, unsurpassed views, close to sandy bathing coves, protected on the north and east.
"OVERSTEPS," SALCOMBE.
UNIQUE FREEHOLD MARINE PROPERTY, comprising stone-built House, in splendid condition, replete with all labour-saving contrivances, containing hall, dining hall, drawing room, loggia, balconies, offices, two luxurious bath rooms, six bed rooms, two staircases.
Electric light and water. Main drainage. Independent hot water. Part central heating. Expensive fitments.
Garage. Man's room. Greenhouse.
Delightful gardens with crazy paved terraces, hanging woodland and walled kitchen garden, in all about TWO ACRES.
With Vacant Possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER (unless sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Stileman, Neate and Topping, 16, Southampton-street, W.C.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers:—
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

AT A LOW RESERVE.
Owner going Abroad.
IDEAL POSITION FOR YACHTSMAN
near the Hampshire Coast, with views of the River Hamble, countryside and Southampton Water.
"PLOVERFIELD," BURSLEDON HANTS.
A beautifully situate FREEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising a comfortable house containing: Halls, three reception rooms, conservatory, offices, seven principal and three secondary bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms.
Good repair. Own water and electric light. Gas mains close by. Central heating. Gravel soil.
Workshop. Experimental and engine rooms. Garage. Chauffeur's accommodation. Large reading room, &c.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS DROPPING TOWARDS THE VALLEY IN A SERIES OF TERRACES, walled kitchen garden, orchard and paddocks, in all about 13¼ acres. Also four enclosures of prolific market garden land, the whole nearly
35 ACRES.
With vacant possession of House, gardens and two paddocks on completion.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14th, in one or five Lots (unless Sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. Green, Moberley and Green, 9, Portland-place, Southampton, Hants.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A VERITABLE SUN TRAP
JUST FRESH IN THE MARKET.
Abutting on to Leatherhead Golf Course with gateway on to 16th tee.
Peaceful yet convenient situation. Good social locality. On gentle Southern slope.
Only 17½ miles from Piccadilly-circus.
200 yards from 'bus route. 1¼ mile two stations.
"PACHESHAM LODGE," LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.
An exceptionally attractive well fitted and labour saving FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by carriage sweep from private road and containing on only two floors, halls, corridors, four reception rooms, sun loggia, verandah, eight or nine bed and dressing rooms, two baths, two staircases, offices.
Electric light. Co.'s gas and water. Telephone. Central and independent heating plants. Lavatory basins to bed rooms. Artistic fitments. Oak parquet and teak wood floors. Good repair.
Garage for two cars. Rooms over.
Power House. Heated Greenhouse.
Glorious and enchanting Gardens and Grounds, studded with forest and other trees, having bath carreta, terrace walk, perfect rock garden with lily pools, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c., in all
OVER 2 ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 14th OCTOBER (unless previously Sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers and Sole Agents: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

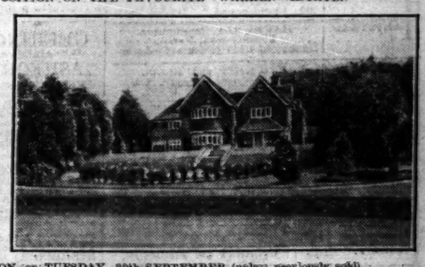
To Speculators, Land Companies, Local Councils, Scholastic Profession, Institutions, and Others.
IN THE HEART OF THE TOWN OF
BURGESS HILL, SUSSEX.
On an omnibus route, close to shops and railway station. View of Downs. 10 miles from the Coast.
ST. JOHN'S HOUSE.
A VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING OR RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
having over 1,900ft. of frontage to three adopted thoroughfares—and an area of nearly
12 ACRES.
OFFERING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROFITABLE DEVELOPMENT. Standing in gardens, paddocks, &c., is a comfortable, well-fitted House with halls, four reception rooms, billiards room, conservatory, lounge, offices, nine bed and dressing rooms, three baths.
Central Heating. Up-to-date Fitments.
Garages, Stabling, Cow House, Heated Greenhouses, and other useful Outbuildings.
Company's electric light, gas and water. Main drainage available.
NO ROAD-MAKING CHARGES.
VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on OCTOBER 14th next, in one or two LOTS (unless sold previously).
Solicitors: Messrs. TAMPLIN and Co., 45, Russell-square, W.C.
Particulars from the Auctioneers:—
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BUCKS.—BEACONSFIELD.
One mile station, close to golf.
A PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
"LITTLE MEADOW," KNOTTY GREEN.
Standing nearly 400ft. up, with delightful views, approached by carriage drive, and containing: Hall, lounge, three reception rooms, loggia, eight beds and a dressing room, bath room, and offices. Cottage, garage for three cars, glasshouses, workshop, &c.
Companies' electric light, gas and water, central heating, telephone. Excellent repair.
Well-timbered and charming grounds with tennis and croquet lawns. Wild garden, rosery, and rock gardens, kitchen garden and orchard, in all nearly
2½ ACRES,
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 14th OCTOBER NEXT (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Candler, Sykes and Dore, 8, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.4.
Particulars of Auctioneers: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By order of Executors.
GODALMING.
GOLF. BOATING. FISHING. HUNTING.
Charming position, 300ft. up, lovely views.
THE EXTREMELY ARTISTIC AND INTERESTING FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE.
"WESTHANGER," WESTBROOK.

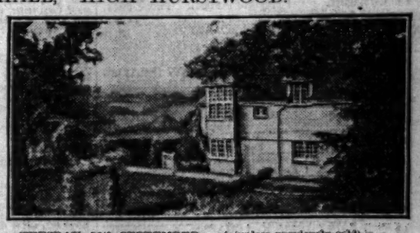
Carriage drive approach, lounge, drawing and dining rooms, compact offices, nine or more bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.
Company's electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Constant hot water.
Double garage. Chauffeur's rooms. Conservatory.
THE LOVELY GARDENS include terraced gardens, tennis lawn, herbaceous walks, fruit and vegetable gardens and orchard. In all nearly
3½ ACRES,
with vacant possession.
To be Sold by Auction, on Tuesday, 30th SEPTEMBER next (unless previously sold.)
Solicitors: Messrs. Pritchard and Sons, 2, 3, and 4, Billiter-buildings, E.C.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By order of the Exors. of the late Captain J. Callaway.
"HEDDERWICK," CROWBOROUGH.
IN A LOVELY POSITION ON THE FAVOURITE WARREN ESTATE.



Very attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, beautifully situated in charming matured gardens, commanding grand views over Ashdown Forest, within 5 minutes' walk from the Golf Links, and fronting a quiet road. The accommodation includes: Lounge hall, elegant drawing room, dining and breakfast rooms. On the first floor are eight bed rooms, bath, complete offices.
All main services.
Gardener's detached cottage. GOOD GARAGE.
Nicely shrubbed grounds, tennis and orchard.
3 ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Plunkett, Finch and Co., Westbury, Wilts.
Particulars from the Auctioneers:—Messrs. Charles J. Parris, Crowborough, and HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

EAST SUSSEX.
In lovely district 2½ miles from Buxted Station.
CHOICE FREEHOLD PROPERTY. STANDING OVER 200 FEET UP. LOVELY VIEWS.
"OLD HALL," HIGH HURSTWOOD.

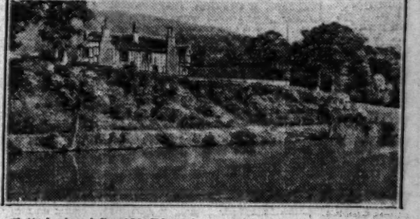


The House dates from XVIth CENTURY, and contains, on only two floors, spacious lounge hall, two quaint reception rooms, excellent offices, seven bed rooms, and two bath rooms.
Good water supply. Own electric light. Up-to-date drainage. Central heating.
COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW. GARAGE. MAN'S ROOM. GREENHOUSE.
LOVELY OLD GARDENS and Paddocks, in all over
4½ ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER next (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Linklaters and Paines, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.4.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

"HEATH LODGE," SHIRLEY, SURREY.
ONLY 14 MILES FROM LONDON.
2 MILES FROM CROYDON. ALMOST ADJOINING FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.
Charming position 300ft. up, backing on to Addington Woods.

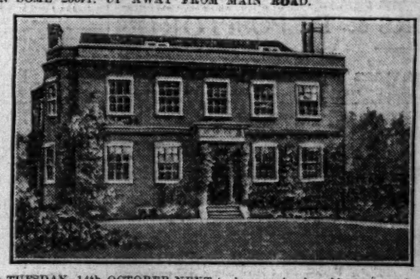
Attractive Old-fashioned FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE. Wide hall, three reception rooms, offices, six bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.
Company's electric light, gas, and water. Central heating. Main drainage.
Cottage. Garage. Stabling.
Old-established GROUNDS, including tennis and croquet lawns, orchard, and rough grassland, in all over 1½ ACRES.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER NEXT (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker, Essex House, Essex-street, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

LOVELY WYE VALLEY.
500 YARDS OF FRONTAGE TO THE FAMOUS SALMON RIVER.
A CHOICE AND PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
"THE LIONS DEN," BREDWARDINE.
A MOST ARTISTIC HOUSE, FULL OF OLD OAK JOINERY.
Wonderful position 250ft. up. Extensive views.



Carriage drive, entrance hall, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, offices.
Own electric light. Ample water supply. DOUBLE GARAGE.
Useful outbuildings.
The LOVELY GARDENS are well arranged and comprise ornamental lawns, herbaceous borders, tennis lawn, orchards, paddock and meadowland, in all nearly
21½ ACRES.
With vacant possession.
To be SOLD Privately, or by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER NEXT.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Lane, Clutterbuck and Co., 125, Edmund-street, Birmingham.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

KENT, NEAR MAIDSTONE.
Close to a Village with Church, &c. Few minutes' walk from 18-hole Golf Course.
"BARTY," BEARSTED.
RURAL POSITION SOME 200FT. UP AWAY FROM MAIN ROAD.



FREEHOLD GEORGIAN HOUSE with modern additions, hall, three reception rooms, billiards and card room. Two staircases, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, attics, and offices.
Central heating. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Constant hot water.
Garage. Stable. Conservatories.
THE LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS include tennis and other lawns, lake, kitchen garden, orchard, paddocks, and woodland, in all nearly
16½ ACRES.
With VACANT POSSESSION on COMPLETION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 14th OCTOBER NEXT (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Pedley, May and Fletcher, 23, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

GUERNSEY.
A small estate of distinction.
"LA HAYE DU PUITS."
IN THE BEST RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.
2½ MILES FROM ST. PETER PORT.
ANCESTRAL HOME (CIRCA XII. CENTURY) OF A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY.
Norman entrance, tower, turrets, and curfew bell. It contains portico, entrance hall, three reception rooms, winter garden, business room, baronial hall, 31ft. by 17ft. 6in., 10 bed and dressing rooms, attics, tower room, complete offices with servants' hall.
Co.'s water. Electric light and gas available.
COTTAGE. STABLING.
garage and other outbuildings.
EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, park, grass and arable lands, in all nearly
24 ACRES.
POSSESSING IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES.
ALSO 5¼ ACRES OF CHOICE BUILDING LAND.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 28th OCTOBER, in two or three Lots (unless previously sold).
Advocate: Geo. J. P. Ridgway, Esq., 10, Lefebure-street, Guernsey.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By order of Executors (Lady Florence L. Leslie Melville Dec'd.).
ROEHAMPTON.
Close to Polo Ground, Golf Course, Richmond Park and Wimbledon Common.
"REDHOUSE."
ROEHAMPTON-ROAD.
A very attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, beautifully positioned, enjoying delightful views and perfect seclusion.
PRACTICALLY ON TWO FLOORS.
Hall, three reception, nine beds, spacious non-basement offices, including servants' hall. Two staircases.

Fine views.	*Perfect aspect.*	*Two baths. Conservatory.*

RICHLY TIMBERED GROUNDS 2½ ACRES, tennis lawn, range of c.'s, kitchen garden.
VALUABLE BUILDING FRONTAGES OF 567 FEET TO EXISTING ROADS.
Garage. Stabling. Cottage.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on Tuesday, 14th October (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Godden, Holme and Ward, 34, Old Jewry, E.C.2. Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Overlooking golf links and wide expanse of the English Channel.
"BRAEMAR," BEXHILL-ON-SEA.
A picturesque FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with full southern exposure, approached by carriage sweep and containing:—Roomy hall, three reception, cloak room, seven bed and dressing rooms, billiard room or studio, two baths, box rooms and offices.
Co.'s electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Good repair.
Two garages (held on lease). Garden room.
Delightful and well-timbered gardens with tennis lawn, in all over ½ acre. With Vacant Possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, 28th October (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Dawson and Hart, Town Hall Chambers, Uckfield, Sussex.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FURNITURE SALES

By Order of the Exors. of Mrs. Constance Brooke, Decd.
"UFFORD-PLACE,"
WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK.
RARE ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART.
Jacobean chests, cabinets, gate-leg and other tables, William and Mary and Queen Anne furniture, a fine set of eight Chippendale cabriole-leg chairs, also arm chairs and settees, Louis XV. marqueterie and Empire commodes and secretaire, Sheraton sideboards, bureaux, old leather and needlework screens, Queen Anne and Chippendale mirrors, 17th and 18th Century foreign furniture, grandfather and bracket clocks.
EASTERN RUGS, TAPESTRIES, NEEDLEWORK, VALUABLE PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.
Old English colour prints.
OLD CHINESE AND EUROPEAN PORCELAIN, including choice examples of coloured Kang-hsi and Ch'ien-lung, 18th Century dining glasses, French clocks, bronzes, antique brass alms dishes, bijouterie, antique silver, together with THE COMPLETE APPOINTMENTS OF THE MANSION, including a Bechstein boudoir grand pianoforte, reproductions of period furniture, &c.
HAMPTON AND SONS
will SELL the above by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on MONDAY to FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th to 19th, 1930, at 12 o'clock each day.
Solicitors: Messrs. Cortauld, Rigby and Co., 3, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Private view (by card) Friday, September 12th. Public view Saturday, September 13th, from 9.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. each day. Catalogues (illustrated copies 2s. 6d.) and view cards of the Auctioneers, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By direction of Lady Horlick.
"COOMBE WOODHOUSE,"
KINGSTON HILL, SURREY.
AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF ENGLISH OAK FURNITURE,
Elizabethan and Jacobean refectory tables, old Dutch and English Italian-leg and gate-leg tables, FINE OLD STUART CHESTS, 17TH CENTURY YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, and LANCASTRIAN CHAIRS, RARE CHARLES II. WALNUT CHAIR, old Spanish and Italian cabinets, Queen Anne lacquer Grandfather clock, Act of Parliament and Bracket clocks, old needlework and brocade pictures and samplers, decorative oil paintings, contents of the numerous bed rooms.
HAMPTON AND SONS
(the property having been sold) will SELL the above by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd and 23rd, at One o'clock each day. Private view (by card), Friday, September 19th. Public view, Saturday, September 20th, from 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. each day. Solicitors, Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, Elv-place, E.C.1. Illustrated catalogues (1s. each) and view cards from the Auctioneers, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, and High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.